
AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

PUBLIC LANDS.

VOLUME II.

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

Congress of the United States,

IN RELATION TO

THE PUBLIC LANDS,

FROM THE FIRST SESSION OF THE FIRST CONGRESS TO THE FIRST SESSION OF THE
TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS :

MARCH 4, 1789, TO JUNE 15, 1834.

SELECTED AND EDITED,

UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY WALTER LOWRIE,

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE.

VOLUME II.

FROM MARCH 4th, 1789, TO FEBRUARY 27th, 1809.

WASHINGTON:

PRINTED BY DUFF GREEN

1834.

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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

PUBLIC LANDS.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 158.

1st Session.

LAND IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CALLED THE "BATTURE."

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 12, 1809.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, to whom were referred the petitions of Edward Livingston, Esquire, and of the inhabitants of the territory of Orleans, by the resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 6th of December, 1808, and 13th January, 1809, respectfully reports:

THAT he has examined and maturely considered the several petitions and documents accompanying them, in obedience to the resolves of the House.

It appears that the facts from which alone the law can arise are much controverted. These must be correctly ascertained before a satisfactory opinion can be formed.

The representation and statements of the parties vary on material and important points. Some of the documents and depositions in support of their respective allegations may be obtained in a more perfect shape, and in a manner more conformable to the rules of evidence.

It would require ample powers to obtain testimony, to the competency of which no objection could be made, in order to arrive at an accurate solution of the difficulties which present themselves on this subject. The contending parties should have a fair opportunity of producing all the evidence in their power, and of cross-examining their respective witnesses. The sole object must be to have a full investigation of the facts, and an impartial decision on the law which ought to govern the case.

This may be done by a tribunal to which Congress may, if they think proper, delegate competent powers and authority. It may be accomplished in various ways. An appeal may be given from the Territorial Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the judges of the Supreme Court would act, in the first instance, in the capacity of commissioners, they would be peculiarly well qualified to decide the case: or Congress may appoint other commissioners, or authorize the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint them. Whether it would be proper to give an appeal in a single case, or whether the judges of the Supreme Court would act as commissioners, are questions of delicacy. The usual course, where the rights of the United States are concerned, has been, I believe, to appoint a board of commissioners. Perhaps the case could be heard more fully by them, without being restricted to technical forms, than in any other manner. The whole subject may be brought before them, and they may embrace every proper method of examining into the facts and forming a correct judgment on the law. It is the interest of the Government that every private citizen should have a fair trial of the merits of his case, and a decision

which should bind all parties interested or concerned. The subject in dispute is of great value and importance to the claimant; it is also of high concern to the public. All are interested in the adoption of some mode for obtaining an early decision of the case.

When the papers were delivered to me, my first impression was, that the House of Representatives might expect a detailed opinion on the subject, including the facts and the law. Had the former been established, the latter would have been a task less difficult. All the light afforded by the statements and papers on each side was not deemed sufficient to ascertain with precision the facts. The law itself, which should furnish the rule of determination, was also a matter of controversy. Perhaps it might be considered, not improperly, as foreign law, and in some degree, at least, the subject of proof.

I waited for the publication of various papers and opinions, which have now become very voluminous, calculated to throw additional light on the difficult questions which naturally arise in the case. Reflecting, however, on the embarrassment to which I was subjected from a want of power to ascertain with correctness the facts, and feeling a delicacy from having expressed an opinion (to which, on re-consideration, and I trust with a disposition to correct any error of judgment, I still adhere) on a statement officially furnished me, concurring with the judgment of the counsel who drew it up, I was led to view the resolutions of the House of Representatives in a different light. Taking into consideration the petitions presented at the last session, and the proceedings had at the previous one, I was induced to believe that the object contemplated, by a reference to me, was, that I should give an opinion as to the mode, or report some method of settling this important controversy, for the consideration of Congress. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit to the House of Representatives the various methods of determination which I have presented to their view.

C. A. RODNEY.

To the honorable the Congress of the United States, in Senate and House of Representatives convened. The petition of Edward Livingston, of the city of New Orleans, Counsellor at Law, humbly sheweth:

That on the 25th day of January last, and long before, your petitioner was in peaceable possession of all that parcel of land, lying between the limits of the city of New Orleans and Julia street, in the suburb St. Mary, and bounded on one side by the highway, and on the other by the river Mississippi; that the said parcel of land

had, from its first formation, been part of a tract of which the person under whom your petitioner claims, had been peaceably possessed upwards of eight years.

That on the day last above mentioned, the marshal of the district showed to your petitioner a letter, of which a copy is annexed, signed by the Secretary of State, ordering the said marshal, in the President's name, to remove all persons from the said lands, as by the said letter, to which your petitioner refers, may appear. And your petitioner shows, that, conceiving the said warrant to have been illegal and unadvisedly issued, he applied to the Superior Court of the territory of Orleans by petition, (which is also hereunto annexed,) and to which he refers, praying an injunction against the execution of the said warrant, which prayer was granted, and the said injunction was served on the marshal, who ordering, by beat of drum, the first, second, and third regiments of militia to come to his aid, did, on the said 25th day of January, proceed by force of arms to dispossess your petitioner of his said property.

And your petitioner shows, that the title of the person under whom your petitioner holds the said estate is a clear and indefeasible one, and that it was lately declared so to be, by the judgment of the Superior Court of the said territory, by which a perpetual injunction was granted against the claims of the town, and the plaintiff in the said suit, under whom your petitioner holds, was quieted in his possession, as appears by the printed documents hereunto annexed, the originals whereof, and of the deeds and other papers therein referred to, are in your petitioner's possession, ready to be produced to your honorable body, or to such committee as may be named to consider thereof.

And your petitioner shows, that he did not apply to the Superior Court to enforce the performance of its decree, or to punish the breach of its injunction, because the inhabitants of the city having in the suit aforesaid contended that they had a right to the property, and it having been given out to them that the United States only took possession in order to cede the same to them, a very large majority of the inhabitants were hostile to your petitioner's cause: your petitioner therefore verily believes, and was informed at the time, that the said inhabitants, supposing themselves supported by the President's authority, would have opposed the orders of the Superior Court, if any had been given, to restore your petitioner's possession, or to punish the marshal for a breach of the injunction. Therefore, to preserve the peace of the territory, and to avoid the conflict between the executive and judicial officers, disagreeable every where, but dreadful in a country where the distinction between the two powers is but lately known and very imperfectly understood, your petitioner avoided any further application to the court.

Your petitioner further shows, that in consequence of the late illegal seizure of his property, he hath suffered great damages, and hath been deprived of a very large income which he would have received from his said estate; that the same hath also been greatly deteriorated, and that he hath been obliged to make a voyage to the city of Washington, to the neglect of his professional business, by which alone he supports his family, and to the great detriment of his affairs.

That while in the United States he could never discover with precision what was the statement of facts laid before the Attorney General, or procure a copy of the opinion which he gave thereon; which opinion was made the groundwork of the said proceedings against your petitioner; that some material parts of the said statement, which were disclosed to him, were utterly unfounded in fact, and that, as far as he could judge of the Attorney General's opinion from the verbal communications made to him, the same consisted in one point of a true deduction from the said false statement, and in the other of a misconception of the laws of a foreign country, by which it was supposed your petitioner's title was to be decided.

That your petitioner offered to demonstrate to the President of the United States, and to the Attorney General, or to any other person the President should direct, that the said statement was false, and that the opinions of the said law were erroneous, and also in the manner most satisfactory to him to make out your petitioner's title to the said lands, provided, if he succeeded, as he had no doubt he would, in convincing them that the United States had not the slightest claim to the lands, then, and in no other case, the President of the United States would direct the marshal to restore his said property; your petitioner offering, in that case, to abandon all claim for the damages he had sustained. But to your petitioner's astonishment, this offer, as well as another

he made to submit the cause to any tribunal or to any persons the President should name, were both rejected, and your petitioner was obliged to return to his family so much impoverished by the consequences of these proceedings, by the expenses of his journey, and the loss of his professional business, that he is at present without the pecuniary means of personally attending the session of your honorable body, to solicit that relief to which he is entitled.

And your petitioner further shows, that the Attorney of the United States for this district, styling himself the immediate representative of the legal interests of the United States in this district, has given his permission to the inhabitants of the city (whose claims were before decided on, and who were restrained by the perpetual injunction above set forth) to dig and carry away the soil from your petitioner's said property; and that the inhabitants, ignorant of the powers vested in the officers of the United States, are using this permission in a manner that will produce a most serious injury to the said property, by digging pits in the soil and carrying off the earth for the purpose of filling up the streets and lots of the city.

That your petitioner cannot attempt to obtain relief by an application to the courts of justice without producing a contest between the ministers of the executive and judicial authority, in which, for the reasons above stated, it is almost certain that the former would prevail; a conflict which he has the greater reason to dread, because having seen the disregard paid by the marshal to the injunction of the court, he showed the proof of that circumstance to the President, and respectfully asked, without being favored with any answer, whether this conduct of the marshal was approved of, and whether it was the intention of the President it should be persevered in for the future; from which circumstance your petitioner has reason to believe, and does believe, that he cannot pursue his remedy at law against those who have executed the President's warrant, without exciting a civil commotion in the country, and that this state of things will continue so long as the people believe, as they do now, that the former claims of the city to these lands are supported by the President against the decision of the judiciary.

For these reasons your petitioner believes that he is without remedy, unless the Congress of the United States shall interfere for his relief.

And your petitioner further shows, that as far as he hath been able to understand the claims of the United States, they are founded on an idea, that all the alluvions on the Mississippi belonged to the crowns of France and Spain successively, and from them passed to the United States; that this doctrine is fully refuted in the papers hereunto annexed; but that if it be enforced it will cause the utmost confusion, discontent, and distress in the territory, and that the popularity of the measures pursued in this case has proceeded from an idea highly derogatory to the dignity and justice of the United States, that the property of your petitioner alone is to be seized for the purpose of giving it to the town, while all the other alluvion proprietors are to be confirmed in their possession; an idea encouraged by unprincipled men to support their own popularity, but the more improbable and unjust as a very valuable tract of that description is held by a number of individuals under the same title with that of your petitioner; and it never can be believed that the United States would single out the one for seizure, while the other, held under the same deed, and separated only by an ideal line, should be confirmed.

Therefore, inasmuch as the act by which he hath been deprived of his estate, though done by the President of the United States, under color of a law, is a manifest breach of the constitution, which secures the trial by jury, assigns to the judiciary the decision of titles, and by its whole tenor and spirit protects private property from encroachment; inasmuch as the said act was done in a territory, of which the inhabitants have, besides the constitutional provisions, the guarantee of a solemn treaty for the protection of their property; and as an impartial trial cannot be had in this territory, where the inhabitants have been taught, by hopes of a future grant of the object in dispute, to feel themselves interested in the question, and as it would be cruel and unjust to harass an individual with a suit when there is no color of claim.

Your petitioner humbly prays that the members of your honorable body will take the trouble of examining the documents he will submit, and if (as he has no doubt will be case) the result should be a perfect conviction that the United States have no claim whatever to the land in question, that then a law may be passed relinquishing the possession so illegally taken from him,

and providing some means for ascertaining and paying the great damages he has sustained.

But that if your honorable body shall suppose that there are such grounds as will justify the prosecution of a suit, then your petitioner may be restored to the possession which he lost by the said illegal warrant, in order that he may have all the legal advantage which such possession would give, and of which he ought never to have

been before a trial deprived: and that provision may be made for trying such cause by a disinterested jury, before the Supreme Court, at its next session, or in some other speedy way that may enable your petitioner to pay a large debt he owes to the United States, and relieve him from his present embarrassments.

And your petitioner, &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

11th Congress.

No. 159.

2d Session.

CLAIM OF THE CORPORATION AND INHABITANTS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS TO THE LAND CALLED THE "BATTURE."

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 7, 1809.

The Mayor, Alderman, and citizens of New Orleans, to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

GENTLEMEN: Amidst the great political interests the discussion of which at present engrosses all your attention, and the decision of which must have so powerful an influence on the state of the nation, we are sensible how unreasonable and importunate it would be, to trespass on your time by laying before you all the details of an affair which appears at first view to be of importance to the city of New Orleans alone, but which really affects the commercial relations of the Western States with this country. We have seen, with sentiments of the most lively gratitude, that towards the close of your last session you were pleased to take into consideration the claim to the Batture; and the perusal of the debates on that subject in the House of Representatives having convinced us that some of the members viewed certain circumstances of the case, under relations not conformable to the local state of things, we have thought that you would favorably receive a few observations leading to a more correct knowledge of that affair. It is not our intention to discuss any of the points of law which this question may embrace; they have been sufficiently developed in the different memoirs published on this subject; our sole view is to enable you to make a just application of such principles as may have been urged on either side.

Mr. John Gravier, now represented by Mr. Livingston, had not what the latter contends he had, a plantation such as is considered riparious and contiguous to the river. It is the faubourg St. Mary that is really riparious, and the plantation still possessed by Mr. John Gravier lies behind that faubourg.

The river in front of this augmentation of the city alternately occupies and leaves uncovered a strand, or Batture, bounded by a levee, which a public road of about one hundred feet in breadth separates from the first row of houses in the faubourg, which conforms to a part of the curve formed by the port, instead of running along the line of the parallelogram represented by the plan of the city; that Batture, which it is now contended should be considered as private property, and which, as appears, is but a part of the port where all the flat-bottomed boats come to land, was designated under the denomination of *Ploja* in the plan of the faubourg which Bertram Gravier deposited in the archives of the Spanish Government. At his death it was not comprised in the inventory and estimation of his estate, and consequently the right of property to it was not transmitted to John Gravier, who possesses the plantation in the rear of the suburb St. Mary only by purchase.

The Spanish Government drove from it all the persons who attempted to erect huts on it at low water, and since the establishment of the faubourg St. Mary, the levee and high road by which it is bounded, have constantly been kept up and repaired at the expense of the city. These two facts are established by the affidavits collected by the late Colonel McCarty. Mr. Livingston urged, in support of his pretensions, the sale made by John Gravier to Mr. Claude, for Girod, of a portion of Batture, thence inferring that it was private property; but the latter was so well convinced of the nullity of that sale, that he afterwards requested of the Cabildo, by his petition of the 23th May, 1801, permission to erect a mill on that Batture, on his paying rent

for the ground; and the Cabildo were so fully convinced that the Batture was public property, which could not admit of any obstruction, that they refused to grant to Mr. Girod the permission he requested, although that gentleman was willing to pay ground-rent for the portion of Batture on which he wished to build. Finally, Messrs. Bertram and John Gravier so evidently intended to divest themselves of all eventual right as riparious landholders, that in selling the lots on the quay of the faubourg, they acknowledged, in the deeds of sale, that those lots were fronting the Mississippi.

Whoever considers, with any degree of attention, the nature of the ground in dispute, will be convinced that it cannot be considered as an alluvion. We refer on this head to the authorities and to the luminous expositions contained in pages 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, of the memoir entitled, "Examination of the claim of the United States, and of the pretensions of Edward Livingston, Esq. to the Batture in front of the faubourg St. Mary."

We assure you, gentlemen, that we are far from entertaining a thought of inducing you to make law and equity bend under any considerations, however weighty. After having laid before you a correct statement of the circumstances which combine to prove the justice of the claim of the United States to that property, which the inhabitants of that country have ever considered as being public, we beg leave to lay before you some reflections which will convince you both of the danger that would attend its being adjudged to an individual, and how indispensable it is to the public.

According to the civil law, the soil of river banks belongs to the owners of the bordering lands, but the undisturbed use thereof belongs to the public. The law permits, indeed, the erecting of buildings on the sea shore, [3d partida, law 5, tit. 28,] but it expressly prohibits building on the banks of the river, [3d partida, law 8.] A law enacted by our Legislature has corroborated this principle, and Mr. Duponceau, counsel for Mr. Livingston, has exclaimed against this law, as being immoral, and has contended that the banks of rivers being the property of the borderers, it was consummate injustice to restrain them in the use of their property, by inhibiting them from constructing moles and houses, or sinking basins or docks on the banks, in order to hinder them from collecting a toll under the name of wharfage.

But either the Batture is a part of the port of New Orleans, or it must be considered, contrary to the fullest evidence, as a dependency of a riparious estate. On the former supposition, Mr. Livingston is excluded from all manner of right to it, both by the common law and by the civil; for, according to the public law of all nations, ports are considered as being of the number of public things. On the latter supposition, Mr. Livingston cannot claim a right to sink docks, build houses, or construct moles there, in order to lay a toll for his private benefit as wharfage, unless it be acknowledged at the same time that all riparious landholders have equally a right to do the same on their respective lands. Now, from such an extension of the right of riparious property, it would result that all vessels which in coming down the river might have occasion to put ashore at the landing place of any plantation, would be liable to be laid under contribution by the owner of the estate, and we should thus be plunged into a state of oppression even more intolerable than that of the times of feudal

barbarity, when the lords built turrets on the high roads to harass and lay under contribution the traders going from one town to another; for those feudal lords pleaded only the right of the stronger, whereas the no less odious extortions in this case would be perpetrated under the sacred sanction of the laws.

Surely it is not necessary to enlarge on the vexatious consequences of such an abuse equally repugnant to justice and to good sense.

When to motives of equity so imperious are added considerations of public utility, it must surely be acknowledged that there exists in favor of Mr. Livingston no ground of hope that a body whose duty it is to defend the interests of the people will make any sacrifice of them to the sentiments of benevolence with which they might be inspired towards Mr. Livingston.

It is at the port of the Batture that all the flat-bottomed boats from Upper Louisiana and the United States come to land, when the waters are high. A great number of those boats are laden with live stock, salt provisions, or other produce that easily spoil. Instead of that spacious strand where these boats find a secure and commodious mooring ground, and a convenient landing, let them be supposed to be crowded in narrow docks, surrounded with two story houses, of which the filth is deposited in those docks. Can any one, without feeling the most alarming apprehensions, reflect on the mass of putrid miasms which would lie accumulated in those docks, when the decrease of the river would leave behind all the germs of putridity and mortality proceeding from those boats?

Are there not already in this country too many physical causes of insalubrity, which baffle all the care and precautions of the police, without increasing their deleterious influence by the construction of docks, to serve as common sewers to the surrounding houses.

But besides these considerations, the inhabitants of this city would suffer irreparable detriment by the loss of this public property. The bank of the river is really the most elevated part of the land on which the city is built. The soil receding from the levee inclines towards the lake in a degree perceptible to the eye, and is continually washed away by heavy rains, insomuch that every year the streets and the levees require to be raised with an immense quantity of earth. For these repairs, the corporation has ever had recourse to the mud which the river annually deposits on the Batture; and the householders have ever been accustomed to take from thence the necessary earth for building and for raising the soil of their court-yards. Their constant and undisturbed enjoyment of that Batture, until Mr. Livingston thought proper to oppose it, is established in the most authentic manner, by the collection of affidavits already mentioned, which we entreat you, gentlemen, to consult.

These are the only observations which we respectfully request you to take into consideration. We trust they will be sufficient to lead you to a full knowledge of the nature of the affair submitted to your examination.

It now remains, gentlemen, for us to wait, with entire resignation, and with full confidence in your discernment and equity, the decision of an affair which interests not only the trade and the inhabitants of this city, but also the entire population of Louisiana and of the United States.

Please to accept the sentiments of respect and attachment with which we have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and affectionate fellow citizens.

CHARLES TRUDEAU.
JAMES MATHER, *Mayor*.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. The memorial of the undersigned humbly sheweth:

That your memorialists reside in the faubourg St. Mary, of New Orleans, are proprietors of lots fronting on the Mississippi, and that they purchased the same under a firm conviction that the space between the levee and the river at low water, commonly called the Batture, would remain open and unbuilt upon for ever. Many of your memorialists know, that the Spanish Government declared the Batture to be a public common, and would permit no individual to settle thereon; that when the faubourg St. Mary was laid out, the Batture was not of the extent it now is, and it can be satisfactorily proven that, at that period, at low water, the Mississippi was in several places bounded by the levee, and

further, that from the establishment of the faubourg St. Mary to the present day the levee and road have been kept in constant repair, to wit, by the front proprietors immediately after their purchase, and at the expense of the city of New Orleans from the time the faubourg began to grow more settled up to the present date. Your memorialists also state that the Batture is covered with water from five to six months in each year, and during that time is, and has been considered as a part of the bed of the Mississippi.

With a knowledge of these facts, your memorialists heard with regret and surprise that Mr. Edward Livingston of New York, by virtue of a conditional purchase, made of a certain John Gravier, had claimed a right of ownership over the Batture, and that his claim had been approved by a decision of the Superior Court of this territory. Your memorialists heard of this decision with the more surprise, because it was generally understood that if the Batture did not, as a public common, appertain to the city, that it ought to be considered as a part of the domain belonging to the United States, and your memorialists were taught to believe, that in questions where the rights of the United States were involved, the territorial courts had no jurisdiction.

The subject which we have taken the liberty to introduce to the notice of your honorable body is highly interesting to the inhabitants of New Orleans, and to every citizen who wishes its welfare; but to your memorialists it is particularly so, because the value of their property materially depends upon the dispositions which shall be made of the Batture. Your memorialists, therefore, may be permitted sincerely to regret that Mr. Livingston's claim had not been submitted to a decision by jury; a mode of trial held in such high estimation, and so justly, too, under the Government of the United States.

Whether the honorable judges who approved Mr. Livingston's pretensions, sat as a court of law, or of chancery, your memorialists are not advised; they, however, are informed that the honorable court directed on the occasion chancery process; but how far they had competent power to do so, is a question on which your memorialists will not presume to give an opinion.

Your memorialists are advised and believe that an agent of Mr. Livingston did file his claim for the Batture before the Board of Land Commissioners for this district—a tribunal specially established by Congress to decide on the validity of all private claims for lands within this part of the ceded territory. A tribunal to which the good inhabitants of this territory have resorted, and to whose decision they cheerfully submit; and your memorialists, with the greatest deference and respect for your honorable body, really cannot see any just reason why an exception should be made in favor of Mr. Edward Livingston, of New York.

In the fall of 1807, Mr. Edward Livingston began to reclaim the Batture, and commenced projects of improvement which, if he had completed, would, in the opinion of your memorialists, have proved ruinous to the city of New Orleans, and destructive to the health of its inhabitants. Your memorialists verily believe, that the reclaiming of the Batture will tend to change the current of the Mississippi in front of New Orleans, and to hasten the formation of a Batture along the whole front of the city. Your memorialists further believe that if canals and docks be made on the Batture, and warehouses or other buildings erected in their vicinity, that New Orleans will become the seat of disease, for the various matter for putrefaction which these docks and canals will contain, cannot fail, under the influence of the hot sun of Louisiana, to generate malignant fevers.

Under all these circumstances, your memorialists humbly and respectfully entreat your honorable body to retain in the United States the title to the Batture, and that you would ordain that it remain open and unbuilt upon for ever, and be used as a common, as well for all the inhabitants of New Orleans as for our western fellow citizens and others, who may trade to this port; or that you would cede the Batture to the city of New Orleans upon the above conditions. But if unfortunately your honorable body should deem it proper to place Mr. Livingston in possession of the Batture, your memorialists in that event respectfully solicit that nothing in this memorial may be construed to invalidate the equitable claim of the proprietors of the front lots to the Batture. For your memorialists are persuaded that if the Batture be not the property of the United States, that it must, upon every principle of justice, belong to the front proprietors.

T. & D. URQUHART, *and others*.
NEW ORLEANS, November 8, 1809.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 160.

2d Session.

ERROR IN ENTERING LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Frederick Pontius, made the following report :

The petitioner states that, on the 7th day of September, 1807, he entered at the Land Office in Chilicothe the south half of section No. 24, in the third township of the twenty-second range; that the said half section was not the lot he intended to purchase, and that the mistake in his entry originated from his speaking bad English, being a German, and the clerk not understanding the German language; he admits the mistake to have been made by himself, and not by the clerk. He prays that he may be permitted to withdraw his entry from the said half section, on condition of his applying the first instalment of the purchase money (which he has already

paid) to the purchase of some other half section of land in the same district.

The committee are of opinion that it would be improper to authorize the petitioner to withdraw his entry. The proceedings of Government ought to be uniform; if he be entitled to relief against his own mistake, so would every other purchaser making the same allegation; to admit claims grounded on the intention of the purchaser being different from his act, which in its nature must be difficult, if at all susceptible of proof, and against which there can exist no check, would be to adopt a principle too vague for a rule of proceeding in the Land Office; therefore the committee recommend the following resolution :

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 161.

2d Session.

GRANT TO DANIEL BOONE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 12, 1810.

Mr. MEIGS, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Boone, together with the bill for his relief, made the following report:

That, at a period antecedent to the revolutionary war, Daniel Boone, the petitioner, possessing an ardent desire for the exploration of the (then) Western wilderness of the United States, after traversing a length of mountainous and uninhabited country, discovered and, with a few bold and enterprising fellows, established, with a perilous hardihood, the first settlement of civilized population in the (now) State of Kentucky. That, in maintaining the possession of that country, until the peace of 1783, he experienced all the vicissitudes of a war with enemies the most daring, insidious, and cruel, and which were aided by Canadians from the British provinces of Upper Canada; and that during that long contest he lost several children by the hands of the savages.

That it appears to the committee, that although the petitioner was not *officially employed* by the Government of the United States, yet that he was *actually engaged* against their enemies, through the whole of the war of the Revolution.

That in the exploring, settling, and defending that country, he eminently contributed to the early march of the American Western population, and which has redounded to the benefit of the United States. That your petitioner is old, infirm, and, though dependent on agriculture, by adverse and unpropitious circumstances, possesses not one acre of that immeasurable territory which he so well defended, after having been the pioneer of its settlement. The petitioner disclaiming all idea of a *demand* upon the justice of his country, yet requests, as a grateful benevolence, that Congress would grant him some reasonable portion of land in the territory of Louisiana. The committee, upon the whole circumstances of the merit and situation of the petitioner, beg leave to report the bill without amendment.

sonal exertions, been greatly instrumental in opening the road to civilization in the immense territories now attached to the United States, and, in some instances, matured into independent States.

An ardent thirst for discovery, united with a desire to benefit a rising family, has impelled him to encounter the numerous hardships, privations, difficulties, and dangers to which he has unavoidably been exposed. How far his desire for discovery has been extended, and what consequences have resulted from his labors, are, at this time, unnecessary to detail.

But, while your petitioner has thus opened the way to thousands, to countries possessed of every natural advantage, and although he may have gratified to excess his thirst for discovery, he has to lament that he has not derived those personal advantages which his exertions would seem to have merited. He has secured but a scanty portion of that immeasurable territory over which his discoveries have extended, and his family have reason to regret that their interest had not been more the great object of his discoveries.

Your petitioner has nothing to demand from the justice of his country, but he respectfully suggests, that it might be deemed an act of grateful benevolence, if his country, amidst their bounties, would so far gratify his last wish, as to grant him some reasonable portion of land within the territory of Louisiana.

He is the more induced to this request, as the favorite pittance of soil to which he conceived he had acquired a title, under the Spanish Government, has been wrested from him by a construction of the existing laws not in his contemplation, and beyond his foresight. Your petitioner is not disposed to murmur or complain; but conscious of the value and extent of his services, he solicits some evidence of their liberality.

He approaches the august assemblage of his fellow-citizens with a confidence inspired by that spirit which has led him so often to the deep recesses of the wilds of America; and he flatters himself that he with his family will be induced to acknowledge that the United States knows how to appreciate and encourage the efforts of her citizens, in enterprises of magnitude, from which proportionate public good may be derived.

DANIEL BOONE.

To the Senate and Representatives of the citizens of the United States in Congress assembled. The petition of Daniel Boone, at present an inhabitant of the territory of Louisiana, respectfully sheweth:

That your petitioner has spent a long life in exploring the wilds of North America; and has, by his own per-

11th CONGRESS.

No. 162.

2d Session.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1810.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 13, 1810.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States of the 5th instant, referring the petition of Mary Piercy, has the honor to report:

That it appears that the petitioner is the widow and sole representative of Henry Piercy, a lieutenant in the late revolutionary army, who served as such to the close of the war; by which service he became legally entitled to two hundred acres of land. It further appears that, in the year 1794, a warrant was made out at the War

Office of the United States for said two hundred acres of land, and that the same was surreptitiously taken therefrom, and has since been located, and that the said Henry Piercy did not, during his lifetime, nor his representatives since his disease, ever obtain possession of the said warrant, or of the land to which it gave a title.

Under the circumstances above stated, it appears to be just and reasonable, as the legal proprietor was never put in possession of the property by the Government, that the prayer of the petition should be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

W. EUSTIS.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 163.

2d Session.

APPLICATION FOR A DONATION OF LAND TO A SEMINARY OF LEARNING IN VIRGINIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 19, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the trustees for the academy of Stephensburgh, in the State of Virginia, made the following report:

The object of the petition is to obtain from the United States a reasonable donation in money or Western lands, to enable the trustees for the said academy to complete the buildings which have been commenced, the trustees being apprehensive that a sufficient sum cannot be raised by private subscription to defray the expenses that may be incurred.

The committee, whilst they highly appreciate the advantages to society of literary institutions, and view the policy of making liberal provisions for such establishments as wise and honorable, are impressed with the opinion that such aid can more properly be afforded by the individual States than by the General Government. It does not occur to the committee that any donation has been made by Congress similar to that asked for by the petitioners.

The appropriation of lands for the endowment of seminaries of learning, and for the support of schools in the several territories, were made prior to the sales of the surrounding public lands; and were supposed to confer an additional value on them; hence the Government, in the sale of those lands, have received a valuable consideration for that which in the first instance was gratuitously granted. By complying with the prayer of the petitioners, a precedent would be founded for similar grants, and there can be no doubt but that the applications would be numerous. If the present exigencies of the Government did not forbid the application of the national funds to new objects of expenditure not of immediate necessity, it might be worthy of consideration whether such objects be within the range of the powers conferred, and the duties enjoined, by the constitution on the General Government; but waiving that consideration, the committee hesitate not to recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved. That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 164.

2d Session.

APPLICATION TO CONFIRM AN INDIAN GRANT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 20, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the chiefs and head men of the Chippawa, Ottawa, Wyandot, and Pottawatamie nations of Indians, made the following report:

The petitioners state that, at the treaty of Detroit, concluded on the 17th day of November, 1807, they made a reservation of a tract of land of three miles square on the Miami of Lake Erie, with the design of presenting it to their friend Doctor William Brown, of Detroit, who had for ten years past rendered them his professional services in administering medicine to them, their women, and children; they make this present to him, as they conceive, in discharge of a debt of justice; and also to enable him to continue his services to them hereafter. They are apprised that, by the laws of the United States, an individual cannot obtain from them a title to lands; to obviate the difficulty which these laws oppose to their intentions, they, in the petition, make a formal cession

and relinquishment of all their right to the said reservation of three miles square unto the United States, in trust, to be conveyed to the said Doctor Brown, and they pray that the title may be vested in him by law.

It appears, by a certificate signed by William Hull, commissioner, that at the treaty, when the Indians made the reservation, they stated their design of giving it to Doctor Brown, and for the reasons expressed in their petition.

It is almost unnecessary for the committee to state to the House, that many applications have been made to Congress for the confirmation of titles to lands purchased by individuals from the Indian tribes, and that such applications have been invariably rejected. The laws of the United States prohibit individuals from making such purchases, and the treaties with the Indian tribes enjoin it on them to dispose of their lands only by treaty with the authorized agents of the Government. It appears to be a principle assumed by the laws in relation to the

vacant territory, both under the colonial and present Government of our country, that the right which the Indian derives from nature must, from his vagrant hunting state, be confined to the temporary use of the land, while the sovereignty and property rests in the Government. It would be useless to depict the evil consequences that would result, both to the Indian tribes and to the community at large, from the recognition of title in the purchases of Indian lands. That the practice of direct purchase from the Indians would be

extensive, when encouraged by sanctions, may be safely calculated from the number of attempts now made in opposition to treaties, law, and usage. In the present case no direct sale or transfer is pretended; but the committee can discover, neither in the manner nor the object, any thing to materially distinguish it from former applications, or that would induce a relaxation of a general rule. Therefore,

Resolved, that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 165.

2d SESSION.

LAND IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CALLED THE "BATTURE."

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1, 1810.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *February 23, 1810.*

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th instant, I have the honor of herewith transmitting to you, to be laid before them, a copy of the opinion of the Attorney General on the right of the United States to the Batture at New Orleans claimed by Edward Livingston.

With great respect, &c.

R. SMITH.

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

OCTOBER 21, 1807.

SIR: Previous to my receiving your note of the 22d instant, Mr. Madison had sent me a lengthy statement of facts relative to the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, New Orleans, or alluvial lands to which you refer. On this statement Messrs. Derbigny and Lisle, French lawyers of reputation, and Mr. Gurley, Attorney General of the New Orleans Territory, have, I understand, given decided opinions in favor of the title of the United States to the Batture. Upon reflection, I concur with them. The statement I must presume to be correct, as it has been officially furnished.

Under the first section of the act of the 3d of March A. D. 1807, I am of opinion that military force may be employed by the President to remove from these lands any person who may have taken possession of them since the passage of the law. This, I think, appears to have been the fact in the present case, from the letter of Mr. Van Pradellers, of the 11th ultimo, which I return you. At first I entertained doubts on this point, but further inquiry removed them. These observations contain the requisite answers to the two questions proposed, viz. 1. Have not the United States a claim to these lands? 2. If they have, may not military possession be taken?

Yours, very respectfully and sincerely,

C. A. RODNEY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[An exposition of the claim of Edward Livingston to the land referred to in the preceding report, published by him in 1808, was found among the archives of the Senate, and although not referred to in the journals of either House of Congress, is supposed to have been presented to the Senate by the author. In like manner was found a defence of the course pursued by the Executive of the United States in contesting that claim, published by Thomas Jefferson, late President of the United States, in 1812. As these papers appear to have been prepared with great care, ability, and research, the compilers have authorized their insertion in this work as illustrative of the points then at issue.]

Address to the People of the United States on the measures pursued by the Executive with respect to the Batture at New Orleans.

Private injuries, when offered in violation of constitutional principles, become proper objects of public attention. If persevered in under pretence of a lawful exercise of power, they become doubly alarming, and assume a character of extreme importance when they proceed from persons high in office, whose influence may seduce, or whose power may overawe opposition.

The selection of a remote scene for the exercise of arbitrary power, and of an unfriended or unpopular individual for its object, render the case more dangerous from the apathy with which we regard distant events, and the ready indulgence we accord to illegal measures when they affect those only whom we dislike.

The concurrence of all these circumstances in the case I now submit to the public, might justify me in offering it without preface or apology: but I have other motives, without which I must acknowledge that those of general utility would have been too weak to overcome the reluctance I feel to intrude myself on the public notice; motives too powerful to be resisted, too natural and just to be censured by an enlightened people—honest creditors who see the fund accumulated during four years of indulgent delay suddenly placed beyond their reach; a widow and two infant orphans claiming my professional exertions to resist that illegal violence which has seized their only means of support; and a large family for whom I am bound as well by duty as affection to provide. These are claims on which I rely to justify the measures I am forced to pursue. With some they may create an interest I do not wish to excite. I demand strict justice, and do not sue for favor or commiseration, either for myself or those whom I represent. This justice can only be obtained from the representatives of the people—the people, therefore, have a right to be informed fully and minutely of all the circumstances attending this extraordinary transaction; they will hear with incredulity or astonishment, that in a country governed by the wise constitution they had framed, neither its provisions nor the solemn stipulations of treaty could protect an individual in the enjoyment of his property, that the decrees of the Judiciary have been reversed by the Executive without hearing, without notice to the party, without any of the forms prescribed by law, and that by a refinement in oppression, the claims of the public were suffered to lie dormant until the party confiding in his title had expended his whole personal estate in improving lands of which he was then forcibly deprived.

Yet with all these arguments, which should ensure success, I dare not feel that confidence which my cause is calculated to inspire; for though I address no political party, yet being forced to arraign the conduct of the first magistrate of the Union, I shall alarm that blind spirit of attachment which, adopting the maxim of English prerogative, will not for a moment admit that a popular leader can be guilty of wrong—and accords impunity to a President of the United States for acts that would shake the throne of an hereditary monarch.

This hostile spirit I must encounter with no other arguments than those which will be suggested by a perusal of my case. The pecuniary difficulties into which I have been plunged by these oppressive measures will probably prevent a personal attendance at the seat of Government; and I have too much confidence in the rectitude of my claims to prop them by any appeal to the prejudices of party. Indeed, if I were inclined to enlist them on my side, it would be utterly impossible to do it with effect.

Secluded in a remote part of the country, occupied with the business of a laborious profession, the rapid changes of general politics, its ancient divisions and new combinations, have for five years past unheeded or unknown. Never an adept in the arcana of party intrigue, the little knowledge I once had of its myterics

has been long forgotten; but I still retain a strong remembrance of those great principles of civil liberty which are asserted in the constitution of my country, and a keen regret that in this territory at least I can appeal to my memory only for a proof of their existence.

After the scenes I have formerly been forced to detail to the public, the facts I have now to offer ought not to excite surprise. Where the destruction of personal liberty is permitted with impunity, the invasion of private property must be a venial crime; yet I confess that I was astonished not only at the measure, but the source from whence it came. I had not yet become so acquainted with the progress of oppression as to be familiarized with its effects, and could not believe that the civil power, which ought to have protected us against the violence of the military, would so soon have furnished a parallel to its encroachments.

In detailing my facts, I shall rely on none but such as are proved by the strongest evidence. My deductions from them shall be drawn with the candor necessary to the investigation of truth, but with the energy becoming a free citizen conversant of his rights; and if sometimes an expression of indignant warmth should escape me, it will never prove offensive to those who reverence the constitution of their country, respect its laws, and feel their own rights invaded when those of a fellow-citizen are attacked. To these alone I address myself, it is their suffrage I solicit, and ask their patient attention to the following facts.

On the 30th of April, 1803, a treaty was made between the United States and France, by which the sovereignty of the province of Louisiana was ceded to the former; but by one of the articles the inhabitants are secured in the undisturbed enjoyment of their property. On the 20th of December, in the same year, the treaty was carried into effect, by transferring possession of the ceded country to the United States. At both these periods, and long before, John Gravier was an inhabitant of the province, and was the proprietor and possessor of a farm or plantation adjoining the city of New Orleans, which had been held by him, and those under whom he claimed, by virtue of a legal grant, nearly eighty years. About fifteen years prior to the cession, the then proprietor had laid out a part of his farm into lots, and it now forms a quarter of the city known by the name of the suburb St. Mary. In front of this farm an increase of land has been gradually forming for the last thirty or forty years, by the alluvion or deposits of the river. Too inconsiderable in extent to be enclosed, or in value to excite attention, this alluvial land was long suffered to lie unimproved, subject to the overflow of the waters during the period of the annual inundation; the rest of the year abandoned to the depredations of the inhabitants of the city, who were suffered to take from it the sand they wanted for building, and earth for filling their streets. About ten years, however, prior to the cession, the future value of this property began to be foreseen, and some of the most intelligent inhabitants of the suburb, in order to secure to themselves the benefit of the increase, made purchases of parts of the alluvion from Gravier, the deeds for which were made before the notary of the Government, whose duty it was to pass no sales where the vendor did not show a title. On my arrival in this country, (February, 1804,) this property had already become an object of consequence, and promised, as well by its yearly augmentation in extent as from the increase of the city in its neighborhood, to be extremely valuable. The proprietor was then enclosing* a large portion of it with a dike, to restrain the waters of the river, and he was at the same time opposing the pretensions of the city corporation, who claimed for the inhabitants a right to use it as they had formerly done. These claims produced a suit on the part of Gravier against the city: it was pending for nearly two years; the cause was three times heard, and was then unanimously decided by the judges in favor of Gravier, the plaintiff, by the following judgment:

JOHN GRAVIER
vs.
The Mayor, Aldermen,
and inhabitants of the
City of New Orleans, } *On a suit to quiet the plaintiff in the possession of the alluvial land, or Batture, fronting the suburb St. Mary.*

Judgment of the Superior Court of the territory of Orleans.

1st. The title of Bertrand Gravier, the ancestor of the plaintiff, to the tract of land on which the faubourg St.

Mary is situated has not been disputed; but it has been contended that this tract was bounded by the highway; the court however, are of opinion that, according to the evidence exhibited, and the general usage of the country, this tract of land was bounded by the river Mississippi.

2d. From the examination of the authorities, the court are of opinion that, according to the civil and Spanish laws, the right of alluvion is incident to land which is bounded by a navigable river, and that these laws must form the rule of decision in the present case.

3d. If Bertrand Gravier, therefore, had continued proprietor of the whole tract on which the faubourg has been established, there would be no difficulty in determining his title to the alluvion; but Bertrand Gravier had divested himself of all title to that part of his tract on which the faubourg is established by selling the lots fronting and adjoining the highway. It is therefore important to inquire what was the situation of the Batture or alluvion in question at the time the faubourg was established, or at least when the front lots were sold, for if no alluvion existed at that time, when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the owner of the land adjoining the high road, then it is the opinion of the court that an alluvion subsequently formed would not become the property of Bertrand Gravier. The reason of this opinion is, that if Bertrand could be considered as proprietor of the road after selling the adjacent land, or of the levee lying between this road and the public river, he would nevertheless not possess that title of property which gives the right of alluvion, for the destruction of this property, by the encroachment of the river, would be a public and not a private loss, since it could not be appropriated to the use of any individual, and the said road and levee would have become necessarily liable to be kept in repair at the public expense.

It is, however, the opinion of the court, from the evidence adduced in this cause, that, antecedent to the time when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the proprietor of the land adjacent to the high road, a Batture or alluvion had been formed adjoining the levee, in front of the faubourg, upon the river; and that this alluvion was then of sufficient height to be considered as private property, and had consequently become annexed to, and incorporated with, the inheritance of Bertrand Gravier.

4th. Bertrand Gravier having then acquired, by alluvion, the property now in dispute, it is to be considered whether he has divested himself of his title to the same. The court are of opinion that he has not. The evidence of abandonment is merely conversation, which past a long time ago; it is not very explicit, and is much impaired by the circumstance of Bertrand Gravier having sold a part of his Batture to one of the front proprietors. It would be dangerous to divest a man of his property upon evidence of such declarations, without any proof of a cessation.

With respect to the claim of prescription, it is sufficient to observe that there has been no exclusive possession on the part of the defendants, and, consequently, they have no title on this ground. There are, indeed, other strong objections to a prescriptive title in this case, but the one we have stated is considered as sufficient.

5th. With respect to the title of John Gravier, as founded on the inventory, appraisement, and adjudication which have been adduced in evidence in this cause, it is the opinion of this court, that they are not bound to determine the validity or invalidity of this title. First, whether John Gravier has purchased the whole, or only inherited an undivided part, his claim to be quieted in the lawful enjoyment of the property in question, against the adverse pretensions of the city, to the property of the soil, or the right of carrying it away, is sufficiently strong to enable the court to form a decision of the present case.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, by the court, that the petitioner be quieted in his lawful enjoyment of the Batture or alluvion described in his petition, against the claims and pretensions of the defendants, and that the injunction heretofore granted in this case be made perpetual.

For the satisfaction of those who wish to be convinced of the justice and equity of this judgment, a full and circumstantial report of the trial will be found in the appendix.

Finding themselves unable to substantiate any title to this property, the counsel of the city moved for a new trial, on a suggestion that they could show the title to be vested in the United States, and, of course, that the judgment ought not to have been rendered for the plaintiff. This attempt was considered as a laudable device

*See note No. 1.

of ingenious counsel to prolong the existence of an expiring claim. They were patiently heard, during two days, in support of their new principles, but the counsel for the plaintiff not deeming any reply necessary, the court dismissed the rule for a new trial, and confirmed their former judgment. Execution was soon after issued thereon, and the plaintiff was placed in the quiet possession of the land.

Soon after this, I purchased from Mr. Gravier, from the heirs of Mr. Delabigarre, and from Mr. Girod, a portion of this land, for about eighty thousand dollars, and paid a considerable sum on the purchase. The remainder belongs to the widow and the infant children of Mr. Delabigarre.

Though no very great importance seemed to have been attached by the people to the cause during its discussion, no sooner was it decided than every engine that could excite popular resentment was set in motion. The party, his counsel, and the court itself, were represented in the most odious points of view. The papers teemed with libellous, if not seditious publications, and the people were taught to look to a foreign power for the justice which it was said was denied them by their country. The importance of the object was ridiculously exaggerated. An individual who had successfully demanded, according to the course of law, the quiet enjoyment of his property, was held up as the enemy of his country, and his professional advisers as the disturbers of the public repose. These efforts were not long without their desired effect. One of the proprietors, on attempting to make some improvements on the land, was opposed by a mob, who drove off his workmen, and assembled every evening, by beat of drum, to prevent any use being made of the property, in direct contempt of the injunction of the court. These excesses were encouraged by the presence of the commanders of the militia, and carried on under the eye of the mayor of the city, and the judge of the county court, who never made the smallest visible attempt to restore the order of the city.

While these scenes were preparing, the Governor was in town; when the tumult actually broke out, he was absent. Being applied to on his return, he addressed the crowd, and, by his influence with some of the leading men among them, persuaded them to retire. He closed his address, however, by expressing an opinion, in substance, that the judgment of the Superior Court was not conclusive, and stated that he had laid all the evidence he could collect on the subject of the conflicting claims before the President of the United States.

Certain that no appeal lay from the decrees of the Superior Court, and unable to discover for what purpose the evidence in this cause had been laid before the President, I neither felt any great uneasiness at the opinion expressed by the Governor, nor the remotest apprehension that the President would at all interfere with a judgment of the territorial judiciary. I therefore exerted myself to regain the time I had lost by these events, and to complete certain improvements I projected before the rising of the waters, which usually takes place about the beginning of February. So great was my confidence in the title I had acquired, so little did I foresee the events that were secretly preparing for my ruin, that I aided their effect, by expending all the money I could raise in these improvements. By the latter part of January, they had cost me about \$13,000; and, the annual inundation being then daily expected, I had set one hundred and fifty men at work, and anticipated the completion of my plan, the period of my expenses, and the peaceable enjoyment of my property.

On the 25th of January, however, I was roused from these visions of fancied security by the intelligence that an order had been received from the President, directing the marshal of the district to take possession of my property. It was not until after repeated assurances of his having seen the letter, that I could believe the gentleman who gave me the information was in earnest. I knew that the malice of my enemies was active. I knew that the political existence of the most malevolent among them depended on his inspiring the President with a persuasion of his popularity; that he had connected that popularity with the cause of the Batture, and had always flattered the people with the hope that his influence, and the power of the President, would counteract the decision of the court, and give them a property which had been solemnly adjudged to another. I was aware of all this, but yet I found it difficult to believe that the First Magistrate of a great people would quit the care of a nation to participate in the petty disputes of a corporate town; or, to secure the popularity of a favorite, that he would have set at defiance the very forms of law, braved the authority of the courts, and broken through the most

important barriers of that constitution he had sworn to defend. If he had only effected my ruin, I should not have been surprised: for I am no longer in a situation to serve him; but that the suffrage of a party in an inconsiderable town should be purchased at this prodigal expense of principle, I own astonished me; and I therefore could not but attribute the measure to some well-contrived misrepresentation of facts, which, though it could not justify, might palliate its most odious circumstances.

Determined, however, not to be wanting in any measure that might be necessary in this emergency, I made a representation to the court which was then sitting. They, without hesitation, granted an injunction, ordering the marshal to desist from executing the warrant. It was shown to him; he said he would take advice whether he should obey it; he went to the Government-house, and immediately after, the first, second, and third regiments of militia were ordered to parade in the suburb, in order to assist the marshal in the execution of the President's mandate. In obedience to this order some hundred persons attended; my laborers were driven from the unfinished works; their tools, implements, and materials were lost or destroyed. In a few weeks the waters of the river rose, and the dikes being unfinished, every thing that could be carried off was swept away by the violence of the current. The triumph of my opponents was complete; I was reduced to poverty; I had become indebted for a portion of my materials; near a fortnight's wages were due to one hundred and fifty men whom I had employed; and an estate which would have enabled me to discharge not only these but all my other obligations, was suddenly snatched from my possession. Fortunately, however, my courage did not forsake me; I felt that I was an American citizen; I was conscious that my rights were easily demonstrated; and that if I should finally be obliged to appeal in my defence to the public, these rights would be asserted by my countrymen. But I wished to prevent this extremity. Anxious to remain unnoticed in the obscurity of private life, I avoided any thing that might look like public complaint, and still flattered myself with the hope that a fair exposition of my title, a calm remonstrance against the illegal measures that had been pursued, and a detection of the falsehoods on which they were founded, would have secured me protection for the future, if not indemnity for the past. These considerations would have induced me immediately to depart for the seat of Government; but I was detained by the engagements I have mentioned. If my ruin was intended, never was measure better timed to produce its effects. Delayed until I had incurred the greatest possible expense—executed at the moment before my works would have been secured against destruction, and at the very period when it was known that I could not arrive in time to lay my complaints before the council of the nation. I hope this concurrence arose from accident. I should be loth to attribute to any one the malignity capable of a calculation that would produce it.

By unremitted attention, however, to my professional business, I was enabled to leave this place in the month of March. Ignorant that any communication had been made to Congress on the subject, my intention was to submit my case to the determination of the President himself, or to the Attorney General, if he should refer it to him.

Having studied my cause with the attention its importance-deserved, having submitted it to the consideration of men on whose candor I could rely, as well as on their judgment and professional ability, I was certain that no unprejudiced person could hesitate an instant in deciding it in my favor, and I went on with all the confidence of success which these circumstances were calculated to create.

Congress had adjourned a few days before my arrival at Philadelphia, and the President, it was said, was about to depart from Washington. I therefore rode post to that place, and arrived the evening before his intended departure, and immediately despatched a note requesting a short audience, and stating the urgency of my business. To this I received the next day an answer, referring me to the proper Department for the transaction of my business.

With some difficulty I discovered which was the proper Department, for though the Public Lands come properly under the Department of the Treasury, yet the Secretary of State had signed the President's warrant, and it was for some time doubtful to which of these officers I should address myself. Both of them informed me that as the warrant had been issued in consequence of a power vested in the President personally, it did not

belong to either of their Departments, and that the measure had been taken by the advice of the Attorney General. It was, however, finally settled, that my propositions should be conveyed through the office of State. I accordingly the same day delivered to Mr. Madison the letter marked in the correspondence No. 3. I beg the serious attention of my fellow-citizens to this letter, and to the answer which I received about a month after at New York. Unless I am blinded by interest and prejudice, it is impossible to evince more moderation, candor, or confidence in the officers of the Government, than are contained in my offers, and I am greatly deceived if any parallel can be found to the injustice and unworthy subterfuge by which they are rejected.

I will not, however, interrupt my narrative with any remarks. It draws now to a close. In my interviews with Mr. Madison, he had informed me that the Attorney General of the United States had given an official opinion, upon which the President had acted; this opinion it was extremely important for me to see; but it was no where to be found at the seat of Government, and I unfortunately was deprived of the pleasure of an interview with the Attorney General both at Washington and Philadelphia. A gentleman, however, to whom he had promised a copy of this document, at my request wrote to remind him of his engagement; but receiving no answer, I determined on making another effort to obtain justice, and if that failed, at least to know under what pretence I had been robbed. With this view I again went to the city of Washington, where I fortunately found the President and the Attorney General. My first visit was to the latter of these gentlemen, with whom I had the conversation detailed in No. 8, and I left him, as will be seen, with the conviction that I could hope for no redress, even if I convinced him that his opinion was erroneous, and had not been given on a true statement of facts. Determined, however, to leave no proper attempt untried in an affair so essential to my interest and reputation, I waited on the President.

I offered to show him documents, authorities, and proofs, which would in half an hour convince him that the United States had no title; and I asked him explicitly, as I had before asked the Attorney General, whether he would in that case direct my property to be restored? His answer was the same as that transmitted through the Secretary of State, that the matter was submitted to Congress, and that he could do nothing until they should decide. The same answer was given to a proposition for submitting the question to a court, to arbitration, in short to any man of reputation the President should name. I observed, in vain, that Congress had refused to act on the message, and that they were incompetent to the trial of a title. This had as little effect as my appeal to the provisions of the constitution, and to the judgment of a competent tribunal to protect me in my property.

After these ineffectual attempts to obtain justice, I retired and wrote the letter No. 5 to the Secretary of State, and a note to the Attorney General, reminding him of his promise to furnish a copy of his opinion. To the first I received the answer No. 6, and to the latter the apology contained in No. 7. This drew from me the letter to which I have before referred, dated the 20th of July, which was sent to the Attorney General by express, and at the time indicated in the letter. I called on him at Wilmington, and found that he had not prepared any answer to it; he gave me hopes, however, that one would be ready by next morning. I sent for it from New Castle; but received only the note which closes the correspondence; and not having it in my power any longer to delay my departure, I immediately embarked for this place. As the remarks on my letter, which are promised to be forwarded by post, have never been received, I am justified in believing, as I do, that Mr. Rodney acquiesces in the fidelity of my statement. He mentioned, indeed, some circumstances that took place in our conversation at Washington, which I did not think important enough to be inserted in my account of it, but I promised him, if he should think they were, that I would notice them; he referred me, however, to the remarks he would make in writing, but as those have not been sent I should not be justified in making any addition to my former statement.

This ends the statement of the facts relative to this business in which I had a personal agency. It is necessary, however, to add that on the 7th day of March the President sent a message to Congress in the following words:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In the city of New Orleans, and adjacent to it, are sundry parcels of ground, some of them with buildings and other improvements on them, which it is my duty to present to the attention of the Legislature. The title to these grounds appears to have been retained in the former sovereigns of the province of Louisiana as public fiduciaries, and for the purposes of the province. Some of them were used for the residence of the Governor, for public offices, hospitals, barracks, magazines, fortifications, levees, &c.; others for the town-house, schools, markets, landings, and other purposes of the city of New Orleans; some were held by religious corporations or persons; others seem to have been reserved for future disposition. To these must be added a parcel called the Batture, which requires more particular description. It is understood to have been a shoal or elevation of the bottom of the river, adjacent to the bank of the suburbs of St. Mary, produced by the successive depositions of mud during the annual inundations of the river, and covered with water only during these inundations. At all other seasons it has been used by the city immemorably to furnish earth for raising their streets and court-yards, for mortar and other necessary purposes, and as a landing or quay for unloading firewood, lumber, and other articles brought by water. This having been lately claimed by a private individual, the city opposed the claim on a supposed legal title in itself: but it has been adjudged that the legal title was not in the city. It is, however, alleged that that title, originally in the former sovereigns, was never parted with by them, but it was retained in them for the use of the city and province, and consequently has now passed over to the United States. Until this question can be decided under legislative authority, measures have been taken, according to law, to prevent any change in the state of things, and to keep the grounds clear of intruders. The settlement of this title; the appropriation of the grounds and improvements formerly occupied for provincial purposes to the same or such other objects as may be better suited to present circumstances; the confirmation of the uses in other parcels to such bodies corporate or private, as may of right, or on other reasonable considerations, expect them, are matters now submitted to the determination of the Legislature.

The papers and plans now transmitted will give them such information on the subject as I possess, and being mostly originals, I must request that they may be communicated from the one to the other house, to answer the purposes of both.

TH. JEFFERSON.

MARCH 7, 1808.

This message was committed in both Houses to special committees; in the Senate, if I am truly informed, the committee reported that no legislative provision was necessary. In the House of Representatives they introduced a bill, ceding all the right of the United States in those lands to the corporation of the city of New Orleans, and giving an appeal from any judgment that might be rendered in the case to the Superior Court of the United States. This bill was advocated by the particular adherents of the President in the House, and strenuous endeavors were made to force its passage before the adjournment of Congress; it was, however, postponed, from a conviction, I should hope, as well of the impolicy of the measure as of the illegal means by which the possession had been obtained.

That I might not interrupt the thread of my narration, I have omitted hitherto to mention that after the corporation of the city had seen the title of Gravier established, they sought to purchase the influence of the United States, by a relinquishment in their favor, and directed one of their council to state a case, and the other to give an opinion upon it. The case states that the ground for which they had been contending for three years, to the impoverishment of the city and the destruction of its peace, had always been notoriously the property of the nation; and closes with desiring the counsel to inform them whether this notorious title was not a good one, that is to say, whether they had not been endeavoring to obtain, in violation of evident right, a property that did not belong to them! This query was addressed to the person most capable of giving them an answer; to the same counsel who had managed their former claim. His opinion was such as they wished, and they thereupon passed a resolution requesting the Governor to take measures to prosecute the claim of the United States. This case and opinion form the groundwork of the Executive proceedings in this case, and I have there-

fore been at the expense of annexing them to this address. They appeared at New Orleans some time in September, and although I could not believe that the contradictory facts and erroneous reasonings these papers contained could at all injure my title, yet fearing that a personal influence, which I knew was almost irresistible with the President, was exerted against me, I thought it necessary to write to the Attorney General, to request that if the case was referred to him he would not advise a suit until he heard my statement. This I wrote and forwarded in two different parcels; the first only of these, containing about ten or twelve pages, as he has since informed me, came to hand. It is a reply to Mr. Derbigny's opinion, and will be found with a few inconsiderable additions annexed to this address, under the title of "an examination of the title of the United States to the land called the Batture," &c. My only object in writing this paper was to prevent the Government from vexing me with a useless suit; for my imagination never suggested the fear of any such summary proceeding as that which has been resorted to. I had written to the Secretary of State, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, on the same subject, but receiving no answer, I concluded that the attempt of the corporation to engage the United States to support their unjust claims was viewed in the light it deserved. But I did not truly appreciate the influence that was exerted against me. Without calling on me for the remainder of my reply, though it is acknowledged only half of it was received—without asking for the proofs which I asserted I could give of the falsity of the statement on which they acted—without waiting to look into the authorities which I offered, to show their legal principles unfounded—without giving me the slightest notice of the blow that was intended—an *ex parte* statement, and an *ex parte* opinion were made the groundwork of an illegal, unconstitutional, and oppressive warrant, prepared in secret, and never intended to be disclosed. For, as I shall show, the President industriously conceals the unconstitutional features of this transaction, in the tardy message which he sends to Congress on the 7th of March, although his mandate bears date the 30th of November; and if I had sunk disheartened, as was expected, under the blow, if I had not found resources in my industry to come on and prosecute my rights, neither Congress nor the country would have heard of the transaction. For, attend to the language of the report to Congress, and determine whether there is not a studious concealment of facts.

1st. In the description of the property it is called "a shoal or elevation of the bottom of the river adjacent to the bank of the suburb St. Mary;" this might have been described by one word, but the term alluvion was well understood, and would at once have conveyed the idea of private property, which it was convenient to keep out of view: this was "immemorably" used by the city. How a city, of which the first plan was drawn within a period less than ninety years, can be said to have an immemorial use, is not within my legal comprehension—but it was necessary to state in the strongest terms the claims of the city, that a proper odium might attach to the judiciary which had rejected them—while the title they solemnly declared to be good is scarcely mentioned, and that too in a way, if not inconsistent with truth, at least calculated to give false impressions. This (says the message) "having lately been claimed by a private individual, the city opposed the claim on a supposed title in itself; but it has been adjudged that the legal title is not in the city." Now the President must have read at least Mr. Derbigny's statement before he sent this message, and he must even there have seen that this was not a late claim; that the former proprietor had, twelve years before, by public recorded acts, sold several portions of this property; that the Governors of the province had asked his leave to use it, and that this private "individual," who appears in the message as a perfect stranger, asking for what had been immemorably in possession of the town, was the acknowledged legal proprietor (under a title as old as the first settlement of the country) of a plantation to which this alluvion is as much an appendage as any tree that grows on it. "But it was adjudged that the legal title was not in the city." And was it not, sir, respectfully let me ask, further adjudged, and adjudged too by men of your own selection, finally, irrevocably adjudged, that the title was in Gravier? and ought not this to have been communicated to the great council of the nation? and for what purpose was it suppressed? and how nearly allied is a suppression of truth to a charge which it would be indecorous to make against a President of the United States? After this declaration, that it was "adjudged

not to belong to the city," immediately follows these expressions: "it is, however, alledged, that that title, originally in the former sovereigns, was never parted with by them, but was retained in them for the use of the city," &c. By whom this allegation is made the message does not say. It would not have added much to the weight of the suggestion, had the whole truth been declared, that it came from disappointed clients, and the *ex parte* statements of their counsel; and this circumstance is therefore, as usual, suppressed. The artful introduction of the word "however," connecting it with the foregoing branch of the sentence, would seem to make it a qualification of the judgment, and give the reader to understand that the allegation of the title of the United States came from the same persons who decided that this city had none.

These charges, though important, are slight, compared with those that I am forced to make on the remaining allegation in this document.

Until the question can be decided (the President tells Congress) he has "taken measures, according to law, to prevent any change in the state of things, and to keep the ground clear of intruders." Here is not only a most material concealment of the nature of those legal measures which had been taken, but a direct assertion of what I am forced (under a due impression of the serious nature of the charge) to declare was not the fact: the measures were not taken to prevent a change in the state of things, but to make a most material and afflicting change. It was not taken to keep the grounds clear of intruders, but to destroy a possession sanctioned by legal title, by the solemn decree of a court, and in the hands of a *bona fide* purchaser, for a valuable consideration—it was itself the most violent intrusion on private property that has been witnessed in our country, and, as I shall show, a most unprovoked, deliberate, and unnecessary act of oppression. What member of the honorable body, to which this communication was made, could have understood these measures, taken according to law, to mean a warrant granted without evidence, and merely on the suggestion of interested individuals! This mode of proceeding, if not illegal, was at least novel, and therefore when it is glossed over by the general expression that has been used, I am authorized to believe that it never was intended that Congress should be acquainted with the particulars of the transaction. Again—who would not have understood by the terms of this message, that the public were in the quiet possession of this property, and that the legal measures were taken to preserve that possession? Yet the exalted magistrate who gave the information well knew the contrary to be the fact; he well knew, that the individuals who had purchased under the sanction of a legal decree were then in quiet possession; that one of them was expending a fortune in its improvement, and though I cannot say that he knew the pittance of the widow and the orphan were involved in the question, yet I have no reason to believe that he would have thought this circumstance of sufficient moment to operate any "change in the state of things."

This is not the only concealment of which I have to complain. From the annexed correspondence it will appear that the President shelters himself under the opinion of the Attorney General of the United States. What will be said if I show that there is the strongest reason to believe that a material document in the President's possession was withheld from that officer, when he gave this opinion? By a reference to my letter No. 9, to the Attorney General, it will be seen what importance I attach to the judgment of the court; the surprise I express that it should be outweighed by the opinion of counsel, and the direct query with which I close in order to ascertain whether it was possible the Attorney General could have read this document when he gave the opinion. To this he answers, "My impression is, that the statement of Mr. Derbigny, with his opinion, and a letter from Governor Claiborne, mentioning that Messrs. Derbigny and Moreau Lislet concurred in that opinion, were the papers officially furnished me. I do not recollect, at present, that there was any other." Now if the Attorney General did not, after reading my express references to this judgment, recollect that it had been furnished him, it is almost conclusive proof that it never was. It was too material a document to have been forgotten, and I have so much respect for the opinion of that officer, as to believe that he could not have given the opinion attributed to him if that paper had been submitted to him.

Though it is natural to suppose that this judgment must then have been in the hands of the President, yet we are not left to conjecture; for, in the month of August,

I had furnished official copies, not only of this record, but of the execution, and its return, to Governor Claiborne, for the express purpose of forwarding them, and he has since declared they were accordingly sent.

There is a circumstance which takes away even the flimsy pretext of zeal for the public interest from this transaction. Gravier's plantation was formerly part of one belonging to the Jesuits. On the suppression of the order, it was divided into six lots, and sold at the same time to different persons. Gravier holds two of these lots, the other four are in the hands of different people. The alluvion, which is more considerable on the other lot, is peaceably possessed by the proprietors; yet they hold under exactly the same title that Gravier does, and are separated only by an ideal line. If public good was the motive, if the object was to add to the property of the United States, why were not these alluvions taken as well as Gravier's? If duty impelled the President to seize on one, it was neglect of duty to spare the others. If their title be good, it was an oppression to deprive me of mine.

Yet it will hardly be credited that such confidence was placed in this partial protection, that some of the proprietors of the adjoining alluvion were the most clamorous against my title, and that the very men, who were endeavoring to show that by the laws of the country alluvions belonged to the crown, advertise in the same papers large portions of that very kind of property for sale, as being secured to them by usage and law.* Why, then, I repeat, is the one taken and the other left? The circumstances of both are (I was going to say) the same, but they differ in a material point. In the one were interested men of wealth, influence, and, above all, the most meritorious and obsequious attachment to those in power—the other was divided between two helpless orphans, who could not sign an address, and a man supposed to be without influence, whom the vilest arts had been used to render unpopular, and who it was therefore imagined might be oppressed with impunity.

In this address, I enter into no discussion of the validity of my title—my own confidence in it is shown by my offer to the President; that of others is proved by the judgment of the court; by the respectable counselors whose opinions are annexed, and those of other, no less eminent, which will be given to the public; by the report of the case, and the examination annexed. From these will result—I cannot be so blinded as to deceive myself—from these will result a full conviction, that I had not only a peaceable possession, but an incontrovertible title to the land.

And yet I have been deprived of it without a suit; without hearing; without a judge or jury, or proof, or notice of any claim; on the secret denunciation of an enemy, and on the simple allegation that it belonged to the public; and yet I am an American citizen! I live in a country professedly under the Government of the United States, and which is entitled as well by justice as by law, and the sacred stipulations of treaty, to the protection of private property! It is to no purpose to say that the President thought the land belonged to the United States; the very supposition that he might be deceived proves the illegality of his proceeding. If my land really belongs to the United States, and he might dispossess me without trial or inquiry, what security have others who may have a better title? The President asserts that he had a right to seize all lands belonging to the United States; but as the President is the sole judge whether they do belong to them or not; as he may take allegation for proof, suspicion for evidence, and substitute the suggestions of malice for the records of title—as his evidence is taken in secret, as he may be justified by an invisible opinion, given on a garbled statement of facts—which of you, I ask, is safer? what can protect you? The antiquity of your title? Mine was coeval with the settlement of the country. An acknowledged right? Mine was ascertained and confirmed by the most solemn judicial decision. The absurdity of the arguments used against you? Those employed to assail me are below contempt.

If the power, then, exercised against me be legal, there is no security for any one; and we all hold our property by the precarious tenure of another's will. A mere allegation suggested by malice, repeated by folly, and whispered in secret to the presidential ear, may in a moment deprive us of our only means of existence. It is true, that an illusory hope is held out that this measure is not decisive of title; that when Congress shall provide for the means of ascertaining it, I may

possibly be restored; but while I wait for this tardy justice, while I am engaged in soliciting it, who is to provide for my family? For my debts? Where shall I receive compensation for the anxiety I have suffered, the fatigues I have undergone, the expenses I have incurred? What recompense can be made for the humiliation of sinking again into the mire of dependence, at the very moment of anticipated delivery from the load of pecuniary obligation with which I have been oppressed? Or where shall a cure be found for the wounds of a spirit not yet broken by oppression, but struggling through exile, disappointments, and difficulty, to repose itself at last in the consciousness of having done justice to others by the exertion of its own powers?

And why am I made to suffer this? Could executive wisdom discover, or executive power create, no other mode of asserting the claims of the United States, than one so oppressive to an individual, so dangerous to the public? Why were not the courts resorted to? Was the President afraid of any judgment but his own? Or would the public interest suffer by delay? No. The property was every day acquiring new value in my hands; and if I had been suffered to complete my plans, I do not hesitate to say that the value would have at least been doubled by the operation. The necessities of the town have been sometimes resorted to as an argument to justify this measure, but notorious facts are completely contradictory of this suggestion. The use made by the citizens of this property, while it remained unreclaimed, was two-fold, first, as a landing-place, secondly, as a source from which to dig earth. The first of these uses would have been facilitated in an incalculable degree as to convenience, by the erection of wharves; as to safety, by the construction of basins; all of which are comprehended in my plan, and the extent which they would have had a right to have occupied outside the wharves would have been greatly increased by their projection. Though imperfectly executed, one of my basins served as a refuge for several vessels during the inundation, and saved a large amount of merchandise from destruction, during a storm that destroyed a great number of boats which were exposed in the usual situation. On this subject I have the testimony of professional and disinterested judges, to which I refer.†

As to the earth, if the city were in want, it would offer no justification for taking it without compensation; but the necessity does not exist; they possess an extent of alluvion ‡ between the suburb and the city more than sufficient for the supply of all their necessities; to say nothing of that in front of Marigny's suburb, which they took by conveyance from him, at the very time they were endeavoring to deprive me of mine by the suggestion that all alluvions belong to the nation. In order to demonstrate that this necessity was but a pretence, though, I could very ill spare any of the earth dug out of my canal, I advertised some for sale at twelve cents per load; this, as I expected, immediately produced a publication from the city council desiring the citizens to take it from the city grounds for nothing; and the fact is that for nearly two years, while some respect was shown to the injunction of the court, the whole city was supplied from the two sources I have mentioned, which are inexhaustible, as the annual deposit always replaces what has been taken the preceding year.

A circumstance has lately occurred (since my return from the United States) which points out in a striking manner the danger of suffering these encroachments of the Executive to pass unnoticed; it is not only the acts of the President, but those of his inferior officers we have to dread; the love of arbitrary power is infectious, and the contact of office spreads it with rapidity, and increases its malignant effects. If the Supreme Executive disregards the laws, every subordinate officer feels himself invested with the privilege in his contracted sphere. Thus the President having begun by directing his marshal to seize my property, that officer executed the order, although he was expressly forbidden by an injunction; and the attorney for the United States, improving on this example, not only assures the people that they have nothing to fear from the authority of the Superior Court, but disposes of the property with as little ceremony as the President took it.

After the marshal had executed his warrant, in the manner I have stated, the corporation and the inhabitants supposed, with reason, that this was a dispute between the United States and the purchaser under Gravier, which gave to them no rights, and they therefore respected the judgment of the court as a decision of their,

* See note No. 4.

† See note No. 5.

‡ See note No. 6.

claim, still relying, however, on the promises that had been given of a future appropriation to their use. Soon after my return I found several persons at work carrying off the soil. I immediately applied to the mayor, who disavowed having given any permission for that purpose.* I represented also to the marshal, that though I could not acknowledge him as in any manner the legal possessor, yet that I thought his duty required him to stay these depredations until some final settlement should take place. In consequence of these applications, it was resolved that a letter should be written to Mr. Grymes, the district attorney, requesting his advice, and asking, as it should seem from his answer, permission to use the property; for his letter contains the following extraordinary paragraph:

“As to the privilege of using it in future, I have only to say to the city council, that the right and title of the United States in and to the property in question remains in them at this day, unimpaired by any judicial decision, or by any possessory act of any individual claiming a right thereto; and that I am of opinion that the Federal Executive ought not, and will not abandon that right, or in any degree diminish the title of the United States to it, by any act of theirs, until Congress shall have acted upon the subject; or until some tribunal, competent to discuss the right of the United States, shall have decided it against them. And that I, the immediate representative of the legal interests of the United States within the limits of this territory, am willing that the citizens thereof shall continue to use the alluvion or Batture, fronting the suburb St. Mary, as they have hitherto done, until the President of the United States shall forbid them. But it is to be expressly understood by the city council, that this permission is given, alone, upon the condition that the exercise of the privilege which it grants shall not hereafter be made the ground of any claim in opposition to the title of the United States.”

This permission was immediately published by the city council, and in consequence of it the inhabitants of the town and its suburbs are vying with each other which shall commit the greatest depredations on this devoted property; and it will be no extravagant calculation to estimate that \$40,000 will not repair the damage that will be done in consequence of this permission. If this is really a demesne of the United States, what can justify the deterioration of it to that amount? Not the President's intention of bestowing it on the city, for that yet wants the sanction of Congress; nor can I think that they will give away \$500,000 to provide the city of New Orleans with mud, while they with difficulty appropriate a quarter of the sum to the defence of their most important ports. But if my property should be finally acknowledged, this will add no small item to my claim for compensation.

But why, it may be asked, do I not apply to the laws for redress? It would be without effect; the people have been taught contempt for the courts both by the civil and military power. A general who treated them and their process with mockery and insult, is rewarded with Executive favor; the promoters of riotous opposition to their decrees are the objects of favor* both with the Territorial and General Government; and the little regard paid to their solemn injunctions, both by the President and his officers, have so emboldened opposition that any attempt to obtain justice in the ordinary way would be both nugatory and dangerous; besides, the public agents are not rich enough to reimburse me, and against the Government itself there is no legal remedy.

My only recourse, then, is to the justice of my country. I shall address myself to the Legislature of the Union, who I trust will direct the proper measures for my relief.

In the mean time I am aware of the consequences to which I expose myself by this address. I know the popularity of the man whose conduct I am forced to arraign. I respect his age, his station, and the services he has rendered his country. I have shown that respect

* The day after this application was made to the mayor, he wrote a letter to the city council—coupling my complaint with the enlargement by habeas corpus of four persons whom he had illegally committed, and the audacity of a comedian who refused to submit to his taste in the selection of a dramatic piece, as proofs of a combination against the good order of the city; and the council immediately made this letter the groundwork of corporate legislation. From this anecdote a good idea may be formed of the corporation, which is so much favored by the President as to induce the sacrifice of constitution, treaty, and law, for their emolument.

* See note No. 7.

by the long silence I have observed, by the repeated attempts I have made to obtain even partial justice. But having drained the cup of humility and moderation to the very dregs, it is time that I should speak. Silence now would be cruelty to my children, injustice to my creditors, treachery to my fame. The consciousness of a serious imprudence, which created the debt I owe to the public, I confess it with humility and regret, has rendered me perhaps too desirous of avoiding public observation—an imprudence which, if nothing can excuse, may at least be accounted for by the confidence I placed in an agent who received and appropriated a very large proportion of the sum, and the moral certainty I had of being able to answer any call for the residue whenever it should be made. Perhaps, too, it may be atoned for, in some degree, by the mortification of exile, by my constant and laborious exertions to satisfy the claims of justice, by the keen disappointment attending this deadly blow to the hopes I had encouraged of pouring into the public treasury the fruits of my labor; and above all, by the humiliation of this public avowal.

The first wish of my heart is to do justice to the public and my private creditors. To enjoy their good opinion, though a great is but a secondary object, for the consciousness of having done right will always support me under their displeasure; but no popular favors can smooth the pillow of the debtor, or take off that weight of obligation which “hangs about the heart.” With these sentiments I arrived, nor have they quitted me during my stay; they have encouraged me in difficulties, and animated me in success. The happy moment of freedom from pecuniary obligation was the subject of my daily conversation, and my nightly dream. This happy moment at length approached, and I exulted in the success which I thought was about to crown my exertions, when the iron hand of oppression fell heavy on my hopes, and threw back to an uncertain period the accomplishment of my wishes. Yet I am not discouraged. Truth will at length prevail, and justice rarely deserts her. I know my own right, and am certain it can be demonstrated to the public. I have the happiness to address enlightened men, who instead of sophistical arguments of fine-spun constructions of statutes, will consult the plain language of their constitutional compact; the unequivocal expression of their legislative acts; and, above all, those eternal principles of justice, and hatred of oppression, ever inherent in their breasts. These will dictate their sentence when, in a voice which will be heard and must be respected, they declare—

That the rights of private property have been infringed; constitutional privileges broken; the judiciary degraded, and the sacred trial by jury violated without necessity and without excuse—should the angel of mercy, in consideration of age and important services, drop a tear on the remainder of the sentence, I shall not be sorry for the blot.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

NEW ORLEANS, *October 21, 1808.*

NOTES.

No. 1.

[TRANSLATION.]

Deposition of John Lewis Laurent, inhabitant of the City of New Orleans, made the 17th March, 1808, before me, the undersigned Justice of the Peace.

The said deponent being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and declare, that about the end of the year one thousand eight hundred and three, or the beginning of the year one thousand eight hundred and four, he was requested by Mr. John Gravier to measure off a space of about four hundred feet fronting the square, between the streets Julie and St. Joseph, and extending five or six hundred feet towards the river, and that immediately afterwards Mr. Gravier set his negroes to work to make a levee quite round the said space which he had thus measured, and that the said levee was finished in the course of the winter of one thousand eight hundred and four, and that the said levee exists still so as to be traced in its whole extent.

JEAN LEWIS LAURENT.

Sworn and signed in my presence the 18th March 1808.

B. VAN PRADELLES.

No. 2.

Of this assertion take the following proof, extracted from the *Telegraphe* of October 1, 1808:

"Should there be no other remedy, if it can be proved that the Batture belonged to the city previously to the cession, I have no doubt but that the minister of His Imperial and Royal Majesty will think it his duty to lay the affair before the Emperor, if his general instructions do not authorize the minister's immediate application to the American Government in behalf of the Louisianians.

It is well known that the Emperor Napoleon will think himself bound in justice and honor to see that the treaty of cession be not violated. The Emperor of the French did not cede his subjects to be devoured by the harpies of chicane. That Alexander knows how to cut the Gordian knot of iniquity," &c.

No. 4.

The property described in the following advertisement is situated on the third division of the Jesuit's farm; is part of an alluvion formed since the year 1763, and was the property of Colonel Bellechasse, the commandant of the militia, who took a leading part in the opposition to my title. He has since sold it for five thousand dollars, and guaranteed the title.

By JAMES PIROR & Co.—The partnership of Messrs. Bellechasse and Mercier in the brick and tile kiln, established opposite the plantation of Mr. Solet, about a mile above the city, having expired, will be sold by the above-mentioned auctioneers, on the premises, on Saturday, 30th January instant, the following property: four lots, facing the public road running with the river, with the enjoyment of the Batture, first by right of purchase, and in conformity with the usages of the country. Said four lots are bounded on one side by the lands of Mr. Thomas Soulet, and on the other by those of Mr. Alexander Milne, Jun. They are susceptible of being divided into eight lots: four to face the river, and four the public road of Chapatoulat; and each lot will then be about from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty feet in depth, &c.

JANUARY 18.

No. 5.

We, the subscribers, captains of vessels now lying in the port of New Orleans, do certify, that we have examined the canal constructed, and nearly completed, by Edward Livingston, Esq. on the Batture of the suburbs of St. Mary, and we are of opinion that the said canal, when completed, will be of the greatest use to commerce, by affording a convenient birth for ships and other vessels; and that similar canals constructed along the whole front of the said suburb, particularly when stores shall be erected on the sides, will greatly facilitate the lading and unloading of vessels without the expense of cartage. And we are further of opinion, from examining the current of the river at high water, that the said canals will not render the current more rapid, or the harbor more inconvenient, or less secure, but, on the contrary, will afford both convenience and safety for the shipping.

SAMUEL ORR, *ship Baltic, of Portsmouth, N. H.*
E. C. GARDINER, *Western Trader of Philad.*
JAS. PATTERSON, *Moses Gill, of New York.*
LEVI JOY, *Yorkshire, of New York.*
CHARLES CLASBY, *Orton, of Philadelphia.*
CHARLES COFFIN, *ship Rover.*
HENRY SAYWARD, *ship Flora.*

A. P. WALSH.

THOS. POLLOCK, *commander, pro. tem. revenue cutter Louisiana.*

W. M. HARRIS, *Amiable Lucy, New Orleans.*

WM. TORREY.

Z. BUTLER, *Perseverance, of Philadelphia.*

ROBT. HARRISON, *Catharine, of N. Orleans.*

JAMES B. NICHOLS, *Polly, New York.*

PHILIP C. HOGAN, *brig Traveller, New York.*

No. 6.

Earth and building sand for sale.—All persons desirous of procuring earth or fine sand for building may be supplied by applying to Mr. Callalou, overseer of the works on the Batture, at the foot of Girod street.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

OCTOBER 8, 1808.

Ordinance of the City Council.—On the repeated complaints of many citizens, that they are obliged to buy the earth necessary for building and filling up their yards, and for constructing their banquettes, and that a great number of them have not the means adequate to this disbursement, the city council, considering that it is incumbent on them to bring some relief to the painful situation of the inhabitants of the city in this occurrence,

Resolve, That, notwithstanding the works already commenced by the corporation, and momentaneous detriment by which the interests of the city and part of the commerce shall be effected, the mayor is provisionally authorized to cause that the earth from the Batture opposite fort St. Louis be delivered gratis to all proprietors of lots and houses in town, and the faubourg St. Mary, who may be able to prove the indispensable necessity of this relief.

CHARLES TRUDEAU, *President.*

Approved the 15th of October, 1807,

JAMES MATHER, *Mayor.*

Certified: M. BOURGEOIS, *City Clerk.*

Je, soussigné, certifie que la portion de terre, en dehors de la levée, située entre le faubourg Ste Marie et le lieu ou se placent les batimens, la dite partie faisant face au fort St. Louis, communément appelée Batture, et possédée par la ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, contient deux mille toises superficielles, qui peuvent être creusées jusqu'à la profondeur de plus de quatre pieds, avant d'arriver au niveau des eaux basses; que la dite portion augmente tous les ans par l'alluvion du fleuve, et que la terre qu'on peut en enlever dans le courant d'une année est remplacé par les dépôts du fleuve l'année suivante.

Je suis aussi d'opinion que cette partie de Batture, avec celle de Bernard Marigny, aujourd'hui la propriété de la ville, ainsi que celle qui se trouve vis-à-vis le fort St. Charles, peuvent fournir une quantité de terre suffisante aux besoins présens de la ville.

LAFON.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 20 Septembre, 1808.

[TRANSLATION.]

I, the subscriber, certify that the portion of land outside the levee, (commonly called the Batture,) situate between the suburb St. Mary and the place where the ships lie, and fronting the fort St. Louis, and possessed by the town of New Orleans, contains two thousand superficial toises; which may be dug to the depth of more than four feet before coming to the level of low water; that this portion increases every year by the alluvion of the river; and that the earth which may be taken out of it in course of one year is always replaced by the deposite of the river in the next.

I am also of opinion that this parcel of Batture, together with that of Bernard Marigny, now the property of the city, and that which lies opposite fort St. Charles, can furnish a sufficient quantity of earth for the present use of the city.

LAFON.

No. 7.

The following singular instrument is the production of a colonel of the militia, appointed by the Governor, and one of the five members of the Legislative Council named by the President.

By this public instrument of protest be it known:

That, on the third day of October, 1807, before me, John Lynd, notary public for the territory of Orleans, dwelling in the city of New Orleans, personally appeared John Baptist Macarty, Esquire, of the parish of Orleans, and territory aforesaid, and he, the said appearer, doth declare that, by virtue of his special delegation from the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans and of the suburb St. Mary, to represent to Congress their grievances with respect to the judgment of the Superior Court of this territory, which deprives them of the right which they had always enjoyed to the Batture of the said suburb, under the authority of the preceding Governments: And whereas, that Superior Court is not only incompetent to decide on an affair of that nature, which respects the rights of a people, secured to them by the treaty of cession of this country to the United States; but also the court refused to hear respectable and irreproachable witnesses, and to examine some documents essential to give an entire conviction of the

right of the Government to the said Batture, and of the Government's intention to secure to the inhabitants of the city and suburb the enjoyment thereof; he, the said appearer, doth hereby, in the name of the said inhabitants, protest, in all the forms approved by law, against said judgment of the Superior Court; and claims the protection of the United States, that that affair may be examined anew by judges enlightened, and that the people may be allowed to produce all such proofs as may be thought conducive to the establishment of their rights to the enjoyment of the said Batture, resulting from the authority of the Government.

Thus done and protested at New Orleans aforesaid, the day and year above written. In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, with the said appearer, Samuel Packwood, and Miles Folks, witnesses, and affixed my notarial seal.

JOHN BAPTIST MACARTY.

Signed in the presence of,
SAMUEL PACKWOOD,
MILES FOLKS.

JOHN LYND, *Notary Public*.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be conformable to the original on the records of my office.

JOHN LYND, *Notary Public*.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3, 1807.

By WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE, *Governor of the territory of Orleans*.

These are to certify that John Lynd is a notary public, in and for the city of New Orleans, duly qualified and commissioned as such, and that full faith and credit is to be given to his acts in that capacity.

Given under my hand and seal of the territory, at New Orleans, this third day of October, 1807, and in the 32d year of the independence of the United States.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

General Note.

It would have been improper to insert in the body of an address to the people of the United States any refutation of local calumnies which were only calculated for the meridian in which they were created. But as some of them may perhaps have found their way abroad, it may not be useless to insert the following extracts from a publication made in November last on this subject: these extracts tend to show the manner in which my interest in the property was acquired, and my conduct during the progress of the suit.

"My interest in the prosecution is next seized on as proof that I bargained for the possession of a doubtful title. Let facts answer this charge. On my arrival John Gravier was in possession; the property was offered for sale: several lots, as I have before shown, had been disposed of long before. And prior to my becoming interested, Mr. Daniel Clark, and Mr. Benjamin Morgan, the latter then a judge of the city court, now or late a member of the city council, had agreed for the purchase of the same quantity, which I afterwards bought, at the same price; Mr. Clark's leaving the city, and neglecting to give directions for the payment, was, as he has since informed me, the only reason why the bargain was not completed.

"The known judgment and prudence of these gentlemen, particularly Mr. Morgan, who lived in the suburb, and must have known the title of the city, if any existed, might also have had some influence on my desire to acquire this property; and some months after my arrival, I commissioned Mr. Delabigarre to purchase it on our joint account. He contracted for two-thirds, (excepting one square,) at the price of 10,000 dollars. The contract was made in Mr. Delabigarre's name; and I entered into an obligation to pay one-half of the purchase money as it became due; and this paper is now in the hands of his executors. After executing this agreement, the corporation persisted in asserting a right to dig the soil in question, and Mr. Gravier applied for an injunction to quiet him in his possession, and to enable him to complete his contracts for the sale. The result is known to the public: his title was declared to be good; he was quieted in his possession; and a perpetual injunction granted against the defendant's pretensions. After this judgment had been signed, executed, and acquiesced in for several months, relying on it as an incontrovertible title, I enlarged my purchases to the amount of \$77,000; a very considerable proportion of which I have paid, without any recourse in case of eviction, as may be seen by reference to the conveyances made to me in the public offices.

"The interest I had, therefore, was fairly acquired from a person who was then exercising the most evident act of ownership, by enclosing his land, whose ancestor had, by four public recorded sales, disposed of parts of it, whose title was supposed so good by two of the most prudent men in the country, that they had treated and concluded on the terms of purchase, and against which the only claim then set up, was that of a servitude or commonage, a claim not inconsistent with a right in the proprietor to dispose of the soil. Which of those who now dare to reproach me for this transaction would not have done as much? Many of them have, as I can show, done more; and there are few who would not have gladly participated in my contract, if they could have foreseen the prodigious increase that has taken place in the value of this property. How far regret at having lost so fair an opportunity of increasing their fortunes may influence their present conduct, it is not material to consider.

"On the several arguments in this cause, the claim of the city was ably and zealously defended by counsel of the first talents in the territory. By a very happy combination, they had united in their service, the first law officer of the local government, a gentleman educated in, and familiar with, the principles of the common law; Mr. Moreau, whose long practice in one of the French colonies had made him perfectly master of the imperial jurisprudence; and Mr. Derbigny, who to a very respectable standing at the bar joined the advantage of a ready use of the Spanish language, in which the records were kept, and in which many of our authorities were to be sought; two other counsel, Mr. Alexander and Mr. Keene, had been engaged by the corporation; the first of these gentlemen assisted in preparing the defence, but was absent during all the arguments; the latter attended only the two first.

"With this weight of genius and acquirement, with the popular interest, and of course the popular opinion on their side, with the activity of hundreds quickened by interest in their researches for evidence, with the funds of a wealthy city at their command, a perfect knowledge of their opponent's title, and his arguments in its support, with the delay of two years to collect their witnesses, produce their papers, and arrange their authorities; and, above all, with the inestimable privilege of having their own declarations heard in evidence, and declared to be credible proof; with all these advantages on their side, this cause was argued at three different periods, was deliberately considered, and unanimously decided so much to the conviction of the defendants, that they have since deliberately resolved they never had a title. And yet men are found among them who complain that justice has not been rendered them in the conduct of the cause; they complain of the wiles of chicanery; they speak as if their learned counsel could have been over-reached, as if the bench had been deceived. I dare boldly appeal to the judges, to the whole bar, to all who heard the cause; none of them will deny that from the commencement to the end of the suit, it was conducted with a liberality that bordered on imprudence; that even before the Legislature had made the corporators witnesses, I offered, in open court, to permit the examination of all the defendants, from the mayor down to the scavenger, if they would proceed in the cause.

"That on the subsequent hearings, not only the inhabitants of the town, but members of the common council, and even the recorder of the city, were produced and sworn as witnesses in their own cause; that their own minutes were read, their own acts produced, and that the only instances of the rejection of evidence were the cases of Mr. Caisieurgue and Mr. Reano, who, though examined to other points, were not permitted to declare the reasons which induced the Cabildo to pass a particular act, on the obvious ground, that the act must speak for itself, and that, though they might declare the reasons for their own vote, it was impossible for them to know those which influenced others.

"I know that I should offend the delicacy of the respectable judges who have given this opinion, should I in this manner attempt to vindicate the motives of their decision; their characters are infinitely removed beyond the reach of those factious calumnies that have assailed them; yet they will, I hope, permit me one reflection which is important in the course of this address.

"The more importance that is attached to this cause, the more the public interest is alleged to be wounded by its decision, so much the more incontrovertible the title of the plaintiff must have appeared to the bench, for it cannot be supposed that, without a right so clear as to

* The late Mr. Gurley.

exclude all doubt, a most valuable property would be adjudged to an individual, in opposition to a public claim. And without imputing any unworthy influence of popular opinion, I can readily believe that the consequence which was falsely given to this cause produced a hesitation and delay which was not created by any difficulty in its decision. Popularity, with a probability of legislative and executive favor, every thing that could bias a man whose principles were not unshaken, were offered on one side; the other did not even present those personal attachments which have been made the basis of an impotent calumny, nay, by a very singular concurrence of circumstances, Gravier, the plaintiff in the cause, was, during its pendency, indicted for a contempt of the court, Delabigarre was known to be the author of a libel on the administration of justice, for which the printer had been presented, and I myself, in the publication to which I before alluded, had spoken of the conduct of a majority of the bench in a manner certainly not calculated to conciliate their friendship. I had written with a warmth which I thought, and still think, the occasion justified; but the fear of a false construction of my motives shall not prevent my acknowledging that subsequent explanations have convinced me of the perfect purity of their intentions.

"Thus, if personal resentment could have existed on the bench, it would have been gratified in giving a decision contrary to Gravier's claim.

"But the cause, says the voice of public clamor, the cause was tried by the court without the intervention of a jury. None but the grossly ignorant, or the perversely wicked, can make this a ground of accusation against the plaintiffs. The trial by jury, in civil cases, is a privilege which, by the laws of the territory, either party may claim at their pleasure. When neither demand it, the privilege is of course waived. Here the defendants have not even inadverted to plead; the mode of trial was a matter of deliberation and choice, for I have seen the draught of an affidavit which Judge Moreau, the defendant's counsel, told me he was about to make, in which he gives a reason why they did not choose to ask one, and this reason, if I recollect aright, was, that they apprehended they would not be permitted to have a jury composed of inhabitants of the city (that is to say, of the parties to this cause.) What would have been said of the defendants, if they had testified even a desire to have persons interested in their purchase not only examined as witnesses, but sworn as jurors in the cause? Nothing, indeed, could have been added to the obloquy which has been cast upon them; but if such had been their conduct, I should candidly confess there is little of it they would not have deserved."—*Orleans Gazette*, November 16, 1807.

John Gravier vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans.

On the 22d of October, 1805, John Gravier filed his petition in the Superior Court, stating, "That he is the lawful owner of a certain parcel of land called the Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary.

"That the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans pretend to some right therein, and disturb the petitioner by publications tending to discredit his title, by trespasses in digging the earth, and lately by erecting a cabin thereon; by reason whereof persons who have contracted for the purchase of parts of this land refuse to pay, and the petitioner is endamaged to ten thousand dollars.

"Praying—That the mayor, &c. may set forth their title.

"That he may be quieted in his possession.

"And that he may receive such damages as the court may assess."

To this petition the defendants filed an answer in the following words:

The joint answer of the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, to the petition of John Gravier.

"The defendants now and at all times, &c. they answer and say:

"That they cannot admit that the petitioner has been at any time the owner of the parcel of land alluded to in his petition, if he meant by that the parcel commonly called the Batture, which lies between the levee and the river Mississippi, in the whole extent of the suburb St. Mary; they expressly deny that at any time this petitioner had any manner of possession of the same.

"That the truth is, that some time before the death of Bertrand Gravier, the first owner of the plantation on

the front of which the suburb St. Mary was established, he the said Bertrand Gravier had abandoned, and himself acknowledges, in an unequivocal manner, to have abandoned to the public all the above-mentioned parcel of land.

"That in consequence of such abandonment, the high-way and levee have been maintained and repaired then and afterwards till this moment, either by *corvées publiques*, or at the expense of the city.

"That since that time till now the inhabitants of this city never ceased to have a public and peaceful enjoyment of the said parcel, either to place different wood yards, or for unloading flat-bottomed boats and other rafts, which bring provisions to the city, with permission of the corporation.

"That under the Spanish Government some individuals having undertaken to establish some buildings on the said parcel of land, contrary to the said enjoyment, the said buildings were immediately destroyed and pulled down by order of the Government.

"That in consequence of the said enjoyment the city council has caused several months ago a cabin to be erected on the said tract of land, to lodge a guardian to take care of the same, and the earth thereof to be digged and carried away for the repair of the levee along the same.

"Therefore your petitioners pray to be hence dismissed with costs."

The cause being at issue on these pleadings, was brought to trial on the 18th December in the same year, before Jude Prevost, then the only judge on the bench.

After the plaintiff had shown his title, the defendants offered several corporators as witnesses. These were objected to by the plaintiff as interested, and the judge, in allowing the exception, said that he himself, being an inhabitant of the town, could not with delicacy continue the trial of the cause. The plaintiffs, however, against whom the interest, if any, must have operated, offered to waive all exception. But the judge persisting in his resolution, adjourned the trial to the 26th March, in the hope that other judges might by that time be appointed and take their seats on the bench, but in the mean time granted an injunction against taking away the earth, or committing any waste on the premises. On the 26th March the Legislature of the territory met, and on the same day an act passed, declaring corporators to be credible witnesses in all cases in which they had no other interest than that of members of the corporation.

No other judges having arrived, the cause was again adjourned, and on the 2d of June, 1806, came on to be tried before judges Sprigg and Matthews. It continued for twelve successive days, but as no judgment was given until the third hearing the report of that trial will comprehend all the proofs and arguments produced in the cause.

On the 2d of May, 1807, the bench being then full, and consisting of judges Sprigg, Matthews, and Lewis, the hearing commenced.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. James Brown, Livingston, Duncan, Kerr; for the defendants, Messrs. Gurley, (attorney general,) Moreau, Derbigny.

The plaintiff's counsel in opening stated that the land now in dispute was an alluvion formed in front of the plantation now belonging to the plaintiff, and which had formerly made a part of the Jesuit's plantation adjoining the city of New Orleans. That he would show a title to, and actual possession of the farm, of which this alluvion formed a part, in the plaintiff and those under whom he claimed, ever since the year 1726. That of the alluvion itself he would show a constructive legal possession from the time it was first formed, and an actual possession from the time it became of sufficient height, extent, and value to justify the expense of improving it.

To prove the title to the farm of which the alluvion was claimed as part, the plaintiff produced.

1. The process verbal, or a record of certain official proceedings, which began on the 14th July, 1763, and were had by virtue of orders from Mr. Dabaddie, *ordonnateur* (governor) of the province, by Oliver Devezin, surveyor general of the province, in order to proceed to ascertain, divide, and sell the real property belonging to the order of the Jesuits, which had been suppressed, and whose estate was annexed to the domain: these were—

1st. A certificate from the surveyor general, stating that "in pursuance of the Governor's orders, he had proceeded to the habitation of the *ci-devant* Jesuits, in order to examine the titles and papers relative to the possessions of the aforesaid persons," which he found "ought to contain thirty-two arpents of front on the

river, [*de face sur le fleuve St. Louis,*] according to the said titles, papers, plans, and records of survey hereinafter mentioned, made by the late Mr. Broutin, the former engineer, then charged with the surveys of the colony, viz:

"Twenty arpents of front, measured on the perpendicular of fifty-four degrees from north to west, by fifty in depth, and which Mr. Bienville the former Commandant and Governor of the Province, sold on those conditions, and in allodium, [*franc aleu*] to the Jesuits, by an act passed on the 11th of April, 1726, before André Chavre, notary, at the Chatelet, Paris.

"Five arpents in front, measured on a straight and oblique line, running along the river and above, and bordering on the twenty arpents sold to them, with the same depth, with the same rights and privileges, by the late Mr. Noyau, lieutenant in the service of the King, attorney in fact for the said Mr. Bienville, by a private act, dated January 22, 1728.

"Seven arpents of front, measured as above, and adjoining the five preceding arpents, with the same depth, which the Jesuits had purchased from Mr. Breton, Comptroller of the Navy, and First Councillor of the Superior Council of this Province, by an act passed the 2d day of December, 1743, forming, together with the preceding purchases, a totality of thirty-two arpents of front, mentioned by the said Broutin, in his process verbal of the 30th December, 1728, 19th January, 1736, and 18th and 23d December, 1745."

The certificate also states, that the Jesuits possessed a small tract adjoining these in the form of an irregular triangle, which had been granted to them on condition that they should dig a canal to the Bayou St. Jean, which they had not done, and that therefore this portion had been reunited to His Majesty's domain, and was not to be considered as part of the property to be divided and sold.

The certificate then proceeds to detail the operations of surveying the lands, and states that they "began on the actual limits between the fortifications of the town and the said plantation, which they surveyed in the direction of an enclosure newly erected, and tending sixty-nine degrees from north to west by the engineers, at the distance of twenty-three toises from the ditch of the fortifications, and six toises five feet from the middle of the levee, which restrains the inundation of the river, where they fixed a stake, at the point marked A on the map;" and having found that there was, on actual mensuration, "thirty-three acres forty-one toises front, instead of thirty-two, on a right line drawn along the river, from the lower to the upper limits of these lands," the surveyor recommends the division of it into thirty-two equal parts, reserving the forty-one toises for future disposition; and the plantation shall be divided for sale, into parts of which the first shall contain seven, the others each five of these divisions or arpents in front.

The next part of the record contains a certificate from the same surveyor general, stating that on the 24th November, in the same year, he had, by orders of the Governor, gone with Mr. Pigeon, a deputy surveyor, to the lands late belonging to the Jesuits, on the requisition of Mr. La Freniere, the procureur general of the King, to divide and make partition of the thirty-two arpents of front, [*de face*] mentioned in the former certificate, of which sale had been made at the hotel of the recording office of this city, on the _____ day after _____ viz.:

"Seven arpents in front by fifty in depth, for the first lot, bordering on the glacis of the fortifications, adjudged on the day aforesaid to Mr. Pradelle, lieutenant in the navy, commanding the King's ship Solomon.

"Five arpents, No. 2, adjudged to Mr. Larrivée.

"Five arpents, No. 3, adjudged to Mr. Grenier.

"Five arpents, No. 4, to Mr. Bonrepos.

"Five arpents, No. 5, to Mr. Saullet.

"Five arpents, No. 6, to Messrs. Durand, brothers.

"All which purchasers being summoned to be present at the operations of the survey; partition, and delivery of the said portions of land, at which they were present in person, or by attorney, viz.:

Mr. Amelot, knight of St. Louis, the King's chief engineer, acting for the said Mr. Pradelle, the son, and purchaser of the second lot from Mr. Larrivée, after the adjudication, according to the act passed between them the _____

"As also Mr. Lamothe, acting for Mr. Grenier, absent."

The certificate then states the manner in which they proceeded.

1st. To show the direction of the lateral line next to the city, by placing there stakes at an arbitrary distance from each other, in the direction of the line.

2d. To lay off a line, on which the front might be measured, for which purpose he says, on the lateral line "at the point D, we replace our instrument at six toises below the point A, to find with precision the front of these lands on the river St. Louis, the distribution of which could not take place according to the first plan, which obliged us to make a new one, always, however, referring to those mentioned in our process verbal of the 22d of July last, by two right lines of direction [*lignes de conduite*] along the river.

The record then sets forth the geometrical operations for the dividing the six several lots, and closes thus:

"In testimony whereof we have agreed to and signed the present process verbal with the said Pigeon, and the said purchasers or their attorneys aforesaid in the former part of this record, to have the proper effect and serve as a field book [*papier terrier*] annexed to the plan of survey, and of the distribution of the said land into the six lots above mentioned.

"Done at New Orleans, the 22d of the month of December, in the year 1763.

Olivier Devezin,	Amelot,
Pigeon,	Villars,
Thomas Saulet,	A. Faures,
Le Chevalier de Bonrepos,	J. Lamothe,
	Durand Freres.

I require in the name of the King, that the present process verbal should be homologated; that it may have its full and entire effect; that the decree which may be pronounced may serve as letters of possession irrevocable and incontestable to the purchasers of the six lots of the land belonging to the former company of Jesuits.

LA FRENIERE."

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1764.

"The Superior Council of the Province of Louisiana having seen the process verbal of the division of the lands of the *ci-devant* company calling themselves Jesuits, made out by Mr. Olivier Devezin, and the conclusions of the procureur general of the King, the council hath ordered, and hereby doth order, that the said process verbal shall be executed according to its form and tenor, and shall remain homologated, as is above stated.

D'Abbadie,	Marrenel,
Zuchel,	Murhuise,
De Kernion Aubry,	D'Amney."
Faucault,	

II. A deed from Alexandrina de la Chaise, widow o Jean Pradelle, for a habitation outside the walls of the city, adjoining the gate of the Chapitoulas, consisting of twelve acres of front, in depth to the Bayou St. Jean, as it was bought at the public auction of the Jesuits' property, at the time that that order was suppressed, and which were applied to the Royal Treasury, at the time of His Christian Majesty's domination in the Province, as appears from a reference to the proceedings.

This conveyance was made before Andres Almonester, the notary of the Government, the 11th June, 1773.

III. The will of André Renard, the grantee above mentioned, dated 29th May, 1782, by which he devises all his estate to Maria Josepha Deslonde, his wife, and the mortuary proceeding by which it appeared that he died on the 6th of August, 1785, and that the will was proved before the Governor, and by him directed to be carried into full effect.

IV. The will of Madame Renard, the wife of Bertrand Gravier, dated 18th November, 1792, devising all her property to her husband, and the mortuary proceedings, by which it appears that she died the same day, and that her will was proved, and ordered to be executed by the Governor, according to the usual legal forms.

V. Mortuary proceedings on the death of Bertrand Gravier. In the inventory is the following article, relating to the lands.

"INVENTORY: *Item*—Are placed in the inventory, the lands of this habitation, whose extent cannot be calculated immediately, on account of his having sold many lots. But Mr. Nicholas Gravier informs us that its bounds go to the forks of the bayou, according to the titles.

"APPRAISEMENT: *Item*—About thirteen acres of land of which the habitation is estimated, including the garden, of which the most useful part is taken off in the front, the residue consisting of the lowest part, which is enclosed in very bad fences, the side being sold to Don Joseph Navarro, one Percy and the negro Zamba, a por-

tion of the best of which acres, with twelve negro cabins, the appraisers estimate at one hundred and ninety dollars, the front acre, with all the depth, which makes two thousand four hundred and seventy dollars.

“ADJUDICATION: folio 176—Having seen the proceedings, and in consideration of the consent of James Philip Guinault, defender of the absent heirs, the effects, real estate, moveables and slaves, which have been inventoried as belonging to the estate of his deceased brother Bertrand Gravier, who died intestate, are adjudged to John Gravier, at the price of the estimation, in which are comprehended the live stock, under the security which for that purpose the said John Gravier has proposed, and under the obligation of satisfying the creditors.”

The record further showed that in consequence of this adjudication, John Gravier was put into possession of the plantation and other effects, which in the said record are described as all the effects and property belonging to the succession of the said Bertrand Gravier, according to the inventory which was made of them, consisting of moveables, clothes of the deceased, slaves, animals, lands, lots of lands, the habitation with all the buildings thereon erected, houses, stores, and other articles contained in the said estimation.

VI. The plaintiff proved, by several witnesses, that possession of the plantation had always gone with these several conveyances—by the Jesuits, by Madame Pradelle, André Renard, Madame Renard, Bertrand Gravier, and finally John Gravier, the plaintiff.

VII. As to possession of the premises in question, the plaintiff relied—

1st. On the admission contained in the answer, that Bertrand Gravier was possessed of the land, since they make title under his abandonment.

2d. On the conveyances made by Bertrand Gravier, of several lots of this Batture, by public acts passed before the Secretary of the Cabildo, (Predeclaux.)

On the 12th April, 1794, to C. F. Girod.

On the same day to — Wiltz.

On the same day to John Scott.

On the 12th January, 1795, to Mr. Pierre Foucher.

3d. On oral testimony which proved that John Gravier, in the year 1803, had begun the enclosure of a parcel about five hundred feet square, which he completed in the following year.

4th. On a letter, dated the 10th March, 1794, from the Baron de Carondelet, directing Mr. B. Gravier to make the levee on this plantation, and on the oral testimony showing that the Baron de Carondelet had applied to Bertrand Gravier, and Governor Gayoso to John Gravier, for leave to lay up some royal masts on this Batture, which leave was given, and the masts placed there in consequence thereof, for a considerable time at each period.

5th. On the constructive possession arising from this alluvion being part of the original plantation, and for this purpose they cited the authorities which will be found in the subsequent part of the argument.

VIII. The plaintiff proved the disturbance by oral testimony of digging the soil by the defendants' orders; and by the admission of the defendants in their answer, that they had erected a cabin on the land.

Here the plaintiff rested his cause, and the defendants relied on the following points, which were not stated in the order they are here reported, but are collected from the arguments of the different counsel on the three several arguments. This method in stating them will be an advantage, that may in some measure compensate for the reporter's inability to do justice to the strength of manner and language with which the defence was conducted.

I. That Bertrand Gravier had never had a title to the Batture.

II. That John Gravier could not claim the Batture under the inventory, appraisement, and adjudication of Bertrand's property.

III. That the city had a title to the land—

1st. By the abandonment of Bertrand Gravier.

2d. By the operation of law when the suburb was laid out.

3d. By prescription as to the soil.

4th. That they had a prescriptive right, if not to the property of the soil, at least to a servitude or commonable right to use it for digging earth and storing lumber, &c.

1st. To show a want of title in Bertrand Gravier, they relied on the proceedings for the division and sale of the Jesuits' farm; and argued that the only expressions used to designate the front, being “face” and “face sur le fleuve,” front on the river, it could not be intended that

the river was the boundary. That the surveyor by fixing the stakes at which he began the survey, five toises within the levee, showed that he intended to fix the boundary there. And they produced a plan of the operations of Mr. Devezin, protracted from said minutes of survey, on which the line was laid down far within the road and the levee, so as to leave not only the alluvion but a very considerable part of the suburb, between it and the river. If, therefore, this line was the boundary of the farm next the river, the whole Batture lying outside of it, Bertrand Gravier nor any of those under whom he claimed could have ever had any title to it.

2d. That John Gravier had no title even if Bertrand had, because—

The Batture is not mentioned either in the appraisement or inventory, and he only purchased what was contained in these instruments. That the words used in appraising the farm, viz., about thirteen arpents of land, of which the habitation is estimated, of which the most useful part is taken off in the front, must relate to the Batture; that the greater part of the lots being sold in front, the Batture could not be comprehended in the general terms “the rest of the habitation.” And that, therefore, if not comprehended in the adjudication to John Gravier, it would go to the heirs general of Bertrand, of whom John was only one; and finally, that by selling the lots in front, he had parted with his right of alluvion to the purchasers.

3d. That the city had a title—

1st. By the abandonment of Bertrand Gravier. To prove this they produced an ancient witness, (Mr. Livaudais,) who attested that some time during the administration of the Baron de Carondelet, (he could not fix the period) the roads of the suburb being out of order, he applied to the Baron to know how they were to be repaired, who sent him with a verbal order to B. Gravier, directing him to repair them. Witness communicated the order to Gravier, who answered that having sold the lots fronting the Batture, and abandoned the Batture itself to the town, neither the road nor the levee were longer at his charge. The witness reported this answer to the Baron, who said it was true, and ordered the road to be repaired by the public convicts. They also produced Mr. Rousseau, who declared that he also was sent another time by the Baron de Carondelet to B. Gravier, to order him to make the levee. But that Gravier said, as he had sold to different people, he thought the public ought to do it. That this answer being reported to the Baron, who said that as Gravier had abandoned to the domaine, the King ought to make the road. Mr. Laveau Trudeau, the former surveyor general under the Spanish Government, also declared to this point, that in frequent conversations with “Bertrand Gravier, after laying out the suburb, the latter always answered that by selling the front lots he considered himself as freed from the expense of the road and the levee, and that he had no right to sell the alluvion, but that the witness always thought differently.” That on one occasion he said that he had sold the Batture opposite to lot No. 7 to a Mr. Poyfarré, who had bought that lot.

That on another, when applied to by the witness to sell another part to his mother-in-law, Bertrand declared that he would not sell it, as he had abandoned it to the proprietors of the front lots.

That on a third occasion, when applied to make a conveyance to Mr. P. Foucher, of another part of the Batture, he said that he would not sell as he had already abandoned it, but that he would permit Foucher to enjoy it.

That when Gravier said he had abandoned it, the impression of the witness was that it was to the suburb generally.”

In addition to this a number of other witnesses proved that the road had been from time to time repaired by the public convicts.

2d. That the city had a title by the mere operation of law, for that when the suburb was established it became a part of the city, and all cities have a right to the sand-bars in front of them, according to the following authorities:

3 *Partidas* 364, tit. 28, law 9.—“Exclusively are the common property of each city or town, the fountains and places where the fairs and markets are kept, the place where the council meets, the sand-banks which are on the shores of the rivers, the race courses for horses, the woods and pasturages, and all other such like places which are established and granted as for common property, to such city, town, or castle, or other place, for any man who dwells there may use all the aforesaid things, and they are common to all, as well to the poor as the rich.”

3d and 4th. That the city had a title under a prescriptive right, either to the land itself, or at least to a servitude of digging sand upon it.

To support this title, they called on a great number of witnesses, all of whom proved that as long as they remembered, and some of them were aged men, the inhabitants of the town had used the Batture for supplying themselves with building sand, and earth for filling up the streets and lots; that this was done during about one half of the year, the other half it being covered with water; that the Governors Gayoso and Carondelet had at two several periods caused a number of sheds, or small houses erected thereon, to be demolished, which had been erected by the persons who lived in the suburb, (not by Gravier,) and that once, immediately after a conflagration, which destroyed a great part of the city, in the month of December, 1794, the Cabildo had paid the expense of making an enclosure, surrounded by a dike to keep out the water, and enable the inhabitants to get sand for building during the next spring, but it did not appear whether the said enclosure had been made with or without the consent of Gravier, or how long it subsisted.

And that several persons had requested leave of the Cabildo or city to erect buildings on the Batture, which had been refused. A witness (Mr. D'Armas) also declared, that the auditor of war, had given it as his opinion, that the said petitions ought to be rejected, because the public had a right to the use of all that lay between high and low water mark, for the purpose of navigation and fishery.

On this point, the title by prescription, they cited 3 *Partidas*, 170, "where there has been possession for thirty years and upwards, *bona fides* is not necessary."—2 *Dona*, 490, to the same point.

1. To the first point of defence, the plaintiff replied, that the expression, "*face au fleuve*," front on the river, or *face* alone, were, in the general understanding of the country, testified not only in common parlance, but universally in the acts of sale, equivalent to the most explicit terms of boundary on the river.

To establish this, they cross examined Mr. Laveau Trudeau, the recorder of the city, one of the defendants in this cause, who had been introduced by them as a witness, pursuant to a law of the territory for that purpose; he had performed the functions of surveyor general twenty-eight years, and produced Mr. Lafon, the deputy surveyor of the United States, who had performed the duties of surveyor, and resided in the territory long before the transfer. Both these gentlemen declared that the words "*face au fleuve*," or "*face*" alone, in a deed or grant of lands on the Mississippi, universally were understood to give the river as the boundary, unless the deed expressed some other fixed limit or line of boundary. A great number of the defendant's witnesses were also interrogated to this point, who all concurred in declaring that to be the expression universally used to convey an idea of boundary on the river, as well in conversation as in sales. Mr. Pedesclaux, who kept the records of mortgages and deeds for thirty years, testified that this was the expression invariably used. Indeed this point was not attempted to be disproved by the defendants.

As to the stake fixed within the levee, as the place of beginning, in the survey of the Jesuits' plantation, and the line drawn from thence in front of their lands, the same witnesses, Mr. Laveau and Mr. Lafon, being examined to this point, also declared that, in surveying lands on the river, it was the universal practice, and had been from the first settlement of the country, to place two or more stakes at an arbitrary distance from the river, in the side lines, to mark its direction into the country, but that these stakes, called in French *bornes*, or boundaries, were never intended to mark the extent, or termination of the lateral line towards the river.

That all the said concessions or sales express their breadth on the river by so many arpents front, (180 French feet), and that to ascertain this front, a right line is drawn either parallel to the course of the river, when it can be done, otherwise by a perpendicular to one of the side lines, on which the number of acres which the farm is to have in front is always measured; that this line is called in French *line de conduite*, or base for the admeasurement of the number of acres in front; that every plantation, without a single exception on the river, has its front measured on such a line, but that in no instance does it serve as a boundary between the farm and the river.

That where a grant is made of a farm of land on the river, the line of admeasurement [*ligne de conduite*] is drawn directly across the front, from one bay to the other, and of course leaves a considerable part of the land between the river and this line, but that such parcel so excluded is always considered a part of the farm.

The plaintiff argued too, that independent of this conclusive proof, it was evident that in the present instance this line was not intended to bound the divisions of the Jesuits' farm in front.

Because, first, it was shown that the original grant to the Jesuits was like all the others in the country,* bounded on the river; to prove this point, they referred to the testimony of Mr. Laveau Trudeau, who declared that he had seen the plan of the grant, and that like all the others it faced the river; and that being called on to measure one of Gravier's side lines, he began from the middle of the levee, which was his practice in all other cases. The plaintiff also showed a lease from the Jesuits to one Durand, for a part of this land, in which he binds himself to keep the levee and road in good order, a duty only incumbent on riparious proprietors; if, then, the original grant went to the river, the subdivisions, the plaintiff argued, must have had the same extent—

1. Because the decree is to sell the whole of the property of the Jesuits.

2. Because the adjudication of the several lots is "with all their circumstances and dependencies, without reserving any thing."

3. That if so important and unusual a change was intended as to cut them off from the front on the river, it would not have been left to implication; where any change or reservation is intended it is so expressed, as in the case of the irregular triangle next the city; the one acre in the adjudication of lot No. 6, and even in the trifling quantity of a few toises of surplus, which were reserved for future disposition.

4. That the front line could never be considered as boundary, because it was drawn in the two operations from different points of outset, and in different directions; in the first survey, from the point A, at the distance of five toises and five feet from the centre of the levee; in the second at the point D, six toises below the said point A. In the first he measures off six hundred toises at right angles to the said line, and then makes an offset towards the river; in the second he measures on a right line along the river, at one hundred and eleven degrees with the side line, and goes only five hundred and forty toises before he makes his first offset, these different operations they argued confirmed the testimony of the surveyor general and Mr. Lafon, and showed that the front line was drawn indifferently at right angles, to the side line, or along the general course of the river; but that in either case it never formed a front boundary.

5. That the defendants have admitted, in their pleadings, that Bertrand Gravier had once the charge of making the levee and the road; indeed that he was the owner of the alluvion, because they say, in their answer, that he abandoned the alluvion to them at the time he laid out the suburb, and from that time he was discharged from making the levee and roads. Now he never could abandon what he had never had; and if he was once under the charge of making the levee, he must have been the riparious proprietor. But that there was a period at which, without dispute, he was under this charge, appears not only from the pleadings, but from the testimony of the witnesses, Livaudais and Rousseau, who were sent with orders to him to make it, but also from a letter signed by Governor Carondelet to the same effect, which was produced.

6. That Gravier must have been the riparious proprietor, otherwise the notary of the Government would never have permitted him to pass any sales of the property in question.

On these reasons and proofs, the plaintiff submitted to the court whether he had not fully refuted the first objection; to wit, that Bertrand Gravier never had a title to the Batture, because his land was not bounded on the river.

II. On the second point, to wit, that the Batture had not passed to John Gravier by virtue of the adjudication, it was observed that, he being (as was admitted) one of the three general heirs of Bertrand Gravier, he was equally entitled to be quieted in his joint possession against the defendants, as if he had shown a right to the whole; that this objection could only be made by the other two heirs, but that it could not be made by them, because the public officers, who make inventories, are

* See page--of the examination of the title of the United States for conclusive proof of this fact, discovered since the trial.

bound to inventory the whole of the estate; that this was their intention in this case, for after putting in the inventory all the lots, they include the rest of the plantation by general words—this is rather more particularized in the appraisement, but the adjudication refers expressly to the inventory for the description of the thing sold; to the appraisement only for the price—but the inventory says *all the residue of the farm*; whatever, therefore, remained unsold, belonged to John Gravier, by the express words of the adjudication, which is further explained by the delivery of possession, which includes, as well as the adjudication, words of the most extensive signification, *all the estate real and personal of the deceased*, and particularly the habitation. If, then, the alluvion formed part of the habitation, and the habitation belonged to Bertrand, it passed to John after his death.

In addition to this, one of the appraisers was called, who swore that he considered the Batture as entering into the value of the habitation, and that they had viewed it for that purpose.

It was also proved by Mr. Pedesclaux, in whose office most of the mortuary proceedings and inventories were filed, that the alluvion never formed a separate item in the appraisement or inventory of a farm.

III. On the third point, the title in the defendants—

1. By the relinquishment of B. Gravier—the plaintiff contended that the evidence was too vague and uncertain to create any title; that it had been spoken of by three witnesses, and that the three had given four different accounts of it; Mr. Lavaudais saying expressly that the relinquishment was to the town: Mr. Rousseau to the King; and Mr. Laveau Trudeau that it was in some instances to the front proprietors, in others to the suburb; but this last witness placed so little weight on these declarations, that he always thought Bertrand had a right to sell, and of course had never relinquished his right. That the whole appeared to be loose conversation, imperfectly recollected after a lapse of twelve or fourteen years. And even taking it as correctly stated, the declaration appears to have been made under a false impression, that by selling the front lots he had exonerated himself from the burden of making the road and levee, and that even a conveyance under these false impressions would have been void. 1. *P. Will. 727, Powell on Confs. 2d vol. 196, 2 Poth. 181 Evan's Essay, page 11.*

That the conveyance by which this property is said to have passed must operate, if at all, either as a SURRENDER, A SALE, A DONATION.

1. *Surrender.*—This cannot apply to the case at all, for it is not pretended that Gravier surrendered his grant. This was sometimes done when the land was not worth the expense of the levee which protected it. It was, however, never permitted but on petition and in writing, as was proved to be the practice by the surveyor general; and that the surrender was made of the lands within, and not without the levee—the possession of the Batture which lies outside the levee could never carry with it the obligation of making the bank, by which it was not protected at all.

2. *Sale.* It has no one requisite of this contract.

1st. Parties uncertain—"public"—does this mean the town, the colony, the King, or the front proprietors?

2d. No price. This must be determined to constitute a sale.

5 *Partidas 35, law 1.*—"A sale is an agreement which men use between each other, and it is done with the consent of parties, for a certain price on which they agree, the buyer and the seller."—1 *Poth. 463.*

5 *Partidas, law 20, page 45.*—"The buyer and seller ought to agree in the price, for if they disagree, the seller saying that the price was greater than the buyer allows, the sale is not valid, as if the seller should say that the thing was sold for one hundred maravedis, and the purchaser should say it was no more than fifty, and they cannot know the truth; but if the seller says that the price was less than is stated by the buyer, then the sale shall stand. And, moreover, we say that if they disagree in the thing sold, the sale shall not stand; as if the seller should say that he had sold a vineyard or a piece of land in such a place, and the buyer should say that he did not understand it in that place, but in another."—*Ibid 469, § ii.*

3 *Donation.*—If onerous, must contain the condition, and an obligation to perform it.

2 *C. J. C. 369, 25.*—"A donation, whether it be made direct or *causa mortis*, or promised to be made in any certain time, or whether it derives its denomination from the will of the donor or the donee, in the manner allowed by law, must be made with this restriction, that

it contain the actions, conditions, and stipulations which are permitted by law—that these being fully known, may be received if agreeable to law, or rejected if they are injurious.

"In writing donations, the name of the donor, the right and the thing ought to be noted, and that not obscurely or in secret, but either on a tablet or other matter of that nature, which the opportunity presents.

1 *Poth. 692, (612).*—"The onerous donation is a donation made under certain charges which the donor imposes on the donee.

"If the charges are to be appreciated in money, and are of the value of the thing given, it is a sale.

"If they are of less value, it is a mixed contract.

"If they cannot be reduced to a certain price, it is a true donation.

5 *Partidas 32, tit. 14, law 9.*—"And moreover, we say that any man may make a donation in writing or without it, giving what he pleases to ransom captives, to rebuild a church or repair a temple, or for a dowry or donation made on account of matrimony; and we say that if any man wishes to make a donation to any church or religious institution, or hospital, that he may do it without writing; but if he wishes to give it to any other man, or to any other place, he may do it without writing to the value of five hundred maravedis of gold; but if he desires to give a larger donation than is aforesaid in this law, what he shall have given beyond this shall not be valid, unless he shall do it by writing, and with the knowledge of the first judge of the place in which he shall make the donation."

ib. law 10, page 33.—"Donation may be revoked for ingratitude."

But the plaintiff relied to show that no verbal conveyance, even if fully proved, will have any effect on a positive law, of which they produced the original, signed and proclaimed by Governor Unyega the 9th of November, 1770, which declares all kinds of alienations, whether of real estate, or slaves, or ships, to be absolutely void, unless made not only in writing but before a notary.

On the title set up for the corporation by the operation of law, the plaintiff contended—

1st. That there was no law giving the sand-bars or banks to the city by the mere act of its erection into a town; that the law cited for that purpose from the *Partidas* (see page 15) had not the most remote connexion with the subject, the law immediately preceding this describes what part of the property of a city it shall have in its corporate capacity, but in which the inhabitants shall not immediately participate. This law is to designate what species of property belonging to a city shall be common for the use of all its inhabitants. It enumerates as such, "the fountains, places for the fairs and markets, sand-bars on the shores of rivers, council-houses, race courses for horses, woods, and pasturages, and other such like places which are established and granted as for common property, to such city, town, &c." If this text wanted any explanation, it is given in a note on the word "established," by Greg. Lopez, in the same page with the authority—"Moreover, what is here said, 'which are established,' is not to be understood as what is established by law, because neither to a town nor a city is any thing that appertains thereto given by the mere operation of law, but only so much as shall have been given expressly by the law or by custom, or by the disposition of individuals."

It would be as absurd to say that the inhabitants were entitled to all the sand-banks on the shores which happened to be within the limits of a town, as to say that they should have all the other articles enumerated in the text, such as all fountains, horse-courses, pasturages, &c. whether they belonged to individuals or not.

But even if this consequence were to have followed the erection of Gravier's plantation into a town, yet it could not apply to the case, because it not only was not, but never could legally have been made a town except by the express permission of the council of the Indies, and that no Governor, or even viceroy, had the power as appeared from the laws of the Indies, *lib. 4, tit. 8, law 8.*—"We order that for no cause whatever the viceroys, audiences, governors, nor any other officer whatever, shall give the title of city or town to any of the settlements or places, whether Spanish or Indian, nor take them from the jurisdiction of their chiefs. We order that they see this executed in their respective residences; for this favor and privilege is to be demanded of our council of the Indies, and we declare void all titles which shall be given in contravention of this law." Though Gravier, therefore, might divide his farm into as many lots as he thought fit, yet he could not make it

a town, and of course the inhabitants could acquire no rights, even if any were attached to its existence as a city or a town.

The plantation of Gravier is not situated within the limits of the city, and was under the jurisdiction of the syndic of Chaptoulas, the district next adjoining the town.

As to the title set up in the inhabitants by prescription, the plaintiff contended that the defendants ought to determine whether they claimed under it the soil of the Batture, or only a servitude or right of commonage in it. To the first, that is to say a complete title by prescription, they can never pretend, because they want the most essential foundations on which this title is to be supported.

It is a maxim in the civil law that prescriptive titles must be strictly proved. "*Præscriptiones sunt odiosæ et ideo strictè sunt interpretandæ.* Præscriptio aut usa capio est introducta contra naturalem æquitatem, quia dicitur neminem cum alterius Jactura debere locupletari?"—*Doctz. in Jus. Civ. verbo Præscriptio.* And many more requisites are necessary to form a title by prescription under the civil law than are required by the common law; it must be civil, exclusive, uninterrupted, public, held in good faith under a just title.—4 *Poth. 587. Code. lib. 7, tit. 34, (1.)*

1st. By the term civil possession is understood, says Pothier, the possession of him who possesses *animo domini*. Now here the inhabitants of the city never possessed, supposing themselves the owners, or with the idea that they had a right to exclude all others; on the contrary, they declare themselves, and so the truth is, that it was in its then state public landing not only for the inhabitants of the city but for all the world.

2d. It must be exclusive and uninterrupted.

There is not the least evidence of any exclusive possession in the defendants—the species of property did not admit of any, while it lay on the outside of the levee no one could have an actual exclusive possession, the use belonged to the public—and a constructive possession is not sufficient to found a prescription on, even if it existed in the corporation; but here the title and constructive possession are both out of them. 4 *Poth. 580.*—"There can be no prescription of a thing of which the right is in the public, such as ways, squares," &c. Now, though Gravier had the property, the use was in the public as long as he chose to leave it unreclaimed by a levee, therefore there can be no prescription.

Again: "the possession to operate a good prescription must be uninterrupted."—4 *Poth. 591, (38.)*

Ferrari prompta bibliotheca, tit. præsc. 329, (11) (12)—"The interruption of a possession is two-fold, natural and civil; a prescription is naturally interrupted when any of those things begin to be wanting which were necessary to form a prescription: if the possession be lost, as for example if the field be covered by the inundation of the sea or a river." *Doctz. Ind. Jur. Civil. in verbo præscriptio*—"Præscriptio si fuerit interrupta per inundationem; cessante inundatione bonæ fidei possessor præscribens non restituitur." Now here it is allowed on all hands that this natural interruption happened six months in every year, and by the last authority it appears that such an interruption defeats the prescriptive title of even a bona fide possessor.

But it was also civilly interrupted—

Ferrari ubi sup.—"Civil possession is lost by an intrusion."

4 *Poth. 591, (40.)*—"Possession is interrupted not only when the possessor has lost it by negligence or by his fault; it is also lost when he is dispossessed even by violence; and it is of no importance here by whom the possessor has been dispossessed by the proprietor of a thing, or by any other person whatever." Now here the defendants themselves have proved that the Governor turned off, by violence, several persons who were settled on this spot; this, if any inference be drawn from it, shows that the possession of the town, if they had any, was interrupted.

A prescription, also, to be good, must be in good faith, and made under a title apparently legal. *Inst. lib. 2, tit. 6.—Jure civile constitutum erat ut qui bona fide, &c.*

3 *Partid. tit. 23, law 18.*—"Wherefore, we declare that, if any one shall receive from another any immovable in good faith, as by purchase, gift, exchange, or any other lawful cause, if he hold the same ten years, the true owner being in the country, or twenty years if he be abroad, he gains a title by this lapse of time; although he from whom it was received be not the true owner, and that notwithstanding he might say and prove that he was the true owner, and that he did not know that the other gained it by time."

4 *Poth. 588, (28.)*—"The good faith that ought to accompany a possession to complete a prescription may be defined the just opinion which the possessor has that he has acquired a property in the thing he possesses. *Justa opinio quæsitæ domini*: this opinion must be a just one; that is to say, it must be true according to the appearance of the title. If I buy from one in possession, who appears to be the owner, his deed is a good foundation for prescription; but an error in law is not: as if I buy a real estate from one who has only a power to collect debts, thinking that this power includes that of selling a real estate, this is not a just opinion, and therefore no foundation for the prescription."

Now, here the defendants claim under an abandonment of Gravier; but they have no just opinion that this act could convey the property, because the act itself was not clothed with the forms of law. But if another, pretending to be the owner, whom they believe to be such, and who was in possession, had made to them a title, according to the forms of law, and they had remained the requisite time in possession, this would have been a good foundation for their claim: nay, so far is this doctrine of good faith carried, that a title, though in itself sufficient to support a prescription, would be of no effect if the party thought it bad. *Si quis id quod possidet, non putat sibi per leges licere usu capere dicendum est etiam si erret non procedere tamen usu capionem.*"—*Dig. de Usu, cap. 32, 31.* 4 *Poth. 608.*—"The title under which a prescription is claimed must not only be one which is in its nature capable of transferring the property, but that it must be,

"1st. A valid title.

"2d. It must not be suspended by any condition.

"3d. It must continue during all the time required for the accomplishment of the prescription.

It must be valid. For example, the institution of a person as heir, who is incapable of inheriting by law, is void; and if the person so instituted should take possession and keep it the requisite time, his title being invalid, he could acquire nothing by this prescription."

Now, this is a case in point. Supposing Gravier's donation clearly proved to have been made to the city, they cannot take by it. Not by donation, for it is not, as we have shown, legally made. Not by prescription under it, even if they had possessed, because it is not a valid title in law, being made to persons incapable of taking under it: for by the following authority, (1 Brown, Civil Law, 145), a corporation cannot purchase or receive lands without license. If, then, the corporation took by a title which they had no just opinion to believe good, the original vice always remains, though the fact make be unknown to their successors: for, supposing a corporation to be in possession for sixty years, yet, if they originally took without a title, this fact must have been known to the then members; the beginning, then, must have been *mala fide*, and no lapse of time will cure this defect, as we shall see by express authority, in the case of a corporation, though some have held that it might, if above thirty years, in the case of an individual. Voet. in lib. 41, tit. 3d, Pandect (8): *Quod si collegium seu universitas hominum, rem alienam acquisiverit initio non bono dum membra ejus aut præpositi traditiones factæ tempore habitant scientiam alieni rei, ac deinceps his mortuis alii in eorum locum successerent in bona fide positi nec alieni rei conscientiam habentes, non potest eo tempore inchoare usu capio.*"

It is true that the *L. unica C. de annat. exceptio*, and *L. si quis emporis*, §1, 2, & 3, and *C. de præscrip. 30, vel 40 anno*, and the *law 21. 3d Partidas, tit. 19*, declare that neither title nor good faith are necessary to maintain a possession that has lasted thirty years, but that such a possession will not enable the *mala fide* possessor to recover, if he once lose the possession.

Now, here an actual *pedis possessio* has been proved to have been taken in 1803, and a constructive legal possession ever since the existence of the property.

The commentators on this law of the Partidas declare that the canonical rule, which requires good faith in all kinds of titles, even by prescription of any time, is enforced by the courts of law. "*Videtur* (says Greg. Lopez, in his notes on this law.) *hæc lex permittit præscriptionem cum mala fide sed servanda sunt in hoc, jura canonica in utroque foro.* Vide Alexand. Consil 185. *Ibi decentem nulla præscriptio neque teneret statum, præscriptio curreret cum mala fide.*"

The plaintiff, therefore, contended that there had been no possession at all shown in the defendants, at least none that could support the title of prescription to the land. It was not exclusive, nor was it technically a civil possession. It must have been originally taken under no color of title at all, or under such a one as could

not give them a just opinion of their right; that it had been both civilly and naturally interrupted; that the thing itself being subject to public use, was not susceptible of prescription; and that the defendants were not legally capable of taking or holding by any title without license. They cannot, therefore, prescribe for a right to the soil.

The only occupation shown by the defendants has been a servitude, or, as we should term it in English law, a right of common:

1. To dig earth.
2. To unload boats, and for the other purposes of navigation.

But the first of these uses is inconsistent with the other, and the last the plaintiff is willing to allow not only to the city, but to all the world, on the bank of the river.

But inconsistent servitudes cannot be prescribed for, nor even granted.

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ.* 199, (14.)—"Through the ground which I have given as a way to one I cannot grant an aqueduct for another; or, if I have given an aqueduct to one, I cannot sell, or in any other manner grant, a way to another."

Now here the public had a right of way and of accommodation for their ships and boats, while it continued, as it hitherto has, a bank open to the river, that is, unenclosed by a levee. This was the first natural right which accrued at the moment of the grant, therefore the proprietor of the land could not even himself exercise the right to dig in this way; he could not of course have granted it to the defendants, and it would be absurd to suppose that they could acquire by the *odious* law of prescription what the owner was incapable to give by legal conveyance.

The right of digging in another's soil is a servitude by the civil law. 2 *Inst. tit. 3, § 2*—"Inter rusticorum prediorum servitudes quidem computari recte putant, aquæ hauritua, pecoris ad aquam adpulsum jus pascendi, calcis coquendæ, arenæ fodiendæ"—§ P. 8, dig. tit. 3, § 1.

8 *Dig. tit. 3, law 6, § 1*—"Item longe recedit ab usufructu jus calcis coquendæ, et lapidis exemendi, et arenæ fodiendæ."

It is, therefore, only a servitude that can be claimed, supposing a proof of the defendants' possession perfectly correct; but all the former law respecting prescription of the soil applies to that of a servitude, with some others of a still greater force.

Servitudes are divided into urban and rural, or predial—together with a variety of other distinctions of no use in this cause; but the leading one here is the division into continuous and discontinuous, of which the former may be gained by prescription, but the latter never can in less than one hundred years, or, as many of the most learned doctors hold, a much longer period; but that is sufficient for our purpose, as the first settlement of the country was made in the year 1718, and the land itself in dispute only formed since 1763.

Same good faith required in prescribing for a servitude as for other property.

The party prescribing must have used it as his own, not as that of the public, or by another.

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ.* 207. 8 *Dig. 6, (26)*—"He only shall be deemed to have gained a servitude by use, who hath thought that he enjoyed it in his own right; therefore, if any one has used it for a public way, or in the right of another, he shall not be entitled to action or interdict."

Division of servitudes into continuous and discontinuous; distinction of continuous and quasi continuous servitudes.

58 *Repertoire Un.* 251, 252.—"Continuous servitudes are those which have a cause continually operating, and the effects of which are not interrupted in the ordinary course of things, such as the servitudes of perfection, (of a roof,) of prospect, or of not raising a house beyond a certain height; those servitudes are called *quasi continuous*, of which the cause (or the work that has been done to establish them) subsists always, though the effect is often interrupted; such are the servitudes of a drip or drain, &c. The permanence of the cause of these servitudes, or of the work which has been made to establish them, causes them frequently to be likened to continuous servitudes, because, though they are not strictly such, yet as they always subsist by themselves, without the aid of any new act since their establishment, yet they ought not to be confounded with servitudes, the exercise of which takes place where he in whom they are invested shows their existence by some act which relates to them. These last are more properly discontinuous servitudes; they may be defined to be such as not only require no durable work which shows their existence at the time

they are not used, but also such as demand the action of man, that they may take place: such are the servitudes of drawing water, of passage, and of watering cattle."

Ferrari tit. præc. 338, No. 27, 28.—"The merely real servitude, whether it be continuous or quasi continuous, with good faith, although without a title, the adverse party against whom the prescription is claimed, knowing and suffering it to be prescribed for in the space of ten years, and twenty when they are absent; and the reason is clear, because if the owner or party interested knows or permits his estate to be subservient to another, as for example, permitting the beam of another to rest on his wall, or an aqueduct to be made in his field, and things of this nature, he shall be deemed to have ceded it of his own accord, and therefore, provided there is good faith, there is no need of any other title on the part of the prosecuting. But if this servitude is discontinuous, as in the servitude of a way or passage, or driving a carriage across the field of another, and things of this nature, they cannot be prescribed for without a title, unless by time immemorial; and the reason of this difference is evident, because the discontinuous servitude pretended to by another, as its use is rare and much interrupted, cannot be so easily prescribed by the owner, so that he may hinder it; but in the continuous or quasi continuous servitudes, the use may be easily perceived, so that the owner may hinder them if he will, or if he do not, that he may be deemed to have granted them of his own accord."

3 *Partidas* 415, law 15.—"The service being of such a nature as to be of daily service to one, without costing any labor to him who receives it: as, for example, if it be an aqueduct from a spring rising in the field of another, if the neighbor uses that water, watering his fields with it for ten years, when the owner is present, and does not oppose it, or twenty during his absence, the same being done in good faith, and believing he had a right to do so, and not by any force, or in consequence of any request made to the owner of the spring, or of the field through which it passes, he shall by this period of enjoyment gain the servitude. The same thing would take place if one had a beam placed in the wall of his neighbor, or had opened a window in it, through which he might receive light in his house, or should oppose the raising of his house so as to prevent the taking away the light; or if he had the wings of his house so raised as to make the rain water fall on the roof of his neighbor, such servitudes, and others of the kind of which men may avail themselves without daily labor, may be acquired in the same space of time, and in the same manner as that of the aqueduct above mentioned. But the other servitudes which men may avail themselves of to improve and work their inheritances and their buildings, and which they do not use every day, but at times, as a path, road, or way, which they have in the lands of their neighbors, and such as water, which should come once a week, or once a month, or once a year, and not every day, such servitudes, and those of a like nature, cannot be gained in the time aforesaid; but we say that he who wishes to establish a servitude of this nature, or those under whom he claims, must have used it for such a space of time, that man cannot recollect when it began."

(11) *Id. in notes*—"What shall be the time of which the memory cannot recollect the beginning, the text in *lege*, &c. decides. But many doctors, and of high authority, have contended that one hundred years shall be the time beyond which the memory of man cannot go; but, on the contrary, that even one hundred years shall not be held to be an immemorial time, is held by Cardi, and followed by Feli; and Franciscus Balbus holds the same doctrine, in his treatise on prescription, where he gives the reason that even one hundred years being elapsed, there may be memory of the thing by tradition, by fame, or common report."

Having thus destroyed, as he supposed, all pretence of title in the defendants to the land or to a servitude on it, and answered the objection raised to his deductions of title, the plaintiff proceeded to show his title to it, considering it is as an alluvion formed on a farm of which he supposed he had shown himself the proprietor. For this purpose he stated the following points:

1st. That a bank of a river is not at the extent of its waters in the periodical line, but must be confined to the bounds of its summer channel.

2d. That the banks of a navigable river are the private property of the owner of the adjacent soil, to the water's edge, though the public are entitled to the use of it for the purposes of navigation.

3d. That when the land shall increase, and consequently the bank recede, either by alluvion or the retiring of the river, that the space gained became the

property of the ancient proprietor, but that the public retain their use of the new bank, for the purposes of navigation.

4th. That the interposition of a public road does not form any impediment to the acquisition of this right, when the grant is bounded on the river.

5th. That although the ground thus acquired may have been the bed of a public river, it becomes private property by the alluvion or recess of the river.

6th. That when an alluvion is once formed, its future increase belongs to the proprietor of the first alluvion.

Domat book 1, § 2, No. 9.—"The same usefulness of navigation of rivers demands the free use of their banks, so that in the breadth and length necessary for the passage and track of horses which draw the boats, there be neither trees planted, nor any other obstacle in the way. But the right of soil remains always in the proprietor of the adjacent soil according to the following authority:

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 788, dig. lib. 41, tit. 1, p. 30, § 1.*—"Celsus the son says, that if a tree grows on the bank of a river which is opposite to my land, the tree is mine, because, though the soil itself is my private property, the use of it is understood to be in the public; and therefore, when the river is dried up, it shall belong to the adjoining proprietors, because the public has no longer the use of it."

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 18, 2 Ins. tit. 1, § 11.*—"The use of banks is public by the law of nations, as well as of the rivers themselves, and any one has a right to moor vessels to them, to tie them by the ropes to the trees growing there, and to lay the lading thereon, as well as to navigate the river; but the property belongs to those whose property they join, for which cause the trees growing thereon belong to them."

Gravier, then, had the only possession of which the nature of the case was susceptible.

The public had a right to use it for the purposes of navigation only, while he retained the right of property.

It becomes, then a necessary inquiry to know what is this bank to which the public have a common right, but of which the owner of the adjacent soil retains the property.

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 831, lib. 43, tit. 12, § 5.*—"A bank properly defined is that which contains the river, in the natural course of its waters, but it does not change its banks when it is at times swelled either by showers or by the sea, or any other cause, for no one has ever yet said that the Nile, which covers Egypt by its increase, has thereby changed or extended its banks, but when it is reduced to its usual height the banks of the channel may be enclosed. But if it shall have naturally risen, so as to obtain a permanent increase by the influence of another river, or by any other means, without doubt in that case we should say it had changed its banks, in like manner as if having changed its bed it should begin to run in another course."

Ib. § 2.—"If a river shall overflow, but not make to itself a new bed, then that is not public which is overflowed."

The bank thus defined being proved to be the property of the owners of the soil, let us examine what will be the consequence of a removal of that bank, either by the retiring of the river or the formation of a new soil by alluvion.

Shall a proprietor bounded by the river have the benefit of the land so formed, or is it vested in any other and whom?

Let us examine and follow the same course we have pursued in the other points, and examine first the text of the civil law.

2 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 317, lib. 7, tit. 41.*—"Although it be not lawful to change the course of the river, by manual labor, yet it is not prohibited to guard its banks against the force of a rapid river, and when the river shall have left its former bed and shall make another for itself, the land which it surrounds shall belong to the first proprietor; but if that takes place by little and little, and is thus applied to the other parts, that by the law of alluvion it shall belong to him whose lands are thus increased."

Ib. § 3. Ed. Theod. et Valent.—"By this law, which we sanction as perpetual, we order that whatever is acquired to the proprietors by alluvion (either in Egypt by the Nile, or in the other provinces by other rivers) shall neither be sold by the treasury, nor demanded by any other, nor separately estimated nor burdened with duties."

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 785. Dig. lib. 41, tit. 7, § 1, et Inst. lib. 2, tit. 1, § 20.*—"Whatever the rivers add to our land by alluvion is ours by natural law: that shall be

considered as added by alluvion, which has increased by such slow degrees that we do not know how much, and at what particular time it was added. But if the force of a river shall detach a part of thy field, and add it to mine, it is plain that it shall remain thy property."

Ib. § 3.—"An island which rises in the sea, which rarely happens, shall belong to the first occupant, for it shall be presumed to belong to no one; but if it arise in the river, which frequently happens, if it occupy the middle of the river it shall belong in common to those whose lands are on the opposite sides, in proportion to their breadth on the river; but if it be nearer to one bank than the other, it belongs to the one who owns the soil on the nearest bank."

Ib. § 4.—"If a river breaks through its banks, and flows in another part by a new channel, which afterwards joins the old one, the land comprehended between the new channel, in the form of an island, shall be his to whom it belonged before."

Ib. § 5.—"But if leaving the whole of its ancient bed, the river shall flow in a new channel, the ancient bed is the property of those whose lands bordering thereon, in proportion to their respective fronts thereon; and the new bed becomes, in like manner with the river, the common property of the public, by the civil law."

1 *Corp. Jur. Civ. 423 Ins. 24, § 24.*—"If after the purchase (but before delivery) the land shall be increased by alluvion, it shall belong to the purchaser."

Ib. 789, lib. 41, tit. 1, § 23.—"Attius had a field on the public road; beyond the road was the river and the land of Lucius Titus: the river by little and little encroached and took away the land which lay between the road and the river, and afterwards the road itself; afterwards by degrees it receded by means of an alluvion, and again occupied its former bed; on this case he answers, when the river took away the land and the public way, the increase on the other side of the river belonged to him whose lands were there; afterwards, when by little and little it retired, and took away again from him whose lands had been increased, and added it to him whose lands were situated beyond the road, because his land was nearest the river, that however, which belonged to the public (the road) was not acquired by any one, nor was the road (he says) any impediment to prevent the land which was made beyond the road, from becoming the property of Attius, for the way was a part of his land."

Ib. 783. (30) § 3.—"Alluvion restores that land which the force of a river hath taken away, therefore, if the land, which was between the public road and the river be occupied by the river, (whether this happen by little and little or not) and it be restored at once by the retiring of the river, it belongs to the former proprietor; for rivers perform the part of public assessors, they adjudge private property to the public, and public property to private persons." Therefore, as this land, when it was the bed of the river, was public property, so now it must be deemed to be his property to whom it anciently belonged."

Ib. 791, (56) Inst. Dig. 41, 1, 56.—"An island arises in the river opposite to the front of my land, so that its length did not exceed the front of my property; afterwards, by degrees, it increased and extended itself opposite to the front of my upper and lower neighbors; I ask, whether the increase is mine, because it is added to mine, or whether it is right of him to whom it would have belonged if it had commenced at the extremity of its present length?" Proculus, answers, "the river in which you state the island to have arisen, in such a manner that it does not exceed the extent of your front, if it has the right of alluvion, and the island in the beginning was nearer your land than the other shore, then the whole is thine, and that which is added to the island by alluvion is also thine, although it has so happened that the island hath extended opposite to the front of your upper and lower neighbors, or even though it should extend so as to be nearer the land of him who possesses the opposite shore."

Having thus established by authority from the Roman, the plaintiff cited the following from the Spanish laws.

POINT I.

Partidas 363, lib. 6, tit. 28.—"The rivers and ports and public ways belong to all men in common, so that strangers may use them as well as he who dwells on the land in which they are; and, although the banks of rivers belong, as to the dominion, to those to whose inheritance they are joined, yet, notwithstanding this, every man may use them, tying their ships to the trees which grow thereon, mooring their ships and depositing their sails and merchandise thereon, and the fisherman

may also place their fish there and sell them, and dry their nets, and use the shores for all such like things as belong to their trade, and are necessary for their livelihood.³³

Ib. law 7.—"All the trees which are on the rivers belong to those who have the ground adjoining to the banks, and they may cut them or cause them to be cut, or do with them what they please; but if at the time any one was about to cut a tree that belongs to him by reason of his adjoining inheritance, a vessel was tied thereto, or was about to be tied there, he ought not to cut it, because, in that case, he would act contrary, to the common right which men have to use the shores of the rivers, as we have said."

Ib. law 8.—"No one ought to make either canal, or tower, or house, or cabin, or an other thing by which the navigation may be impeded, on navigable rivers or on their shores."

POINT II.

Ib. p. 374, lib. 32.—"The inheritances of some men are covered with water at times by the inundation of rivers, so that they remain under water a long time; and although in such case the owner loses the possession, yet his ownership always remains."

POINT III.

Ib. p. 372, law 26.—"Rivers³ swell sometimes so that they take away and diminish the inheritances that are situated on their banks, and they give and increase others which are on the opposite side: therefore we say, that whatever is carried off by little and little, so that the quantity cannot be perceived, because it is not taken off in a body, this shall be gained by the owner of that inheritance to which it is added; but when it happens that the river shall take away the inheritance altogether, or a considerable part thereof, with its trees or without them, what is so carried off is not gained by the owner of the soil to which it is added."

POINTS IV. & V.

Ib. p. 374, law 31.—"Rivers sometimes change the places in which they used to run, making to themselves a new course, and leaving dry the place where they had formerly flowed: and whereas contestations may arise who ought to have the part then left dry, we say it belongs to those whose inheritances adjoin, each one taking a part equal to his front on the river, and those through whose lands it begins to run anew shall lose the ownership thereof, for the space which it covers, which from that time shall be of the same nature with the other place over which it used to run, and shall be changed into public property like the river."

The plaintiff also concluded that the defendants were estopped from questioning the title of Bertrand Gravier to the plantation; which was of such notoriety that they had expressly admitted it twice upon record; once in a bill which they pleaded to perpetuate testimony, and again in the answer in this cause, and in both instances make title under what they call his relinquishment of the premises in question to them. That they had failed in making out this relinquishment to be either certain in fact or good in law; that the title by the operation of law in the establishment of the town, was destroyed by reading their own authority, and that the one by prescription had not a single legal requisite to support it; that their possession was nothing more than that use which the public were entitled to while the property remained unimproved; and that the only circumstance that had the least color of exclusive possession, was the enclosure made by Mr. Delachaise in a case of extreme necessity, for a conflagration had destroyed nearly the whole city in the autumn or winter season, and the enclosure in question was made to enable the distressed inhabitants to get materials to build with during the ensuing spring and summer; it was probably made with the consent of Gravier, for it would have been inhuman in him to have opposed it; and this idea is strengthened by the enclosure being soon after suffered to fall to decay.

That, on the contrary, the title in the plaintiff was clearly deduced from Pradel (who had bought lot No. 1 at the sale of the Jesuits' property, and No. 2 from Mr. Larrivée, to whom it had been struck off, as appears from the process verbal above recited,) down to the present plaintiff; that this title had been repeatedly acknowledged upon record by the defendants themselves; and that the premises in question being according to all the authorities an appendage to, or rather an integral part of, the plantation, the title could not be separated;

that the defendants had acknowledged the validity of the plaintiff's title to the very premises in question, by making title to them under the relinquishment of his ancestor; that he had always retained the only kind of possession of which the thing was susceptible; that he had been permitted to sell by the notary of the Government; that two Governors had, at considerable intervals of time, requested his permission to use it, that he himself had taken an exclusive possession as soon as the property was of sufficient value; and that, though alluvions were formed at every bend of the river, the right of the adjoining proprietor had never been questioned either by the French, Spanish, or American Governments.

NOTE.—The defendants cited in the course of the trial several authorities to show that the public had a right to the use of the banks, and that the proprietor could erect nothing here that could embarrass this use; but as this point was expressly admitted by the plaintiff, the authorities are not cited here.

After having these proofs and authorities, the court took time to consider, and on the 23d of May Judge Sprigg delivered the following judgment:

JOHN GRAVIER
vs.
The Mayor, Aldermen,
and inhabitants of the
City of New Orleans, } *On a suit to quiet the plaintiff
in the possession of the allu-
vial land, or Batture, front-
ing the suburb St. Mary.*

Judgment of the Superior Court of the territory of Orleans.

1st. The title of Bertrand Gravier, the ancestor of the plaintiff, to the tract of land on which the faubourg St. Mary is situated, has not been disputed; but it has been contended that this tract was bounded by the highway; the court, however, are of opinion that, according to the evidence exhibited, and the general usage of the country, this tract of land was bounded by the river Mississippi.

2d. From the examination of the authorities, the court are of opinion that, according to the civil and Spanish laws, the right of alluvion is incident to land which is bounded by a navigable river, and that these laws must form the rule of decision in the present case.

3d. If Bertrand Gravier, therefore, had continued proprietor of the whole tract on which the faubourg has been established, there would be no difficulty in determining his title to the alluvion; but Bertrand Gravier had divested himself of all title to that part of his tract on which the faubourg is established, by selling the lots fronting and adjoining the highway. It is therefore important to inquire, what was the situation of the Batture or alluvion in question, at the time the faubourg was established; or at least when the front lots were sold: for, if no alluvion existed at that time, when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the owner of the land adjoining the high road, then it is the opinion of the court that an alluvion subsequently formed would not become the property of Bertrand Gravier. The reason of this opinion is, that, if Bertrand could be considered as proprietor of the road, after selling the adjacent land, or of the levee lying between this road and a public river, he would nevertheless not possess that title of property which gives the right of alluvion: for the destruction of this property by the encroachment of the river, would be a public and not a private loss, since it could not be appropriated to the use of any individual; and the said road and levee would have become necessarily liable to be kept in repair at the public expense.

It is, however, the opinion of the court, from the evidence adduced in this cause, that, antecedent to the time when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the proprietor of the land adjacent to the high road, a Batture or alluvion had been formed adjoining the levee, in front of the faubourg, upon the river; and that this alluvion was then of sufficient height to be considered as private property, and had consequently become annexed to, and incorporated with, the inheritance of Bertrand Gravier.

4th. Bertrand Gravier having then acquired, by alluvion, the property now in dispute, it is to be considered whether he has divested himself of his title to the same. The court are of opinion that he has not. The evidence of abandonment is merely conversation, which past a long time ago; it is not very explicit, and is much impaired by the circumstance of Bertrand Gravier having sold a part of his Batture to one of the front proprietors. It would be dangerous to divest a man of his property upon evidence of such declarations, without any proof of a consideration.

* In notes—"This is to be understood of public rivers."

With respect to the claim of prescription, it is sufficient to observe that there has been no exclusive possession on the part of the defendants, and consequently they have no title on this ground. There are, indeed, other strong objections to a prescriptive title in this case, but the one we have stated is considered as sufficient.

5th. With respect to the title of John Gravier, as founded on the inventory, appraisement, and adjudication, which has been adduced in evidence in this cause, it is the opinion of this court that they are not bound to determine the validity or invalidity of this title. First, whether John Gravier has purchased the whole, or only inherited an undivided part, his claim to be quieted in the lawful enjoyment of the property in question, against the adverse pretensions of the city to the property of the soil, or the right of carrying it away, is sufficiently strong to enable the court to form a decision of the present case.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court, that the petitioner be quieted in his lawful enjoyment of the Batture, or alluvion, described in his petition, against the claims and pretensions of the defendants, and that the injunction heretofore granted in this case be made perpetual.

The injunction referred to, and perpetuated by the judgment, is entered as follows :

1. On the 18th December, 1805.

It is ordered that the defendants be enjoined from digging and carrying away the earth, or committing any other waste on the premises in question, except so much as is necessary for the reparation of the levee in front of the same, until the further order of the court thereupon.

And afterwards—

At a session of the Superior Court of the territory of Orleans, holden at the City Hall of the City of New Orleans, on Wednesday, the ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

Present: Hon. J. B. PREVOST.

JOHN GRAVIER vs. *The Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants of the City of New Orleans.*

On motion of Mr. Livingston, ordered that the injunction issued in this cause be continued until the termination of this suit, and that it be strictly enjoined, upon pain of imprisonment, as well upon the defendants as all other persons whatever, during the pendency of this suit, not to dig or carry away any earth or soil whatever from the Batture or parcel of ground lying between the road in front of the suburb St. Mary and the river Mississippi.

Extract from the minutes :

J. W. SMITH, Clerk.

After the judgment the defendants moved for a new trial, on the ground that the title was in the United States. The whole of the argument on this subject, however, being contained, with considerable additions, in Mr. Derbigny's opinion herewith published, I refer to that as doing much greater justice to the defendants than the present reporter could do. The same observation may be made of some authorities cited by the defendant's counsel, to show that the French law gave alluvions to the crown; this subject is embraced by and forms the groundwork of Mr. Derbigny's opinion. The answers to these arguments will be found in the "Examination of the title of the United States," and in the opinions of the counsel herewith published.

During the pendency of this suit, several of the persons to whom Gravier had conveyed the front lots in the suburb filed their petitions, praying to be made parties to the suit which was granted. Some of them, however, prayed leave to discontinue when the cause came on for hearing the second time, and the residue retired on the third hearing. The defendants, however, on the arguments, set up the title of these front proprietors against the plaintiff, by endeavoring to show that as their deeds (and this was the case with some of them) described the lot as lying *front to the river*, they had the same right to the alluvion which the plaintiff himself claimed.

This objection was, however, answered by showing from the deeds that each of the lots had a clear front boundary, by reference to the plan, which in no instance crossed the road. "*In agris limitatis jus alluvionis locum non habere constat.*"—*Dig. lib. 41, law 16.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

No. 1.

Note to Mr. Jefferson.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 5, 1808.

Mr. Livingston having, on his arrival this evening, been informed that the President of the United States intended very shortly to quit the seat of Government, begs leave most respectfully to request that he may be informed whether it will be convenient, and at what time, for the President of the United States to grant him a short audience, previous to his departure. It is on a subject extremely interesting to Mr. Livingston, and which formed the sole motive for his voyage from New Orleans.

A fear that the President might depart at an earlier period than it would be proper to pay his respects in person had induced Mr. Livingston to take the liberty which he hopes the occasion will excuse.

No. 2.

MAY 6, 1808.

Thomas Jefferson presents his compliments to Mr. Livingston, and being on his departure, and much pressed in finishing sundry articles of business, he finds it impossible to enter on any new subject at this time. It is, however, the less important, as whatever be the subject of Mr. Livingston's application, it goes of course in the first instance to the head of the Department to which it belongs, from whom it will be communicated to

TH: JEFFERSON

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Crawford's Hotel, Georgetown.

No. 3.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, May 6, 1808.

SIR:

The departure of the President has prevented my making to him personally, as I intended an application relative to the steps taken by the United States with respect to my property at New Orleans. I therefore take the liberty of stating my ideas to you, with a request that they may be forwarded to Monticello as soon as possible: my absence being so extremely injurious to my affairs, that nothing but an object on which my fortune or ruin depends could have induced me to undertake the voyage.

I shall not, sir, enter into any reflections on the nature of the proceedings adopted with respect to me. Conscious that I have done nothing to merit the peculiar displeasure of the Executive, I am persuaded that unless some gross misrepresentation had been made of my title to this property, I should not have for a moment been disquieted in its possession, and that unless my conduct and sentiments had been calumniated, some mode less injurious to both my feeling and fortune would have been pursued of ascertaining the rights of the public. It will not, however, be deemed improper to say, that having purchased from one whose possession had been confirmed by the final and unanimous decree of three judges appointed by the President, I was suffered during nine months to lay out my whole fortune in improvements, and was then forcibly and disgracefully driven off, without trial, without hearing, without a day's warning; and had the mortification to see works which had cost me the fruits of four years' exile and hard labor swept away by the annual inundation of the river, against which I should in a few days have secured them.

Instead of making loud complaints, or appealing to the public in a case which I could have easily shown regarded every individual in the community, I have been uniformly silent, persuaded that as soon as I should be heard, I could so demonstrate the justice of my cause as to procure future tranquillity in my possession; and prepared to renounce that indemnity for my losses, to which I was strictly entitled. In this hope I came to the seat of Government; this hope I still entertain, though I cannot but lament my ill fortune in arriving after a voyage of two thousand five hundred miles, at the moment when the President's affairs could not permit him to grant me half an hour's audience. Within that time I think I could have convinced him of the justice of my claim; if I had been permitted to support it by a verbal explanation of the different documents I brought with me. As it is, I confine myself to the following proposition, which I flatter myself cannot be rejected:

that the Attorney General be directed to examine the documents and authorities which I shall produce, and if he shall decide, as I feel confident he will, that the United States have no claim to the land, that then a counter order shall be dispatched to the marshal of the district, and that I shall be left in the undisturbed possession of my property. But if, contrary to my expectations, he should think the United States have a title, that then such measures may be taken either by the trial of a feigned issue in one of the districts of the United States, or by a foreign jury in the territory of Orleans, as will secure an impartial decision. I flatter myself that these propositions evince the confidence I have in the officers of the United States, as well as that I feel in the justice of my cause. As the question, however, if it may be called one, depends on the principles of the civil law, I should have no objection that the President should name, either at the public or my expense, some other person, conversant in that code, to join the Attorney General in his deliberation.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

No. 4.

VIRGINIA, *May 20, 1808.*

SIR: Having transmitted to the President your letter of the 6th, I have just received as his decision thereon, that the case of the Batture being now referred to Congress, on the official opinion of the Attorney General that the right is in the United States, it is the duty of the President to keep the ground clear of any adversary possession until they shall have decided on it.

The delay in obtaining the result of your application has proceeded from a series of obstructions experienced on my journey, with some slight ones in my communication with the President, since I reached the end of it.

I remain, sir, respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,

JAMES MADISON.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

No. 5.

WASHINGTON, *July 13, 1808.*

SIR: In the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 6th of May last, I offered propositions which, after making every allowance for the illusions of self-interest, I cannot but think highly evincive of the justice of my claim: they were also intended to show the confidence I then felt, that the President would seize the opportunity they offered, of reviewing a determination made on an *ex parte* statement, which I have offered, and am ready to prove false in fact and erroneous in law.

It having been deemed inconsistent with official duty to examine my proofs, or to listen to my argument, I must at present content myself with the consciousness of having done every thing that a sense of justice, and the extreme of moderation could require. The representatives of the people to whom I am referred must determine whether they are competent to the trial of a title, and whether they intended to invest the Executive with the power of reversing the decision of the court, of opposing the execution of its decrees, and depriving a citizen of his property, without even the form of a trial, or affording him the means of defence.

I must, however, sir, be permitted to draw your attention to another circumstance in this business, which is of the utmost consequence not only to me, but to the territory in which I reside. From the verbal communications which I had the honor to make to you at this place, supported by a copy of the record which I delivered for the President's perusal, it appeared that, when I first heard a warrant had been received by the marshal to divest me of my property, I applied by petition to the Superior Court, who, on hearing, granted me an injunction ordering the marshal to desist from the execution of the warrant, but that this officer, supposing the authority of the President paramount to that of the court, proceeded to execute his order. For this contempt, offered to the highest judicial authority in the country, I might have obtained an attachment and an order for restitution; but I was unwilling to exhibit to the inhabitants of the territory the degrading spectacle of a court unable to execute its decrees, or the afflicting one of a violent struggle, perhaps a bloody conflict, between the

ministerial officers of judicial and Executive power. Persuaded that the warrant had been issued in consequence of some gross misrepresentations of facts, I desisted from any further prosecution of my appeal to the laws, and thought that propriety required me to suspend any to the public, until I should have endeavored to rectify the errors under which I supposed the President had acted. With this view I applied myself silently and assiduously to the removal of those pecuniary difficulties, which this unexpected change in my fortune had produced, and as soon as this was sufficiently effected, came on with a hope, bordering on conviction, that when heard (which I considered as a matter of course) I could demonstrate to any reasonable man, not only that I had been hardly dealt with in the mode of proceeding, but that there was not even a color of title in the United States to the land of which I have been deprived. As, however, it has not been deemed expedient to admit even a possibility of error or misrepresentation; as the appeal which I have made to the candor of the Executive has failed, it may become necessary for me to prosecute that which I have made to the justice of the courts. But this statement will show you, sir, how important it is for me to ask, which I now most respectfully do, whether it is the intention of the President that the marshal shall use the force placed at his disposal to oppose the decrees of the territorial judiciary? If, as I hope, and would wish to believe, the ordinary course of justice is not to be interrupted, I have only to request that orders conformable to such intentions may be sent to the marshal, whose conduct has shown that he is under a contrary impression; and it would be desirable to avoid that opposition to which his mistaken sense of duty might lead. But if the President's warrant is to be supported by force against the process of the court, I ought to be apprized of it, that I may then determine whether the obligation I owe to my family and my professional duty; to a widow and two orphans, whose rights are committed to my care, will permit me to sacrifice their interest, in order to preserve the peace of the territory; or whether I should assert my claims, and leave the responsibility where it ought to rest. If the United States have no title to the land, no reproach can attach to me for any event that may happen, and I am prepared to risk every thing on that question, whenever it shall again be decided by impartial and enlightened men. Being about to depart in a few days, and wishing to carry the President's determination on that point, I beg that, as soon as may be convenient, you will favor me with an answer, and at the same time return the copy of my petition for an injunction, which I had the honor to deliver you at Washington.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

The Hon. JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

SIR: Agreeably to the request in your letter of the 13th instant, I enclose the copy of your petition to the Supreme Court at New Orleans.

I am, sir, with respect,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MADISON.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

No. 7.

WILMINGTON, *July, 17, 1808.*

SIR: I should have furnished you with a copy of my opinion on the subject of the Batture, but the original was not to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, having been sent with the other papers to Congress. As it merely expressed, according to my recollection a concurrence in sentiment with Messrs. Derbigny and Gurley, provided the statement of facts furnished and officially laid before me was correct, I kept no copy, having returned the statement itself. You have admitted that if this statement were true, you would submit to the opinion. I hope, therefore, you will sustain no injury from the want of a copy. My desire to make another search among my papers here has delayed an answer to your note, until my return home. I now embrace the earliest moment of reply.

Your obedient servant,

C. A. RODNEY.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

No. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1803.

SIR:

I am just favored with yours of the 18th, and very much regret that the original opinion on which the President has thought proper to deprive me of my property, should have been lost. That, together with the official statement of facts on which it was founded, would have been extremely useful to me in the discussion which this business must undergo. Your letter, to which I now reply, would perhaps have answered my purpose, had it been accompanied by the statement of facts, and opinions to which it refers. Am I to understand that the judgment of the court made a part of that statement? If so, it is contradictory to that of Mr. Derbigny, in many most material points; and it is desirable that I should know to which the President has given the greatest credit, the solemn deliberate decision of three judges, appointed by himself, and sworn to do justice between the parties, or the *ex parte* statement of a lawyer feed to maintain a contrary opinion! If indeed either of them is to be called an official statement, it certainly must be the decree of the court, not the opinion of counsel. I ought to acknowledge, sir, that you spoke to me of the statement made by Governor Claiborne. I have seen one letter from him to the Secretary of State, which was communicated to Congress. In this, if I recollect aright, he does not vouch for the accuracy of Mr. Derbigny's statement, but says he "believes it may be relied on." This loose expression, I presume, cannot be the official document that has outweighed in the President's mind that contained in the unanimous opinion of three respectable judges; and if there is another statement of the Governor's, justice would seem to dictate that I should be furnished with it. You speak also of an opinion given by Mr. Gurley. My impression, I own, has always been, that neither he nor any other of the counsel employed by the corporation had ever concurred with Mr. Derbigny in the opinion that would vest the title in the United States; and this impression was strengthened by not finding any other than Mr. Derbigny's among the papers communicated to Congress. You say "I admitted that if the statement were true, I would submit to the opinion." This is perfectly correct, as applicable to a statement then verbally made to me; but I cannot admit it as referring to one which I have not yet seen. But to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding on this point, I beg leave to repeat the substance of our conversation, to which you refer.

After stating that the object of my visit was to request a copy of your opinion, you informed me that you had not been able to find it, but that you would search among your papers for the draught. You said, however, that it was short, and referred chiefly to the documents which had been laid before you. At my request you were then polite enough to repeat the grounds on which your opinion had been formed: they were, you said, three.

1st. That Gravier's plantation was not bounded by the river, and of course that he could not be entitled to the alluvion.

2d. That by the French law the alluvion belonged to the crown.

3d. That Gravier's plantation was sold by metes and bounds in front, and did not call for the river as its boundary.

I observed to you, that the first and third points appeared to me to be the same; to which, I think, you assented; and I then admitted that if Gravier's lands were not bounded by the river, he could never claim the alluvion, and that your opinion assuming that fact, was perfectly correct; and added, that I was happy to find that these were the only grounds of your advice, because I fortunately had it in my power to convince you that the principal statement, as to the boundary, was not founded in fact, and that the French law neither applied to the subject, nor was it as to the effect you had imagined. I spoke to you of documents and authorities which I had with me at Washington, that I believed would remove every doubt from your mind on these points, and concluded with expressing a hope that if this were done, I should, without further delay, be restored to the possession of my property. Finding however, from the manner in which this proposition was received, that I had no hope of restoration, even if I succeeded in convincing you that the statement on which you had predicated your opinion was incorrect, I next touched on the propriety of advising the President to order a suit for the purpose of deciding the question of title. I spoke of the distress and ruin that would be brought on me by delay, and I offered to waive all forms, and release all errors of pro-

ceeding, and try the cause at any place, and in any manner the President should direct. This offer I afterwards repeated to the President in your presence; but the answer of both was the same, that the President had no right to submit the title of the United States to any tribunal without the authority of Congress, and that he had taken the property on an official statement of the Governor of the territory, that the land belonged to the United States. I then referred to the principles of the constitution; claimed my right as a citizen of the United States, not to be deprived of my property without a legal trial, and asked whether the statement of the Governor ought to countervail the decision of a court, acting with all the evidence and authorities before them? Your answer was, that in cases of controversy between the public and an individual, the latter could have no other redress than that which Congress chose to give; and that you thought the President was in all cases bound to give faith to the statement of the territorial Governor. I then began to speak of the propriety of proceeding to dispossess me by warrant, even if the title were actually in the United States. I adverted to the apparent fight at least, we had acquired by the decree of the court, which, as we were plaintiffs, could not have been obtained without showing a title, and said that I could not imagine the law of March, 1807, made for any other than the case of an intruder without the color of title. To this your answer was short; that you had fully considered the law before you advised the President to issue the warrant. I therefore said no more on that point, but renewed my request of a copy of your opinion, which you then thought you could find, and promised me, in that case, to send to me. Before I took my leave, I informed you that a gentleman of high respectability, whom I named, had told me you had given him to understand that the suit at New Orleans was a collusive one, in order to give the appearance of title. I said this was an imputation of a personal nature upon which I wished an explanation. You, however, immediately set me at ease upon that subject, by declaring that you entertained no such idea, and that my informant must have misunderstood you, or received the suggestion from some other source. I have thought it candid and proper to detail my recollection of the substance of our conversation on this subject, because, in the absence of a written document, I must use it as the evidence of your opinions on a subject so extremely interesting to me as the one now under discussion.

Believe me, sir, it is not my wish to ask any thing that may embarrass you (for whom I have a great personal respect) or any other officer of Government; still less to be considered as an applicant for favor. But I am sure I may safely rely on your good sense to see, and your candor to acknowledge, the right which I assert, of being furnished with all the statements and opinions upon the authority of which I have been deprived of my estate. The business is not only serious to me, but it involves points of the deepest interest to the people of the United States; it demands, and shall receive, a full and public discussion. In order to make it a fair one every possible light ought to be thrown on the subject by an exhibition of all the statements and opinions that have been given.

The responsibility of all these proceedings having been thrown upon your opinion, I cannot help repeating my regret that so important a document should have been lost, for it is not, as you suppose, among the papers communicated to Congress. I examined them immediately before I saw you at Washington, and I think then communicated the circumstance to you—nor is it in the office of the Secretary of State, as he sought for it in vain, on my first arrival at Washington—it cannot be in the hands of the President, or you would certainly have procured it for me. It being lost, however, I must supply it by your verbal communication, and by your reference to that of Mr. Derbigny. I am greatly embarrassed by your speaking of one given by Mr. Gurley, with which you say yours coincides. Never having seen or heard of its existence I know not what new arguments or authorities it may contain. Is it not possible, sir, that you may have supposed that Mr. Gurley had joined Mr. Derbigny in his opinion? but as his name is not affixed to the printed copies, I presume he never signed it. With respect to the statement of facts, it is all important that I should be accurately informed. It is my sincere wish, in asserting my own right, to do justice to your arguments and motives. I cannot do this without knowing, with the utmost precision, on what points your opinion was grounded. You cannot be accountable for any false statements that may have been presented to you; but those who have made, who have sanctioned, or too lightly acted upon them, have incurred a serious

responsibility to me, for the losses I have sustained, and to their country, whose constitution has, in my poor opinion, been violated. I give you at the foot a list of the documents I have seen, trusting that if there are any others which you have made the basis of your advice, you will communicate them. I shall call for any answer you may think proper to make to this letter, on Monday morning, previous to my embarkation at New Castle. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

C. A. RODNEY, Esq.

List of documents furnished to support the title of the United States, which I have seen:

1. Mr. Derbigny's statement and opinion.
2. Examen de la sentence, &c. } Printed.
3. Pieces probantes, }
4. Resolution of the corporation at New Orleans, requesting the Governor to take measures to assert the title of the United States.
5. A letter from Governor Claiborne, stating, among other things, that he believes Mr. Derbigny's statement of facts to be correct.
6. Extracts from the deliberations of the Cabildo.

No. 9.

JULY 25, 1808.

SIR: My remarks on your letter of the 20th instant I will forward to you at New Orleans, by the mail. I have really been too much occupied since last evening to prepare them in time; they shall go on in a few days, and you will probably receive them on your arrival.

My impression is, that the statement of Mr. Derbigny, with his opinion, and a letter from Governor Claiborne, mentioning that Messrs. Gurley and Moreau Lislet concurred in that opinion, were the papers officially furnished me. I do not recollect at present that there was any other.

Your most obedient servant,

C. A. RODNEY.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Esq.

Case laid before counsel for their opinion on the claim to the Batture, situated in front of the suburb St. Mary.

The Superior Court of the territory of Orleans tried, a few months ago, a cause which, by the magnitude, importance, and singularity of the questions which it presented, and still more by the public interest attached to it, had excited, for upwards of three years, the talents of several advocates, the attention of the court, and general curiosity; I mean the suit brought by Mr. Jean Gravier against the corporation of New Orleans, relative to the possession and enjoyment of the Batture situate in front of the suburb St. Mary of that city.

When the first colonists from Europe arrived on the banks of the Mississippi, they had, in a manner, to conquer the solid earth from the inundations of that river; it was necessary to restrain the waters by dykes or levees, sufficient to protect the land against the rage of inundations, especially at the time of periodical swells. Thence the origin of what is called Battures in this territory, which are only certain portions of the bed of the river which the Mississippi leaves dry when its waters are low, and covers wholly, or in a great measure, in its annual swells.

There has existed, from time immemorial, a considerable Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary of New Orleans. That Batture begins at the entrance of the suburb on the side of the city, and runs widening as far as the plantation which formerly belonged to Madame Delor.

That Batture seems to have been fortunately placed there to favor the building of the city which has risen near it; it may even be said, that New Orleans would, perhaps, never have existed, or that it would have been built very slowly, but for the aid of that natural depositum of materials placed as it were at its door. In a country like Louisiana, where neither mountains nor hills are to be seen, where not a single stone exists that is not brought thither, where to dig the soil is to incur the danger not only of impairing the land, but of creating infectious and pestilential quagmires, it is easy to conceive how valuable must be a mass of sand and mud incessantly renewed by the bounty of the river, for the building of a large and commercial town, and to repair the losses of the soil which is perpetually falling away, owing to its natural slope, and its situation below the

level of the river. Thus it may be said, with truth, that the whole town of New Orleans, with its levees and streets, has been built and always kept in repair by means of the earth drawn from the Batture of the suburb St. Mary; and that it is almost impossible to find earth elsewhere in sufficient quantity for those purposes, that Batture being the only one in proximity to the town.

It is a fact of public notoriety, that, before the claim of Jean Gravier was set up (and that claim was laid for the first time in 1804) the inhabitants of New Orleans had always enjoyed the liberty of gratuitously taking from the Batture of the suburb St. Mary all the earth they had need of for their buildings; that the Spanish Government and the Cabildo had also ever used this right, taking there earth for the public uses, such as raising the streets and repairing the levees of the city. It was further proved on the trial, that the Spanish Government, and the French Government that had preceded, had always evinced a settled determination to preserve to the inhabitants of N. Orleans the free use of the Batture, so useful and indispensable to them, not only for getting earth there, but to supply various other necessities not less urgent. In fact the Batture of the suburb St. Mary always served as a place where to lay up wood for fuel, and timber necessary for the consumption of a large city; nor does there exist at New Orleans any other convenient place where to store those materials.

It would, moreover, have been to devote the population of this city to ravaging epidemics, to permit any individual to appropriate to himself the soil of the Batture of the suburb St. Mary, to the prejudice of the public, for besides the disadvantages that would thence result to the navigation of the river and to commerce in general, the least building or work raised on that Batture would, by the accumulation of slime and filth conglomerated there during the freshes, have, every summer, formed a focus of pestilential disease. Accordingly, the Spanish Government and the Cabildo constantly opposed the forming of any establishment on the Batture; and they, at different times, caused to be demolished the houses and other buildings which divers persons had ventured to erect there, at different periods.

Such was the situation of affairs when Louisiana was ceded to the United States of America. The prodigious increase of the commerce of New Orleans, resulting from this change of dominion, rendered it still more necessary to leave the Batture free to the public, as it had till then been; for the levee bounding that Batture is the place where the numerous boats, called flats, which annually arrive at New Orleans, laden with flour and provisions of all kinds, come to land and discharge their cargoes.

But this very consideration exciting the cupidity of Mr. Jean Gravier, the former proprietor of the plantation on which the suburb St. Mary had been formed, suggested to him the idea of raising a claim which he had never thought of before, and prompted him to maintain that Batture being real alluvions, that of the suburb St. Mary belonged to him, as he had been the proprietor of the land which immediately bounds it.

The inhabitants of New Orleans, who had, from time immemorial, enjoyed that Batture, could not oppose to Jean Gravier a positive title of grant in their favor; but they opposed to him their long enjoyment, which was to supply the want of a grant by the effects of prescription; they opposed to him the acts of the Spanish Government, which had constantly maintained them in that enjoyment; they finally opposed to him his own acts and those of Bertrand Gravier from whom he derived his title, which acts seemed to amount to an acknowledgment of their right.

But the Superior Court did not think proper to yield to these reasons; it declared the corporation of New Orleans destitute of any title against Jean Gravier, and has maintained the latter in the possession and enjoyment of the Batture. This judgment is doubtless to be respected, because it was rendered by a court that judges in the last resort. To its execution, however distressing it be to the public, not the smallest opposition has ever been made, for Jean Gravier has been peacefully put into possession by the sheriff. It is true that the incalculable advantages of the Batture having been more sensibly felt, since the public has been deprived of them, the public mind has been heated to such a temper as to hinder, for some days, the workmen of Jean Gravier from working at a trench which he or Mr. Livingston, jointly interested, wished to cut on the Batture to drain off the water.

But happily this transient ferment was not followed with any reprehensible excess, and the people, brought back to reflection, were sensible that submission to the

laws is the first duty of citizens, and that there exists more regular means of obtaining justice than those which a sudden effervescence had alone made them adopt. And in fact, whatever respect may be due to the decisions of the court, does there exist an absolute interdict against submitting its dispensations, in a particular case, to a superior authority? Does not the cause of the Batture interest not only the inhabitants of New Orleans, but also those of all Louisiana, and even those of the inner States of the Union, who, considering New Orleans as their common emporium, must feel interested in all that conduces to the facility and prosperity of its commencement? In a cause of this nature, would it be astonishing to see the Congress itself interpose its authority, and order the revision of a judgment which, though without appeal, should appear to Congress to clash with our usages, our privileges, and our laws! The peculiar situation of this territory, newly acquired to the United States, governed by the civil law, so different from that which rules the rest of the Union, so lately transferred from a Government which manifests the sovereign authority more frequently by ostensible acts than by writings, must surely, it should seem, be powerful motives to induce the General Government to bestow on the examination of this cause all the attention and consideration it deserves! Will not the General Government reflect that Louisiana, by the very nature of the provisional Government which rules it, is deprived of a part of the advantages enjoyed by the other citizens of the Union, in their judiciary contests, and that the fate of their fortunes and their lives is definitively submitted to one sole tribunal, composed of three judges, who decide at once in the first instance, and in the last resort, in a country whose language, manners, usages, and even sometimes whose laws are little familiar to them; and that the acknowledged integrity and information of those three judges are not always a solid security for the irrefragability of their judgment?

But, to take another view of the subject, the Superior Court has done no more than exclude the corporation from all kind of right to the Batture, in declaring that the city had no title against Jean Gravier. But it has not declared Jean Gravier to be the legitimate proprietor of the Batture; and had it even done so, it could not thereby have impaired the right of those who were not parties to the suit, and therefore the United States have a clear title, if it be proved that the demesne never relinquished its claim in favor of the ancestors of Jean Gravier, either to the property of the Batture, or alluvion, or to that of the contiguous land, that is, of the royal road which existed between the river and the plantation where the suburb of St. Mary is now built. It is, then, a question open to discussion, at least as respects the United States, whether Jean Gravier can be considered as the real riparian proprietor of the Batture; and hence it is proper to state such facts as may serve to establish the right of demesne.

The suburb St. Mary is built on the land of a plantation which formerly belonged to the Jesuits; their titles of property, which could, however, no way effect this cause, appear to have been lost in the fire which almost entirely destroyed this city, in the month of December, 1794.

In the year 1763, the Jesuits were suppressed and their property was confiscated to the crown. Hence the superior council of the colony made a decree for the public sale of the property which they had possessed in Louisiana.

As a preliminary to this sale, the engineer Olivier Devezin, who discharged the functions of surveyor in Louisiana, was directed to survey the land which the Jesuits had possessed near this city, on which land now stands the suburb St. Mary.

Olivier Devezin, in compliance with those directions, on the 22d of July, 1763, performed the first operation of the survey, in which he placed the front line of said plantation at thirty toises from the fortifications of the city, and at six toises five feet from the middle of the levee, thus leaving between the plantation and the river a pretty considerable space, where lay the royal or public road, which was then situate as it is at present; for the road fronting the suburb, as far as the plantation of Madam Delor, has never varied within the memory of man.

On the 24th of November, 1763, Olivier Devezin performed a second operation, in which, having taken up his lines to rectify an error which he had found in the length of his base, in his first operation,* he finally dis-

covered that that base had thirty-two arpents in front, by fifty arpents in depth, as was declared in the process verbal of Broutin, by which he was working. Olivier Devezin then divided all the land of the Jesuits into six lots, to facilitate the sale; and of those lots, that which was nearest the fortifications of the city, and which was marked as having seven arpents in front by fifty in depth, was adjudged to Mr. Pradel, a lieutenant of the navy.

It is most important to observe that, at the period when the sale was made of the different lots of the Jesuits' land, Louisiana was under the dominion of France. The French laws must therefore direct our judgment as to the effect of those sales, and the extent of the right which they could transfer to Pradel and other purchasers of the Jesuits' property.

Another fact not less important is, that, at the period of those sales, and long before, there existed a Batture in front of the ground now occupied by the suburb St. Mary.† The question of property in that Batture must therefore be decided by the French laws which were in force at the time of the sale of the plantation lying nearest to it.

Since 1763, it appears that those different lots of the Jesuits' land passed successively through the hands of various purchasers, until at last about seventeen arpents of that land, on the side of the town, were united in the possession of a single proprietor, the late Bertrand Gravier, ancestor of Jean Gravier, and founder of the suburb St. Mary. How Bertrand Gravier, or rather those under whom he claimed, became proprietors of those seventeen arpents of land, is what has never been satisfactorily explained. It was indeed proved that Bertrand Gravier was heir to his wife, who had been the relict of one Renard; and that the said Renard had purchased of Madame Pradel. But how had Madame Pradel thirteen arpents to sell, when her husband had originally purchased but seven? And, even on the supposition that she was the proprietor of the thirteen arpents mentioned in the sale made to Bertrand, how did it happen that Bertrand Gravier, who had inherited no more than the rights of the widow Renard, gave to his suburb nearly seventeen arpents in front? Here surely is some chasm in the titles presented by Jean Gravier.

Be it as it may, in 1767, Louisiana passed from the dominion of France to that of Spain, and, in 1788, Bertrand Gravier conceived the idea of establishing a suburb, under the name of St. Mary, on that part of the Jesuits' plantation possessed by him. With this view he caused to be drawn a plot of the laying off of the ground in streets and building lots, by Mr. Laveau Trudeau, at that time Surveyor General of Louisiana.

In the year 1796, Bertrand Gravier enlarged his original design, by adding new streets and a public square to his suburb. He requested Mr. Laveau Trudeau to draw a new plot conformable to his new ideas, and his subsequent sales were all according to the latter plot.

No person acquainted with the principles of monarchical government, and especially with those of Spain, can be persuaded that Bertrand Gravier could ever have presumed to establish a suburb, without a superior approbation, and without submitting himself to certain conditions of general police, common to all Spanish cities, both of the old and the new world. What proves that Mr. Bertrand Gravier obtained that approbation and submitted himself to those conditions, is that he directed Mr. Laveau Trudeau to deposit a duplicate of the plot of 1796 in the archives of Government, and that the duplicate was there deposited conformably to his desire. Now, was it merely to ornament the archives of Government that Mr. Bertrand Gravier there deposited his plot, or was it for the purpose of making that plot serve as a kind of deed or public instrument that might ascertain the manner in which he had agreed with the Government to establish and divide his suburb? On this question, no impartial mind can entertain a doubt.

This point being established, if we examine the copy of the plot of 1796, which is recognised by Mr. Laveau Trudeau to be that by him deposited in the archives of the Spanish Government, we find that the Batture is there marked as a space which is to remain free, and not subject to be built on; for it is no way divided into lots, as is the land of the suburb. If, then, Bertrand Gravier ever had any right to the Batture, as riparian proprietor, did he not lose it by the tacit contract which he then made with the Spanish Government, in depositing the plot of his suburb?

That his act of depositing the plot was considered as a relinquishment of his right, is confirmed by the testimony of Mr. Laveau Trudeau; by all the subsequent

* In his first process verbal he found that that line was of thirty-three arpents and a third and one toise.

† Testimony of Messrs. Livaudais and Durey.

conduct of Bertrand Gravier; and finally, by the public acts of the Cabildo and the Spanish Government.

Mr. Laveau Trudeau deposed, that having asked Mr. Bertrand Gravier, when he was making the plot of 1796, whether he should divide the Batture into lots as well as the rest of the ground, the latter replied in the negative, observing that the Batture was public property.

Mr. Laveau Trudeau further deposed that Miss Trudeau and Mr. Poeyfaré, who had purchased of Bertrand Gravier some lots on the front of the suburb, on the side of the river, solicited him to sell them the portion of the Batture that lay opposite those lots, and that he refused to sell the same, alledging that he had not a right to dispose of it, though Mr. Laveau Trudeau declared himself of the contrary opinion.

Mr. Livaudais, the father, a respectable inhabitant of this territory, as also Mr. Rousseau, deposed that under the Government of the Baron de Carondelet, Bertrand refused to repair the road and the levee in front of the suburb St. Mary, under the pretext that he had converted his plantation into a suburb, and sold the front lots, the duty no longer concerned him as the Batture was public property; in consequence of which declaration the Government caused the roads to be repaired by the criminals at hard labor.

To these public acts of Bertrand Gravier are opposed solitary deeds of sale, hidden under the dust of a notary's office, whence they would never have been taken but for the present circumstances. But was it not proved on trial; in what manner those deeds of sale had been obtained from Bertrand Gravier? Did not witnesses prove, that in selling some portions of that Batture to some individuals, Bertrand Gravier had only yielded to their solicitations, and had declared that it could avail nothing, and that he had not a right to do what was required of him? But even were it otherwise, what could be inferred from clandestine deeds? Were those deeds ever brought forward during the Spanish Government? Did the purchasers who might have availed themselves of them ever venture to make the least use of them, so far were they from availing themselves of them, that we shall see that Mr. Claude Francois Girod, one of the purchasers who had required Bertrand Gravier to sell them the Batture in front of their lots in the suburb St. Mary, solicited the Cabildo for permission to erect a corn mill on that portion of the Batture which he had thus caused to be sold to him, and that that permission was refused him.

The same judgment may be formed of the evidence of which Jean Gravier attempts to avail himself, to prove that the Spanish Government acknowledged his right to the Batture; we mean to speak of the deposition of Mr. Sigur, who maintains that Mr. de Carondelet sent him one day to Mr. Bertrand Gravier, to request of him permission to lay masts belonging to Government on the Batture of the suburb.

To such evidence we can oppose, not conversations held by the Governors, in private, or in their own houses, but the public acts of those same Governors in their political capacity, with the assistance of the auditor of war, their indispensable council, whenever they decided contestable points.

We shall oppose the fact to which Mr. Pedesclaux testified, that, in 1794, Mr. de Carondelet caused it to be proclaimed, by beat of drum, that it was forbidden to erect any buildings on the Batture, and that all then standing thereon were ordered to be taken down.

We shall oppose the verbal decision given by Mr. Nicholas Vidal, auditor of war, who being consulted by the Baron de Carondelet, who wished to know what he could do for Mr. Christoval de Armas, who solicited permission to establish a brick kiln on the Batture of the suburb St. Mary, answered: that that permission could not be granted, by reason that all that part of the strand of the river which its waters cover in their greatest swells is public property."

These acts of Government, in favor of the public enjoyment of the Batture, are confirmed, and in a manner corroborated by the deliberations of the Cabildo, at which it is known that the Governor always presided.

It is, indeed, to be regretted that the records of the Cabildo were left in the utmost confusion, on the late change of Government that took place in Louisiana. But for that circumstance we might surely have found among them important documents relative to the Batture, and not only amongst those records, and also in the archives of Government, which were carried off to Pensacola, without its having ever occurred to any person to search amongst them for documents, that might interest so important a cause, of which it was impossible to foresee the existence.

Yet we read in the register of the Cabildo, a declaration dated the 29th of August, 1795, which authorizes to be defrayed out of the city funds the expense of a fence which Mr. de la Chaise, the regidor, had caused to be made on the Batture of the suburb St. Mary, in order to preserve earth there, for the use of the public, at the time of high water. That fence lasted several years, and traces of it were to be seen not long ago.

In fine, in the year 1801, Mr. Claude Francois Girod, who, as has been seen, had secretly bought of Bertrand Gravier, that portion of Batture which was in front of his property in the suburb, applied to the Cabildo for permission to establish a brick kiln on that same part of the Batture; but the Cabildo, by its deliberation of the 5th of June of the same year, thought proper to refuse him that permission.

It is particularly to be observed that, at the time of that deliberation, the President of the Cabildo was the same Nicholas Vidal, whose knowledge of jurisprudence is so well attested in this territory, and who then discharged the functions of Governor *pro tempore*.

During the same deliberation, it was observed that the Government had already, by proclamation, forbidden to build on the Batture; but that, notwithstanding that prohibition, several persons had there erected buildings. On this it was ordered that those persons should be cited to appear, that whatever claims they might have might be examined and decided.

Mr. Caisergues, who was the procureur syndic, and was present at that deliberation, asserts that Mr. Nicholas Vidal delivered, on that occasion, a written opinion, the result of which was, that no person had a right to build on the Batture, and that it was public property.

And accordingly we read on the register, a memorandum, subjoined to the deliberation, purporting "that orders were subsequently given for the demolition of all buildings which had been erected on the Batture," and several witnesses attest that those orders were executed, and that Miss Trudeau, among others, who had a small house on the Batture, was obliged to throw it down.

Bertrand Gravier died in 1797, leaving several brothers and sisters his heirs; but as Jean Gravier, one of his heirs, was the only one present in Louisiana at the time of Bertrand's death, Jean contrived to have all the estate of the succession adjudged to himself, at the rate of the estimate to be made thereof. That estimate was made in the month of July, 1797; in it were described and separately appraised, the lots and grounds unsold in the suburb St. Mary; no mention was made of the Batture, and it would, indeed, have been very difficult to appraise it, for it was then entirely covered with water. Yet it is by virtue of that sale or adjudication, that Jean Gravier pretends to be the proprietor of the Batture, and has succeeded in causing himself to be maintained in it.

In the course of his law suit with the city, Jean Gravier required Mr. Mansuy, the engineer, to ascertain whether his land had the fifty acres in depth which, as has been seen, are guaranteed by the original sales made to Pradel and others, of the Jesuits' land. Mr. Mansuy attested that he had found by survey that the land of Jean Gravier, beginning at the angle of the suburb on the city side, had not only fifty acres in depth, but that he measured as far as fifty-six acres, at which spot he found marked trees which he was told was the boundary line of Mr. J. B. Macarty.

The question now to be resolved is, whether, according to the French laws, which were in force at the time of the sale of the Jesuits' property, and which ordain that the soil formed by alluvions, or *atterissements*, on navigable rivers, belong to the King, if he has not renounced his claim to them by a formal and express grant;

Whether, on full proof of the existence of a space of earth which the King had reserved to himself between the river and the Jesuits' plantation, on which reserved space are the royal highway and the levee, the reservation of which space is proved by its not being comprised in the surveys and sales ordered by the King;

Whether the firm resolution which the Spanish Government always evinced of keeping the Batture, which is behind that levee, for public uses, by permitting no person to settle on it, and refusing any grant inconsistent with that resolution;

Whether all these considerations do not prove that the sovereign's right to that Batture, as well as to the adjoining levee and highway, was never alienated and made over to Jean Gravier or any other person; and whether the United States have not consequently a well founded and clear title to the property, as being part of the public demesne?

OPINION.

Having considered the above statement of the case, together with the documents relative to the Batture, or alluvion, there referred to, and the testimony heard in the suit between Jean Gravier and the corporation of New Orleans,

The undersigned counsel is of opinion that the said Batture, or alluvion, is a property formerly royal, which passed from the Crown of France to that of Spain, and belongs at present to the United States.

This opinion is founded on the following reasons :

1st. Alluvions on navigable rivers belonged to the King of France.

2dly. The plantation bordering on the limits of New Orleans was sold by the King of France in 1763, when the alluvion situate in front of that land was already in being.

3dly. Between the alluvion and the land sold, lay a royal road (the same that still exists) and a levee, both which were then, and have still remained public property.

4thly. The alluvion in question has never ceased to be a royal property, the enjoyment of which the French and Spanish Governments at all times left to the public, and on which they constantly hindered private individuals from encroaching.

5thly. Neither Jean Gravier, nor those from whom he derives his title, ever were in possession of the alluvion; and Betrand Gravier himself, at the time of his settling a suburb in front of his plantation, declared he had no claim to the alluvion.

Let us examine each of these points separately, with the attention due to the importance of the subject.

POINT I.

The alluvions, or accretions on navigable rivers, belonged to the King of France.

On this question of right it is sufficient to recur to the edicts of the Kings of France, made at different times, on this subject, and particularly to those of April, 1683, December, 1693, and February, 1710, which are formally explicit on this point.

The power of royal edicts is universally known. "They are," says the learned lawyer, editor of those decrees, "emanations of the sovereign authority, which form the most certain part of French jurisprudence, as well as the part most generally received. The splendor of their immediate source secures to them a pre-eminence over all other laws. The will of the Prince is equal to his power, and extends as far as the boundary of his empire. The ordinances are therefore the general laws of the kingdom, which of consequence must supersede not only the Roman law, which is in force only in countries of written law, but also in the laws established by our customs, which are only particular laws of the countries which have adopted them."

In consulting the authors who have written on the French laws, we find the principle laid down in the above cited edicts acknowledged and confirmed in their works. Pothier, one of the most respectable of those authors, in his treatise on the law of demesne and property, part I, chap. 2, sec. 3, art. no. 159, expressed himself in these terms:

"By our French law, the alluvions formed on the borders of navigable streams and rivers belong to the King. The proprietors of riparian heritages can have no claim to them, unless they have titles of the grant made to them by the King, of the right of alluvion along their heritages."

This opinion seems, indeed, to be contradicted by that of Denizart, in his collection of decisions, at the article of alluvion where he contends that the alluvions on the shores of the sea, streams, and rivers belong to the proprietor of the riparian heritage, and that what belongs to the King in the sea or in navigable streams are the *atterissemens* formed suddenly.

This same author defines an *atterissement* to be "a heap of sand and slime that the sea or the rivers transport from one place to another, which changes their bed and shores."

Without examining whether the distinction laid down by Denizart between *alluvion* and *atterissement* be strictly correct, whoever is acquainted with the river on whose shore the contested Batture is formed, will agree that the term *atterissement*, as defined by Denizart, is still more applicable to it than that of alluvion. The Mississippi carries down sand and slime in great quantity and forms battures, not indeed in an imperceptible manner, as the term alluvion implies, but very visibly, and

so quickly that a single swell of its waters deposits usually, nearly a foot of slime on the whole surface of a Batture, inasmuch that the course of the river is continually changing.

But Denizart is in a glaring error in applying the spirit of the royal edicts, already cited, merely to *atterissemens*. We see in all the edicts enacted on this subject that the sovereign claims as his property not only the *atterissemens*, but also the accretions formed on the borders of navigable rivers. Now, what is here meant by accretion, (*accroissement*,) according to the learned compiler of the department of jurisprudence in the Encyclopædia? "Accretion," says he, "is formed in various ways: the accession, of which we have spoken above, is a real accretion; alluvion and *atterissement* are also species of the same.

The word *accroissement* used in the royal edicts, is therefore a generic term comprehending that of alluvion. Nay, it is used there rather as synonymous with alluvion, for *accroissements* and *atterissemens* are there spoken of as things separate and distinct.

Finally, in order to refute still more completely the opinion of Denizart, and others who may have erred as he did, we find in the edict of the 15th of December, 1693, the word alluvion itself expressly mentioned.

"Lewis, &c. greeting: The right of property which we have on all the navigable rivers of our kingdom being incontestably established by the laws of the State, as a consequence and necessary appendage of our sovereignty, the Kings, our predecessors, and ourselves, have, from time to time, ordered researches to be made of the isles and accretions which formed themselves thereon, &c.

"For these reasons, by the advice of our council, and with our certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, we have by these presents, signed with our hand, said, decreed, and ordered, and do say, decree, and order, as our will and pleasure, that all detainers, proprietors, or possessors of isles, islands, *atterissemens*, accretions, alluvions, rights of fishery, tolls, ferries, bridges, mills, ferry boats, packet boats, buildings, and rights on the navigable rivers throughout our kingdom, who shall produce titles of property or of possession anterior to the 1st of April, 1566, shall be therein maintained, &c."

But be it as it may as to the error of Denizart, and the opposition of his opinion to that of Pothier, whose authority is in every respect superior to his, we find both their opinions reconciled with regard to the point in question, by the explanation given by Larasle, the compiler of the department of jurisprudence in the Encyclopædia, at the word alluvion.

"It is to be observed," says he, "that to acquire by right of alluvion, two conditions are requisite: 1st, that the accretion be formed slowly and imperceptibly so that one cannot discern the time when each portion of the alluvion was joined and consolidated with the heritage. 2dly, that the heritages, by virtue of which a claim is laid to alluvion, be contiguous to the river, so that the bed on which it rolls appears, in a manner, to form part of the said heritages: for, if they are not immediately bordered by the river, but have for their boundary an intervening causeway or road, that part which the river leaves uncovered between its bed and the road cannot belong to the owners of the heritages situate on the other side of the road; those lands belong to the King along navigable rivers, and to the lord of the manor, respectively, along such as are not navigable. Numerous edicts, ordinances, and letters patent, have declared that all isles, islets, *atterissemens*, and accretions, belong to the King, excepting such as were possessed by the riparian proprietors in virtue of titles anterior to the year 1566. See the edicts of 1663, 1668, 1670, 1693, and 1710."

Thus, though the authority of Denizart cannot be set in opposition to the formal expression of the law, which ordains that all manner of *accretion*, and namely *alluvions*, on navigable rivers belong to the King, the case of the existence of a causeway, or a public road, on the border of the river, forms an exception in favor of which all opinions may be reconciled.

POINT II.

The plantation bordering on the limits of the city of New Orleans was sold by the King to divers persons in 1763, when the Batture lying in front of that land already existed.

On this point of fact the testimonial proofs are such as to leave no doubt. Old and respectable inhabitants of New Orleans have solemnly attested it. Therefore, considering that Batture as an alluvion formed on a navigable river, without reference to any other circum-

stance, we may apply to it the expressions of the royal edicts above cited, and the authority of Pothier, to establish that that *alluvion*, or *accretion*, belonged to the King of France.

POINT III.

Between the Batture and the land sold, lay a royal road and a levee, which were then, and have still remained, public property.

This fact is established not only on the most respectable testimonial proof, but on the most authentic documents, to wit, on the official and judicial acts done at the time when the King sold the land lying contiguous to the limits of New Orleans.

That land belonged to the Jesuits during about thirty-seven years, when in 1763 their property was seized and confiscated to the use of the crown of France. The Jesuits' title being extinct under that confiscation under which their lands returned to the demesne, it is needless to take any notice of it. It no way effects the title arising out of the subsequent sale which they thought proper to make of that land.

The primitive title of Jean Gravier, and of those from whom he derives, is, then, the sale made by the King in 1763, of the land contiguous to the limits of the city of New Orleans.

With a view to that sale, the land of the formerly Jesuits was surveyed by order of the King, and a process verbal of the survey was drawn up, conformably to which the purchases were declared. In that process verbal, and in the one afterwards drawn up for the purpose of dividing the lands into lots, and giving to each purchaser the portion assigned to him, it is stated that the boundary marks of the land sold were fixed at *six toises five feet from the middle of the levee that restrains the overflowing of the river*, that is, on this side of the royal road which had already existed during a number of years in front of the gate of the city; so that the royal road (the same that exists at present) separated the purchased land from the river. This fact which is clearly established in those process verbals, is further confirmed by the deposition of the engineer Mansuy, who drew a plot conformably to those process verbals, to supply the loss, as it appears, of the plan drawn at the time by the engineer, Olivier Devezin.

This circumstance is the more strongly established as herein reason accords with the fact. It could not be the King's intention to sell the road extending to the city, whose streets were not more frequented than that road had been for several years. That high road was public property, and as such could not come into the possession of an individual, without giving that individual a right to dispose of the soil for any private purpose, which, in this case, is repugnant to the principles of public right.

It appears that it was attempted to be proved on behalf of Gravier, that the custom of the colony of Louisiana was that the proprietors of plantations should leave a high road on the border of the river; that, consequently, the purchasers of the Jesuits' land lay under this obligation equally with others; and that the road already existing in front of the land by them purchased was to be considered as supplying the place of the one which they would have been obliged to make if it had not existed.

This a false application of a general usage to a very peculiar case. The titles of land in Louisiana derive almost universally from primitive grants made by the sovereign. Those grants expressed that the grantee was to fulfil certain conditions, and amongst others that of making a public road on his land. But here a grant is out of the question; the subject matter is a *sale*, and wide is the difference between a grant and a sale, both in principle and effect. The lands which were granted in this colony were uncleared lands in a state of nature. No road or other accommodation existed on them. The King, therefore, in granting them, stipulated that the grantee should supply the public with a road: the grantee made this road at a reasonable distance from the river, nearer or further off, as he thought proper, and sometimes stopped up the old road and opened a new one; for provided there were a road convenient to the river, he fulfilled his conditions. The case here is entirely different: it is not a grant of uncleared land as far as the river; it is the sale of land already made valuable by industry, in front of which runs the high road. That road makes no part of the land sold: the purchaser of that land has no right to encroach on it: it is public property.

It is here an utter absurdity to suppose that the high road in front of the purchased land was implicitly sold with that land. For it would follow that the purchaser might convert the road to his private use, without being

under any obligation to supply any other road; since his deed of sale does not contain the condition found in grants, that he shall make and keep up a high road.

It appears that a construction favorable to the claim of Jean Gravier was attempted to be given to the expressions of the process verbal above referred to, wherein it is said that the land purchased by those from whom Jean Gravier derives, has so many acres in front *on the river*; and that it was contended that this expression meant that the land was bounded by the water. But those words, it is evident, have no other meaning than to designate the situation of the land. A house said to be situated on the sea need not, to make the expression correct, have its walls washed by the waves. A plantation may with propriety be said to be situated on a river, though it be separated from it by a high road. The King of France, as we have seen, was, before the confiscation of the Jesuits' property proprietor of the alluvion which began to be formed in front of their land, yet it is probable that the plantation of the Jesuits was said to *have its front on the river*. Those expressions must in all cases be understood in a sense that agrees with the fact. Now, the fact is that there existed a royal road and a levee along the river in front of the land in question; that consequently that land did not extend as far as the water, and that in reality the boundary marks of the front of the lots sold by the King were laid at forty-one feet from the centre of the levee. The lots sold were to have fifty acres in depth, beginning from that boundary: all encroachments on this side or on that side of those fifty acres is an usurpation.

Thus then, at the period of the sale of the land at present possessed by Jean Gravier, the King of France was proprietor not only of the Batture, alluvion, or accretion already formed in front of that land, but also of the royal road which ran along the border of the river. He had acquired the property of said Batture by the mere circumstance of its being formed on a navigable river, according to the expression of the royal edicts already cited; and even though that law had never existed, yet he would have acquired the same property as proprietor of the royal road and of the levee, which was really the ground bordered by the water, or riparian. Finally, that property incontestably accrued to him by the concurrence of those two circumstances, according to one of the authorities referred to above.

POINT IV.

The alluvion situate in front of the suburb St. Mary has never ceased to be part of the Sovereign's demesne.

It is evident that when France ceded Louisiana to Spain, the right of the King of France to the property of all the alluvions then formed on the Mississippi was conveyed to the King of Spain, and that if the King of Spain had thought proper to avail himself of that title, he might have remained proprietor of all those new grounds.

The King of Spain, through liberality towards his subjects, left to the inhabitants of the borders of the river in general the quiet enjoyment of those new grounds; and for the encouragement of agriculture in this colony, which was as yet in its infancy, he constantly permitted them to be converted into cultivated fields, not even at any time hindering the proprietors of plantations, in front of which they are formed, from altering the site of the high road, in order to take possession of them. Hence it follows that the Battures already formed at the period of the cession of this colony to Spain are now become the property of the riparian inhabitants, by right of long possession, as securely as those formed since are their property by the Spanish laws. But has this general dispensation of the King of Spain's beneficence admitted no exception? Is there no example of his having reserved to himself the rights he had to the alluvions, the property of which was transferred to him by the crown of France? Surely there is at least one instance of this in the case of the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary. The conduct of the King of Spain with regard to that Batture evinces his intention to retain his right to it; and his motive is very obvious. That Batture had for several years supplied the wants of the public, and particularly those of the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans.

It was there they got earth for building and for raising their grounds; there they stored wood for fuel, fences, plank, timber for building, &c.; it was a ground of general utility. It was indispensably necessary to Government itself for raising the streets of the city, for the levees, the fortifications, and for other public uses. The King of Spain, therefore, retained his right to that alluvion, as its situation rendered it invaluable to his subjects and to himself. It was his will that it should re-

main public ground, and he constantly opposed all encroachments attempted by individuals. He caused ordinances to be proclaimed to that effect, and even caused to be demolished the buildings which several individuals had ventured to construct on it. In short, to the time of the retrocession of the colony, he never ceased to act with regard to that Batture as its proprietor. All these facts are established on the most authentic evidence, both written and oral.

It is, then, incontestable that the Batture situate in front of the suburb St. Mary was a part of the demesne of the crown of Spain at the period when that crown ceded back that colony.

POINT V.

Neither Jean Gravier, nor those from whom he derives his title, ever possessed the Batture in question; and Bertrand Gravier himself, at the time of his laying out a suburb on the front of his plantation, declared that he had no claim to the alluvion.

It is a fact incontestably proved that neither Jean nor Bertrand Gravier, nor any of those through whom this claim is derived, ever possessed a single inch of the Batture in question. It is further remarkable that they never set up any title to that effect, and that not one of the encroachments attempted on that Batture was made by them until the year 1801, at which period Jean Gravier resolved for the first time to claim it. But a circumstance of still more weight is that Bertrand Gravier himself, when he converted the front of his plantation into a suburb, declared that he considered himself discharged from the duty of repairing the public road and the levee, because the front of his land was become public property; so that since that period the Government and the city had been at the expense of keeping the road and the levee in repair. It is also to be remarked, that, at the time of Bertrand Gravier's death in 1797, it was so well understood that he could have no pretension to the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, that not only no mention is made of it in the inventory of his property, but that it is excluded from his property by the very expressions of that inventory, and especially by those of the valuation of his plantation, of which here follows the literal translation:

"About thirteen acres of land, of which the plantation is estimated to consist, including the garden ground; from which land the most useful portion has been re-trenched on the front, so that what remains of it are the lowest lands which close towards the depth, and are surrounded with bad fences; a part of the best land on the side having been sold to Mr. Navarro, to Mr. Percy, and to the negro Samba; which thirteen arpents, with twelve negro cabins, have been estimated by the appraisers at the rate of one hundred and ninety dollars per acre in front by the existing depth, amounting in all to two thousand four hundred and seventy dollars."

All these facts would not give a title to the sovereign, if he had it not already, neither do they add any thing to the title he has; but they evince that the opinion of Bertrand Gravier and the opinion of the public perfectly accorded with the truth, and that the pretensions of his successor are as extraordinary as they are ill founded.

The undersigned counsel concludes, from the above discussion, that the United States are now the real proprietors of the Batture, accretion, or alluvion, situate in front of the suburb St. Mary, and that if they claim it, the courts of justice cannot but acknowledge and confirm their title.

Deliberated at New Orleans, on the 21st of August, 1807.

P. DERBIGNY.

Examination of the title of the United States to the land called the Batture.

This title is supported,

1. By an incorrect and imperfect statement of facts.
2. By an assumption, that the question is to be decided according to the principles of the French, not those of the Imperial or Spanish law.
3. By an erroneous statement of that law.

The whole fabric of this imaginary title is founded upon the statement which supposes that, in the year 1763, the sales of the Jesuits' property were made only to the road, and that they were bounded by a front line running on the inside of the levee and road. It will be clearly demonstrated that this position is totally unsupported; but that the contrary, to wit, that the sale of the Jesuits' property, under which we claim, were bounded in the river

In order to understand fully this point, it is necessary to remark, that all the grants made by the French or Spanish Governments, without, as it is believed, any exception, were bounded by the river, but all expressed under the general term *face au fleuve*, or *face sur le fleuve*, or sometimes under the more general terms *face* alone, which, according to the testimony of all the surveyors, related to the place on which the lands were laid out, as the river, bayou, &c. So that if the lands lay on a river or bayou, the word *face* alone would, according to the general construction of the country, give a front on a river or bayou, unless there were some restrictive words which expressed the intention of the parties to be different.

It appears, as well by testimony as by the express admission of the parties in this cause, that the soil of this road was not reserved to the king, but merely the use of it vested in the public, since the proprietor made and changed it at his pleasure, as the encroachment or alluvion of the river, or as his own convenience required. There is every reason to believe that the grant to the Jesuits was in the usual form, and was bounded by the river, but we are not left to presumption only on this point. Though the original grants to the Jesuits be lost, yet in the proceedings which took place in the year 1763, preparatory to their division and sale, we find a certificate of the proper officers to the following effect:

"In the year 1763, on the 14th day of July, we, the undersigned, counsellor of the King, inspector of the roads, and surveyor general of the province of Louisiana, certify that by virtue of the orders of Mr. Dobadie, commissary general of the navy, &c. dated this 13th instant, by which we were directed to transport ourselves to the habitations of the persons calling themselves Jesuits, &c., there to examine the titles and papers relative to the possessions of the aforesaid persons, which we found ought to contain thirty-two arpents of front on the river St. Louis." And in the same proceedings is a lease made by the Jesuits of a part of their lands, in which the lessee binds himself to make the levee and the road.

The original grant, then, was like all others bounded by the river, and the defendants in their case have taken pains to state that the Batture, or alluvion, then existed. This, perhaps, was the fact, † but to a very inconsiderable extent. But this will make no difference in this case; for if there was an alluvion in the year 1763, whether it had prior to that belonged to the King or to the Jesuits, at that period the whole plantation, with its Batture, became the property of the crown by the forfeiture of the Jesuits' estate, and the King at that time ordered the estate to be divided and sold. Did he grant the whole? or did he reserve the Batture and the road?

Let us examine this point:

By the proceedings before referred to, it appears to have been the intention to divide and sell "all the said lands." ‡

By the adjudication, it is granted with "all † its members and appurtenances, without reserving any thing:" by the adjudication of the sixth lot (the furthest extremity of the land and not now in dispute) one † acre was reserved to the King, so that it appears, whenever the King wished to retain any part, his officers took care to insert the reservation in the deed.

Besides this, it is stated in the case, and proved on the trial, that Governor Carondelet had, at the three several times, directed Gravier to make the road and the levee, once by a letter which not only ordered him to repair the levee, but carries some evidence of his having done it before, because he speaks of his "*known exactitude*." § Now if the road and levee were reserved to the King, what had Gravier to do with working it? or if the road and levee were not comprehended in the sale of the Jesuits' property, and, as they allege in this case, had been constantly considered as part of the demesne, how is it that Baron de Carondelet was ignorant of this circumstance?

* Vide Derbigny's opinion, 3d point, page 42. "The grantee made this road at a reasonable distance from the river, nearer or further off, as he thought proper, and sometimes stopped up the old road and opened a new one, for provided there were a road convenient to the river, he fulfilled his promise."

† Recent discoveries have made it probable that a great part of the land lying outside the levee, which was called alluvion by the witnesses, was really as much original soil as any other part of the country, since in digging a canal since the judgment, the stumps of a grove of cotton trees have been discovered in their natural position, about three feet under ground, and measuring two feet in diameter.

‡ See Note A.

§ See Note B.

It was, therefore, clearly the intention of the King not to reserve any thing, but, on the contrary, to sell the whole plantation, of which the alluvion formed a part? What motive could he have had for such reservation? the defendants and their counsel say, for the use of the city; * but a reservation to the crown would have been of no use to the city, and if this had been the intent, the reservation would have been accompanied by a grant to their use. Let it also be remembered that the Jesuits' plantation consisted of thirty-two arpents in front, of which Gravier possessed only thirteen; the residue was sold to different persons at the same time, under the same circumstances, and by the same words with those employed with respect to Gravier's part; yet the Batture on the nineteen remaining acres, infinitely more extensive than that now in question, has been uninterruptedly held by the proprietors of the original soil; the public have never, that I have heard, pretended to it; nay, the very persons most clamorous against my title, now hold property to a very large amount on those very Battures. If, therefore, my title be defective and theirs good, we must look for the difference in something subsequent to the sale of the Jesuits' property under which we all hold.

The error—and when made by persons who so well know the customs of the country as the defendants, it deserves a harsher name—the error lies in representing the line always drawn in front, generally within the levee, as a front boundary; when they know, and their own witness (one of the defendants, the surveyor general of the province,) stated that such front line was drawn not to mark a boundary between the plantation and the river, but to measure the extent of its front; which was always done on a direct line, and never followed the windings of the river; and that the stakes placed on the side lines were not intended to mark their extent towards the river, but to show the direction of those lines, whether they opened, closed, or were perpendicular to the river.

The certificates in note D show this to have been the universal practice in all the surveys under the French, Spanish, and American Governments.

But even if this line, contrary to the universal and uninterrupted usages of the country, to the whole course of evidence in the case, and finally to the dictates of common sense; if, contrary to all these, the line of admeasurement is to be turned into a line of boundary; yet it will avail them nothing, for it so happens that in this case the line of admeasurement crosses the levee a few toises from its commencement and continues on the Batture outside of the levee during the whole of its course through the part now constituting the suburb St. Mary.† So that even if this notable discovery made by the corporation and their counsel be true, they will not derive from it the pleasure of disturbing Gravier's possession by a claim from the United States; for their great argument of an intervening road and levee totally fails them in this instance. But they will have the gratification of disturbing almost all the other titles in the country; for most of those lines of admeasurement are, in other instances, drawn within the levee and road; so that if this principle be admitted, scarcely a single plantation will be bounded by the river; and Congress may make it inaccessible whenever they please to most of the inhabitants, for not one in a hundred have any exclusive possession between the road and the river.

A conclusive proof, however, that the river was the front boundary of the Jesuits' plantation, as well since as before the division and sale of 1763, has been discovered since the trial.

Under the French Government a general plan was kept by the surveyor general, on which the lines of each concession was distinctly and accurately laid down. This was called the *Plan Terrier*, and the original, or a copy, was delivered to the Spanish surveyor general on the transfer of possession. He delivered copies of this plan to his deputies, and it was always considered by the Spanish Government as an authentic record. On an extract of this map, which was thus delivered in 1795,

* The Jesuits possessed a tract of land of one league and half above the town on the other side of the river. Unfortunately for this argument, it happens that this land is also sold precisely in the same terms with those used with respect to the plantation near the city. (See Note C.) Did the King reserve this also for the use of the city?

† This appears from a map which has been carefully protracted by Mr. Lafon from the process verbal of the Jesuits' survey; a copy of the map and process verbal are filed for the inspection of those who may desire it, in the office of Mr. Pedeclaux.

the plantations above the town, for the distance of about four leagues, are all delineated; in all of them the side lines extend to the river, which is laid down in every instance as the front boundary.

Among these plantations is that of the Jesuits. On the plan are marked the names of the persons who then held under the sales of 1763.

But no such front line as Mr. Derbigny has imagined is found on this plan; no road as the boundary; nothing to distinguish it in this respect from the neighboring plantations, which, as I have said, are all bounded on the river.

Yet this plan was given in 1795, at a time when the alluvion was considerable in extent, seven years after the suburb was laid out, and long after the time at which, as is now pretended, Gravier had abandoned his right.

This plan, too, completely disproves the idea of a reservation of the front part by the sales of 1763. For it delineates, with great care and precision, the reservation of a small part near the town; designating, minutely, the difference between the old limits of the Jesuits' plantation on the side next the town from those established in the sale of 1763. If, then, any reservation had been made by the King of the alluvion, or land in front, would it not have been noticed with the same care as has been shown as to the lateral lines?

This document is alone so convincing, that if an engraving can be prepared in time, it shall be annexed to this work.

It is then, I think, proved—

First. that the ancient habitation of the Jesuits bordered on the river. And this fact is further proved by their having repeatedly changed the levee beyond Madame Delor's in order to take in the alluvion.‡

Second. That the sale of their property was made without any reservation.

Third. That, by the sale of 1763, no new boundary was fixed between the front of the habitation and the river; in other words, that the several subdivisions as well as the original grant extended to the river.

It is, therefore, of no consequence whether there were or were not alluvion formed at the time of the sale of the Jesuits' property. On either supposition, the grant going to the river gives us all within its lines, whether alluvion or original soil.

Second error in fact:

In the defendant's case, page 6, it is stated, that the Batture called "the Jesuits," after the transfer of possession in 1767, continued to be considered as a part of the "royal demesne;" and as such was of public utility in supplying earth without any claim being made to it by the proprietors or purchasers of the Jesuits' plantation, either before or after the cession. And in the counsel's opinion, he says that it "never ceased to be a part of the sovereign's demesne," and strangely asserts that "it is a fact incontestably proved, that neither Jean nor Bertrand Gravier, nor any of those through whom this claim is derived, ever possessed a single inch of the Batture in question. It is further remarkable, that they never set up any title to that effect."

It is somewhat extraordinary that this statement should be made by that very corporation, which for three years had been contending in a court of justice that the premises belonged to the city of New Orleans; and that the same counsel who, during the whole of that period, asserted, in three several arguments, the unequivocal right of the corporation, should now as boldly pronounce that they never had any title, but that it always belonged to the United States.

Did the learned counsel give his true opinion to the corporation, when he was first called on to defend their cause?

If he did, how can the corporation justify the thousands of dollars they have expended in defence of a claim which their counsel must have told them was unjust?

Did the learned counsel suppress his true opinion, and flatter the city with the hope of gaining what he knew did not belong to them, but to the United States? A case not to be supposed.

Or has the learned counsel, after three years' study of the cause, changed his opinion of its merits?

A revolution, then, of three other years may perhaps prove that his second opinion was as erroneous as his first, and if the United States have the same confidence as the corporation in the advice which is so kindly offered

‡ The existence of the old levee, as well as the map above referred to, prove this fact.

them, they may be induced to spend as many thousands as the city has done, and with equal success.

The error of this statement of facts appears—

First. By the allegation of the persons themselves who make the statement, and those allegations, too, on record.

On the 16th of March, 1805, the mayor, in behalf of the city, filed a bill to perpetuate testimony in this case, in which they state "that Bertrand Gravier was the owner of the plantation; that he had laid out the front part into lots in 1788; that after the said lots had been sold, he considered himself as no longer bound to preserve the levee; that, on being called on by the Governor to repair the road, he declared that having converted his plantation into a faubourg, and sold the line of lots on the side of the river, whatever intervened between those lots and the river belonged to the public, and was no longer his concern; that in consequence of this formal relinquishment, the Spanish Government immediately caused the necessary repairs to be made, and the inhabitants of New Orleans have ever since, without hindrance, &c. possessed and enjoyed the same premises, &c."

In their answer to the petition of Jean Gravier, the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants repeat the same idea. After denying the right of Jean Gravier, they say "that the truth is, that sometime before the death of Bertrand Gravier, the first owner of the plantation, on the front of which the suburb St. Mary was established, he, the said Bertrand Gravier, had abandoned, and himself acknowledged, in an unequivocal manner, to have abandoned, all the above-mentioned parcel of land; that, in consequence of such abandonment, the highway and levee have been maintained and repaired, then and afterwards, to this moment, either by the *corvées publiques*, or at the expense of the city; that since that time, till now, the inhabitants of this city never ceased to have a peaceful enjoyment of the said parcel, either to place different wood yards, or for unloading flat-bottomed boats and other rafts, with permission of the corporation." And their answer concludes by avowing, that "the city council had erected a cabin on the land to lodge a guardian, and that they had caused the earth to be digged and carried away to repair the levee."

Yet with these allegations on record, in which they derive a title under Bertrand Gravier by virtue of an abandonment in 1788, in which they say the land belongs to and is possessed by the city, the corporation, in their statement, do not blush to assert, that the same land had continued ever since the year 1767 to be considered as part of the royal demesne, and that too, as they say, under the name of the "Jesuits' Batture."

If it was royal demesne, how could the inhabitants of the city have enjoyed it? Was it not as strictly forbidden under the Spanish as under the American Government to intrude on the public property? If it was royal demesne, how did it acquire the name of "Jesuits' Batture?" If it was royal demesne, how could the corporation have the right to give permission to the rafts and boats to unload, or for the dealers in lumber to deposit their wood there? Thus we see the allegation contained in the case is not only at war with the truth, but is also expressly contradicted by the declarations of the defendants themselves upon record. Let us now examine the residue of this sentence, viz: "that no claim was made to the premises by the proprietors or purchasers of the Jesuits' property, either before or after the cession;" and the still stronger assertion of the counsel in his opinion, that it was "a fact incontestably proved, that neither Jean nor Bertrand Gravier, nor any of those under whom this claim is derived, ever possessed a single inch of the Batture in question. It is further remarkable, that they never set up any title to that effect." I cannot comment upon the subject of this statement as it deserves, without departing from that rule of moderation which I have imposed upon myself in pursuing this inquiry; I will, therefore, simply state the proofs by which the reader may be enabled to appreciate the value of these allegations—allegations which ought to have been maturely weighed before they were hazarded by the corporation, or re-echoed by their counsel. They should have considered, not only from the regard always due to truth, but from the reflection that this case was to become the groundwork of an application to the United States, to prosecute their claim at a great expense to them, and with great inconvenience to the individuals concerned; that the doctrines contained in it give rise to a most important and serious question, which, if resolved in the manner they seem to desire, will not only for ever deprive the town of this species of property in the very city itself, but also ravish

from the inhabitants all the alluvions that have been formed since the establishment of the country. It ought, also, perhaps to have occurred to the counsel, if not to his clients, that after the Superior Court had given a unanimous opinion in this important cause, it was hardly treating the judges with proper candor not to state with more care the evidence upon which they pronounced. The corporation say, that the purchasers of the Jesuits' plantation never claimed the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary; and their counsel asseverates the same thing, as having been incontestably proved. Why, then, in the passages I have quoted, did the corporation claim under Gravier, by virtue of his abandonment? Abandonment supposes right, possession, or, at least, claim of right. If Gravier never claimed, then Gravier never could abandon. Are the allegations of the corporation in their pleadings, or in their case, to be believed? Gravier "never claimed," say the defendants and their counsel; yet he sold a lot on the Batture on the 12th of April, 1794, to C. F. Girod, on the same day another to Wiltz, on the same day a third to John Scott, on the 12th day of January, 1795, two others to Mr. Pierre Foucher; reserving in the three first the right to dig earth for his brick-kiln. These deeds were all on record, were all produced on the trial, and could not have been forgotten. "The Batture was royal demesne, and Gravier never set up any claim to it." Yet Governor Carondelet, in a letter dated the 10th of March, 1794,* commands him to make the levee, and compliments him on his former punctuality. He repeats this order at two different times, once by Mr. Livaudais and once by Mr. Mentzinger; and, according to the uncontradicted testimony of Mr. Segur and Mr. Laroche,† he thought it necessary to ask Mr. Bertrand Gravier's permission, and, after his death, that of Jean Gravier, to lay the rafts of royal masts on the Batture.

What, then, becomes of this "fact so incontestably proved?" But I might have contented myself with the consultation itself, to show the error of its statements on this point. At page 17 of the opinion, the third position of the counsel is, that between the alluvion and the land sold (viz. the sale in 1763) "lay a royal road, the same that still exists, and a levee, both which were then, and have still remained, public property."‡

Here we find a broad assertion that the levee and the road were then, viz. 1763, and still are, public property; yet at page 28 of the same opinion, we find the old ground of Gravier's abandonment resorted to, and the date of the public title fixed to the laying out the faubourg, 1788.

But a circumstance of "still more weight" (says the counsel) "is, that Bertrand Gravier himself, when he converted the front of his plantation into a suburb, declared that he considered himself discharged from the duty of repairing the roads and the levee." [what duty, if the road and levee had ever since 1763 been public property? or how could he be discharged from a duty which, according to the counsel's third position, must have been always that of the public?] "because the front of the land was now become public property: so that since that period the Government and the city have been at the expense of keeping the road and the levee."

How difficult is the support of error, since even the acknowledged abilities of the learned counsel have not enabled him to write ten pages without contradicting the witnesses, contradicting the records, and contradicting himself.

Third error in fact:

In the case stated, page 5, the defendants allege "that when the sales were made" (24th November, 1763,) "Louisiana still belonged to France, and was under the dominion of the French laws." On the 3d day of November, however, in the preceding year, Louisiana had been ceded by France to Spain;§ and although posses-

* See note B.

† See note G.

‡ Yet Mr. Laveau Trudeau declared on oath, that he thought Gravier had a right to sell the Batture; and that when called on to ascertain his upper limits, he had begun the survey from the middle of the levee, and not from the inside of the road as he would have done if the road had been public property or the boundary of the land. Did the counsel forget this testimony, or was the surveyor general as well as the Governor ignorant of this notorious fact? See his examination, note E.

§ If it should be objected that this argument injures the title of Gravier by showing that the King of France had no right to sell to those under whom he claims, there are four answers, all of them conclusive.

1st. That the King of France may be considered, during the interval between the cession and the delivery of possession

sion was not immediately taken, yet it will not be pretended that the King of Spain could acquire any rights by virtue of the French laws, supposing them to be as are stated by the defendants.

The whole, then, of the title in the United States so lately discovered, so contradictory to that which the parties, who now support it, have alleged, must fall with the discovery that, at the time our title commenced, the King of France had abandoned the sovereignty, and of course could, by virtue of this pretended prerogative, claim no right to seize the alluvion, and shut out his subjects from the river on which he had bounded their grants.

Having pointed out some of the errors in fact in the defendant's statement, and shown that this cause is to be determined according to the Spanish laws, I ought, perhaps, from an examination of those laws to prove that they give the alluvion in all cases to the proprietor of the adjacent soil; but that point seems to be conceded not only by implication, in attempting to substitute the French for the Spanish laws, but expressly in page 26 of the opinion, where it is said that the alluvions formed since the cession are the property of the frontproprietors, by the Spanish laws; but to remove all doubt upon this point, I refer to the authorities cited in note F.

But although I have clearly shown that this question is not to be decided by the French but the Spanish law, I can with ease deprive my opponents of even the semblance of an argument by showing, thirdly, that both by the general laws of France, and by special grants, the alluvions of the Mississippi belong to the proprietors of the adjacent soil, and not to the King.

The right of the adjacent proprietor is so consonant to the principles of natural law that it would require strong arguments to prove that any laws could permit a sovereign, after having bounded his grantee on the river, to cut him off from its use by seizing on the alluvion which might be formed on its banks. Let us examine carefully before we pronounce that the French jurisprudence is liable to this reproach.

The laws relied on by the defendants are the edicts of 1683, 1693, and 1710, and the opinion of Pothier. Of the edicts, the counsel has selected that of 1693 as the most favorable to his position. Let us examine this edict, without, however, subscribing to the doctrine, that any of the King's edicts could, without further formality, change the general civil law of the kingdom, and with the observation that many of the provinces had their particular privileges, which they always preserved, and which were enforced by the tribunals. In the very instance now before us, long after this edict, it is held by Denizart, by the authors of the jurisprudence of the Encyclopædia, and other authorities I shall cite, that the law of the land is the reverse of that said to be enacted by the edict.

The ideas I had formed on this subject are confirmed and strongly expressed by Portalis, in his preliminary discourse to the civil code.

“Sous l'ancien régime la loi étoit une volonté du prince; cette volonté étoit adressée aux cours souveraines, qui étoient chargées de la vérification et du dépôt des lois. La loi n'étoit point exécutoire sans un rapport avant d'y avoir été vérifiée et enregistrée. La vérification étoit un examen, une discussion de la loi nouvelle; elle représentoit la délibération qui est l'essence de toutes les lois. L'enregistrement étoit la transcription sur le registre de la loi vérifiée. Les cours pouvoient suspendre l'enregistrement d'une loi, ou même la refuser; elles pouvoient modifier la loi en l'enregistrant, et dès-lors ces modifications faisoient partie de la loi même. Une loi pouvoit être refusée par une cour souveraine et acceptée par une autre; elle pouvoit être diversement modifiée par les diverses cours.”

“Under the former Government the law was the will of the prince; the expression of this will was addressed to the Superior Courts, which were changed with the verification and deposit of the laws. No law could be executed in any jurisdiction until it had been verified and registered therein. The verification was an examina-

tion or discussion of the new law; it represented that deliberation which is essential to all laws. The registry was the act of transcribing the law thus verified on the records. The courts might suspend the registry or even refuse it; they might modify the law when they re-registered it, and from that moment those modifications became part of the law itself. A law might be refused by one Superior Court and received by another, and it might be differently modified by different courts.”

of the country, as only the trustee for the King of Spain; and that, therefore, all his acts permitted and not revoked by the latter power on taking possession are valid.

2d. That though not *de jure* yet *de facto* France was sovereign of the country; therefore, all sales made by the actual possessor to a *bona fide* purchaser are valid.

3d. That we are now in possession, and that the United States cannot prevail by the weakness of our title, but must show a conclusive one in themselves.

4th. That by the fundamental laws of Spain the King could not acquire this species of property.

tion or discussion of the new law; it represented that deliberation which is essential to all laws. The registry was the act of transcribing the law thus verified on the records. The courts might suspend the registry or even refuse it; they might modify the law when they re-registered it, and from that moment those modifications became part of the law itself. A law might be refused by one Superior Court and received by another, and it might be differently modified by different courts.”

The edict declares that the King has an incontestable right upon (*sur*) all the navigable rivers, and that he and his predecessors have caused researches to be made of isles and accretions (*créments qui s'y sont fait*) which had been made *therein*, and not *thereon*, as is translated in the opinion; and he confirms the ancient possessors of all islands, *atterrissements, alluvions, &c.* in their possession, on paying certain dues to the crown. Now, in this edict I can find no declaration of any thing but that the King had an incontestable right upon the navigable rivers of his kingdom,* and that he and his predecessors had claimed the islands and accretions, or banks, found therein, that is, in their channels or beds; but because the word *alluvion* is introduced in the list of property that is confirmed to the proprietors, I do not perceive that the King arrogates to himself a right to the alluvions which shall be formed upon the land which bounded on the river, and I can account for the word being introduced into this part of the edict, by supposing that it was the intent of the King to confirm to possessors of the islands not only the original soil of these islands, but also the increase which they had gained, or might afterwards gain, by alluvion. This is a very natural construction, not only from the omission of this word in the declaratory part of the edict, but also because islands more frequently are increased by alluvions than even the banks of the rivers themselves. And thus the words of the edict will be satisfied without making it at war with the fundamental laws of the kingdom.

The only remaining authority is that of Pothier. I confess that the part cited would lead the reader to suppose, that this writer meant to decide the question in all cases of navigable rivers; but a closer attention will perhaps discover an inaccuracy of expression, or an error unavoidable, in some instances, even by the most correct writer, whose attention is turned to so many points as are embraced by the valuable work of Pothier.

I apprehend that what is laid down here as a general proposition, applicable to all navigable rivers in France, is true as to those only (and this may be the case, perhaps, with the greater number) where the grants have not been bounded by the river, but by a fixed front boundary. I believe so, because if the doctrine of Pothier were understood in the unqualified sense in which it is quoted, the other writers whom I shall cite, and who all, without exception, give a contrary opinion, would at least notice that of so celebrated a writer, if they supposed it differed from theirs on so important a point.

I am also inclined to this solution from the passage which follows in the 160th article, where he gives the reason why, by the Roman law, the alluvion belonged to the adjoining proprietor.

“It was (says he) by a kind of right of accession, that, according to the Roman law, the riparian proprietors had each one, in his own right, the property of the islands which were formed in the river, and even in its bed when the river abandoned it to take another course.

“The inheritances of these proprietors having towards the river an unlimited extent, and having no other bounds but the river, and which comprehended even the shores and all which was not occupied by the river, the bed which had been covered, when it ceased to occupy it, was deemed to have made a part of those inheritances, and to be an accession to them. It was the same thing with respect to the islands which were formed in the river; these islands being nothing else but a part of the bed of the river which it had ceased to occupy.

“By the French laws the navigable rivers belong to the King; the islands which are formed within, as well as the bed when it is abandoned to take a new course, belong to the King; the proprietors of inheritances on the bank cannot at all pretend to it, unless they show titles of concession from the King.”

From these citations I think it appears that Pothier makes the right of alluvion to depend on the fact of the concession or grant being bounded by the river, since he gives the existence of such boundary as a reason why, under the Roman law, the proprietor was entitled to the

*Probably because the grants on those rivers were not bounded by the river, as we have shown ours, in common with all the others in the country, to have been.

alluvion, and declares, unless he has a similar concession, he is not entitled to it by the French law. I have endeavored, I know not with what success, to reconcile Pothier with the other French writers, some prior, and others subsequent to his work; every one of which, at least all that I have been able to consult, agree in the doctrine that the proprietors of land bounded by a river, whether navigable or not, are entitled to all the increase that may be produced by alluvion, but that *atterissement*, a word peculiar to the French jurisprudence, belongs, in navigable rivers, to the King.

Alluvion is defined in the French, precisely as it is in the Roman and Spanish laws, to be an "increase of land, which is made by degrees (*peu à peu*) on the shores of the sea, of navigable and other rivers, by the earth which the water brings there." This definition is taken from Guyot's *Repertoire Universelle*, a work of great merit, compiled by upwards of forty counsellors from different parts of the kingdom, and published in 1784. The whole article is transcribed in the margin,³ and I deduce from it these important consequences:

First. That the doctrine of Pothier is here shown not to be the general law of France, but an exception to that law in the particular provinces, which are enumerated.

Second. From the part of these articles, which states the custom of Normandy to be, that the proprietors of the adjacent land shall have the alluvion, "*à la charge de les bailler par aveu au seigneur du fief, et d'en payer les droits seigneuriaux.*" &c. that is, on condition that he shall make an acknowledgment (which is in the nature of homage in the English law) to the feudal lord, and pay his seignorial dues, &c. "The customs of Sens, Auxerre, and Metz, have similar dispositions, and are admitted to serve as a rule in the French jurisprudence."

Here, then, I think we may plainly discover, that if the King of France has any right to alluvions, he has them as *feudal lord*,† that even in lands held under this tenure, the proprietor would have a right to the property, paying the usual rents, and rendering the accustomed homage, but that in land not held under a feudal tenure, the King could have no pretensions to this accession of property, which would belong to the proprietor by the law of nature, to which this right is expressly referred by the Justinian code.

Should this reasoning be founded, the dispute is at an end with respect to this property, which is expressly granted in *franc alevé* or *allodial tenure*, as we should express it in the language of English jurisprudence. "*Franc alevé*," as appears from the following definition taken

* "*Alluvion. Accroissement de terrain qui se fait peu à peu sur les bords de la mer, des fleuves, et des rivières par les terres que l'eau y apporte.*"

"Le droit Romain met l'alluvion au nombre des moyens d'acquérir par le droit des gens, comme étant une espèce d'accession; en sorte que l'accroissement fait imperceptiblement demeure à l'héritage auquel il se trouve réuni. Cela est fondé sur la maxime qui veut que le profit appartienne à celui qui est exposé à souffrir le dommage

"Cette disposition du droit Romain est suivie dans le royaume, excepté, néanmoins, en Franche Comté, où l'on tient pour maxime que la rivière de Doux, qui arrose cette province, *n'étoit ni ne baille*; c'est-à-dire, que celui d'nt cette rivière diminue l'héritage en l'inondant peut prendre son indemnité dans le terrain qu'elle laisse à découvert.

"Il faut aussi excepter les héritages voisins de la rivière de la Fère qui, suivant une coutume locale d'Auvergne, *n'étoit ni ne baille.*"

"L'article 195 de la coutume de Normandie porte que les terres d'alluvion accroissent aux propriétaires des héritages contigus à la charge de les bailler par aveu au seigneur du fief, et d'en payer les droits seigneuriaux comme des autres héritages adjacens.

"Les coutumes de Sens, d'Auxerre, et de Metz ont des dispositions semblables, et sont admises pour de règle dans le droit François.

"L'accroissement fait par alluvion prend les qualités de fief, de roture, de propre, ou d'acquêt que peut avoir l'héritage accruc, et il est sujet aux mêmes charges.

"Il n'en seroit pas de même d'une augmentation arrivée subitement à un héritage par un débordement ou par quelque autres cas fortuit. Cette augmentation appartient au Roi dans les rivières navigables, et aux seigneurs haut justiciers dans les rivières non navigables." *Guyot's Repertoire Universel*, page 113.

† Since the first publication of this work I have found my reasoning on this subject confirmed by the highest authority. Portalis, in his preliminary discourse to the second book of the French code, expressly refers this claim of the crown to a feudal origin; and, moreover, positively declares the whole law of the alluvion to have been settled in favor of the adjacent proprietors long before the revolution.

‡ See note A.

from the "*Coutume de Paris*," page 144, "is an inheritance which is subject to no seignorial rights or duties, either honorary, as fealty and homage, or pecuniary, as rent, fifth relief, or others that may be due as acknowledgments of the tenure from the superior lord; it is therefore that it is thus called *quasi liberum et solutum ab omnibus juribus*."

The authority of the Encyclopædia is also cited to show a difference between the Spanish and French laws on this point. A very cursory examination of the article will show its misapplication to the defendant's case. The whole text (for the defendants have only quoted as much as they think suits their purpose) reads thus:

"Alluvion is an increase of the ground which takes place, by slow degrees, on the shores of the sea, on the borders of *fleuves* and rivers, occasioned by the earth which the water conveys to it, and which becomes so consolidated with the contiguous land that it forms a whole with it—an identity. The name of alluvion is also given to those lands which are slowly and imperceptibly left uncovered by the water.

"The Roman law places alluvions in the number of the means of acquiring according to the laws of nations, as being a kind of accession; that augmentation, being operated in a slow and imperceptible manner, remains to the inheritance to which it is found united.

"The portion which is thus added insensibly is not considered as a new land, it is a part of the old which becomes possessed of the same qualities, and it belongs to the same master, in the same manner as the growth of a tree form parts of the tree, and is the property of the proprietor of the tree. That right of increase by alluvion is grounded in the maxim of right, which bestows the profits and the advantages of a thing to him who is exposed to suffer its damages and its losses.

"The regulations of the Roman law on alluvion are generally followed in France; the usages of Metz, of Sens, and of Auxerre, have on that subject precise regulations, which form their common law.

"But the province of Franche Comté must be excepted, when it is established as a maxim that the river de Doux neither gives nor takes away; that is to say, that the person whose inheritance is diminished by the inundation of the river may indemnify himself by possessing himself of the land which it has abandoned.

"The same thing takes place on the inheritances bordering on the river de la Fère in Auvergne, where the local *coutume* establishes the same right.

"The alluvions which the sea produces on the lands which it bathes also belong, as a right of increase, to the proprietor of those inheritances, who may also make levees or dikes to secure them.

"We must observe, however, that to acquire by right of alluvion, two conditions are necessary—

"1st. That the increase should be made slowly and imperceptibly, in such a manner that it cannot be discovered in what time each part of the alluvion has been formed to and consolidated with the inheritance.

"2d. That the inheritance, by virtue of which the right of acquiring by alluvion is claimed, be contiguous to the river, in such a manner that the bed on which it flows seems, as it were, to be a part of the same inheritance; for in case it did not bound exactly to the river, and that it was bounded by a causeway or by a road, the parts left uncovered by the river, between its bed and the road, cannot belong to the proprietor of the inheritance situated on the other side of the road. Those lands belong to the King in navigable rivers, and to the feudal lords in those that are not so."

Here we find the Roman law expressly recognised as being generally followed in France, with the exception of the districts enumerated in the former authority, and then follow the passages selected by the defendants, which in no sort whatever weaken the effect of the prior passages of this authority.

They are—

First, that the alluvion must be formed slowly and imperceptibly, so that the time of the incorporation of each part with the original soil cannot be discovered. When the ingenious counsel can analyze the different deposits, separate the sands of the Red river, the rich mould of the Missouri from the clay and other various soils which the Mississippi receives from a thousand tributary streams; when he can dive into its turbid eddies, watch the moment of the precious deposit, and date the existence of each stratum of its increase, then this first branch of the authority he has cited may be applicable to his cause.

The second point, viz: that no proprietor can claim any alluvion, unless his lands are bounded on the river,

is true, not only in the French but in the Roman and Spanish jurisprudence; and therefore it ought certainly not to have been cited in an argument to prove that they differed. As my adversary, however, can make no use of this part of his authority, it is a pity that it should be cited for nothing: I will, therefore, use it as a strong corroborative proof of the argument I used to show the reason why on certain navigable rivers in France the alluvion belonged to the King, to wit: that the grants there were bounded by the road, not by the river. The concluding lines may also serve to strengthen my reasoning, and to prove the feudal origin of the local variations which the French have made from the imperial law.

The opinion on this point concludes, "that the existence of a public road or causeway forms an exception in favor of which all opinions may be reconciled;" but the authority says no such thing: the authority says, that the exception is formed by the road or causeway being the *boundary*, not by its *existence*: a hundred roads and as many causeways might exist, yet, if they were not the boundaries of the land, the alluvion would belong to the owner of the original soil.

Yet this is a fair specimen of the reasoning by which the Government of the United States is gratuitously invited to harass individuals with suits, and snatch their only support from the widow and the orphan.*

I might, perhaps, be excused from producing further authorities to show how untenable the ground is on which the defendants have sheltered themselves under the French laws, even supposing them the guide of our decision. Take, however, in addition, the following respectable authorities:

Denizart, title Alluvion, vol. 1, page 71.—"1. L'alluvion est une accroissement qui se fait insensiblement, et peu à peu, sur les rivages de la mer, des fleuves, et des rivières par les terres que l'eau y apporte.

2. Lorsque par *alluvion*, un héritage se trouve insensiblement accru, et plus étendu qu'il ne l'étoit, l'accroissement appartient au propriétaire, et celui dont l'héritage est diminué par cette voie, ne peut pas revendiquer ce qui s'en manque.

"Cette maxime, qui est puisée dans le droit Romain, a lieu dans toute la France, excepté en *Franche Comté*. On y dit communément, au contraire, que la rivière du Doux *n'ôte ni ne baille*. Ainsi l'alluvion n'est point dans le cours de cette rivière un moyen d'acquérir. Voyez la remarque de Dumoulin.

"Il faut encore excepter la rivière de Fère, qui, suivant une coutume locale d'Auvergne, *n'ôte ni ne baille*, e'est-à-dire, que lorsque'elle prend d'anciennes possessions par inondations ou autrement, petit à petit, deçà au delà l'eau, il est permis à celui qui perd de suivre sa possession et de la revendiquer.

"3. L'augmentation qui arrive dans un héritage par alluvion, est une seule et même chose avec l'héritage accrue: (*fundus fundo accrescit, sicut portio portioni*;) il en prend toutes les qualités accidentelles de fief et de roture, de propre et d'acquêt; il est sujet aux mêmes charges, fissentelles d'usufruit et de substitution.

"4. Il n'en est pas de même d'un accroissement subit, occasionné par un débordement, ou par quelque autre ces fortuit: la portion de ce terrain pourroit en ce cas être réclamée par le propriétaire. Voyez la coutume de Bar.

"5. La maxime est d'ailleurs affirmée par l'arrêt rendu au rapport de M. l'abbé de Vienne, en la quatrième chambre des enquêtes, le 15 Avril, 1744, entre le Marquis de Bouzols et M. de Chamflour, conseiller en la cour des aides de Clemont, rapporté par Guyot, *Traité des Fiefs*, tome 6, chapitre des Rivières, page 673, n. 10; [et par arrêt du Mercredi 22 Février, 1769, rendu en la grande-chambre, conformément aux conclusions de M. Seguir, avocat général, la même chose a été jugée. La sentence qui avoit ordonné une visite des lieux a été infirmée; et il été ordonné que par enquête respective, il seroit vérifié si le changement du cours de l'eau, sur le rivage de la mer, avoit été subit ou insensible. Me. Lochard pladoit pour le chapitre de Luçon, et Me. Caillon pour le sieur de Champagné.]

"6. Bourjon prétend que ce qui accroît par alluvion appartient au seigneur haut justicier; mais ni son opinion ni l'avis des auteurs qu'il cite ne sont suivis dans l'usage. Voyez la coutume de Normandie, art. 195, l'article 268 de celle d'Auvergne. L'article 154 de Sens, et celle de Metz, tit. 12, art. 28.

* A large proportion of the Batture was purchased by Mr. Delabarre, and is now the property of his widow and infant children.

"7. Les attérissements formés subitement dans la mer ou dans les fleuves et rivières navigables, appartiennent au roi par le seul droit de sa souveraineté. Voyez la déclaration du roi d'Avril, 1683, et M. le Bret, de la souveraineté, liv. 2, chapitre 16; et les édits des mois de Décembre, 1693, et Février, 1710, concernant les attérissements, isles et islots. On trouve ce deux édits dans le Recueil de Néron, tome 2."

"*Renusson Traité des Propres*, p. 39.—It often happens that an inheritance which is bounded by a stream or navigable river is augmented or diminished by the stream which forsakes its ancient bed, and makes for itself another. This augmentation, or diminution, is a profit or loss to him who has the adjoining inheritance. The increase is an accessory, which belongs of common right to the proprietors of the soil which is contiguous to it." *Ins. lib. 2, de Rerum Div. &c.*

"This increase can have no quality different from that of the principal inheritance, according to Argentée on the custom of Bretagne, and Dumoulin on the ancient custom of Paris, who says the increase of alluvion is acquired to us in the same right by which the original soil belonged to us; nor is this increase considered as a new field but as a part of the first.

"But what shall we say of an island formed in a river, opposite to our soil, which is separate property. It would seem that an island being a thing separate from the inheritance which borders on the river, there would be no right of accession, and that the island ought not to be considered as of the same quality: nevertheless, we may pronounce that it is of the same nature with the inheritance, *quia eodem jure alluviones accedit*. Common right requires that an island which arises in a river should belong to the proprietor of the adjacent soil; or if it arises in the midst of the river, that it should belong in common to those who own the soil on the opposite side, &c." *1 Domat. 268.*

"The proprietor of an estate acquires the possession of whatever may be added to it by nature which augments the land, and becomes as it were an accession thereto. Thus the insensible increase which may be gained by an estate joining to a river, by the operation of the water, is an acquisition gained by the proprietor of the estate.

"But if an inundation, or the sudden change of the bed of the river, divides an inheritance, and joins it to another, the property of this part remains in its ancient owner."

Ferrier's Commentaries on the Institutes, Book 2, Title 1.

TEXT.

§ 20. *De Alluvione.*—"Moreover, whatever a navigable river (*fleuve*) adds by alluvion to our estate, is by the law of nature our own. By alluvion we mean an increase so imperceptible, that it is impossible to know how great an augmentation has been received at each instant of time."

FRENCH LAW.

"*The disposition of this section is observed amongst us.*"

TEXT.

§ 21. "But if, by the impetuosity of its current, a river has carried off a part of your land, and joined it to that of your neighbor, this part does not cease to belong to you; however, if it has remained a long time joined to the inheritance of your neighbor, and the trees which it has carried with it have taken root, the soil shall belong to him."

FRENCH LAW.

"The provisions of this section take place in France, with this difference, nevertheless, that when the accessions which are thus suddenly made are very considerable, and that they have remained joined to an inheritance for a long period of time without being claimed, it is said they ought to belong to the Kings, or to the superior lords, as a kind of *vacant possession*, or a derelict, which appears conformable to the royal ordinances by which the islands and *atterissemens* which are formed in great rivers belong to the King."

A most persuasive, if not a conclusive argument that the law of France is as I have stated, may be drawn from the following circumstances and opinions. When the First Consul undertook the great task of giving a general system of jurisprudence to France, he caused his digest, or *projet de code*, to be prepared by the first

lawyers in the country; this was printed, and a copy sent to every superior tribunal in the republic for their consideration; and after a proper period it was returned with such remarks and amendments as had occurred to the different judges, that the Legislature might, prior to its final adoption, have the benefit of the best legal advice on its different provisions.

The articles in this *projet* relating to the subject under discussion are contained in the 2d sect. 2d title of the 2d book, and are as follows:

"15.* The collection of earth, *atterissemens*, and accessions which are annexed successively and imperceptibly to the land bordering on a river or navigable stream, are called alluvion. Alluvion belongs to the riparian proprietor, when it takes place on a river, whether it be navigable, or capable of carrying rafts or not; under the condition, in the first case, of leaving the path prescribed by the regulations.

"16. The rule is the same with respect to the running water which retires insensibly from one of its banks, and encroaches on the other; the proprietor of the shore which is left dry shall benefit by the alluvion, and the proprietor of the opposite shore shall not be permitted to reclaim the land which he has lost."

If this part of the project had made any change in the ancient laws of the country, some of the learned men to whom it was submitted would have taken notice of the novelty, with marks either of censure or approbation; but we find them all either passing over the articles as merely declaratory of the old law, or else expressly acknowledging them as such, and stigmatising the doctrine now contended for by Mr. Derbigny as an oppressive and ineffectual attempt to pervert the laws of the kingdom.

To begin with the tribunal of Paris, they set out with this general observation on the part of the code containing the provisions. "The rules proposed" (they say) "on the subject, are in general conformable to what has always been practised, and gives occasion to but very few observations," and among those few are none on the subject of alluvion.

The tribunals of Nanci, Nimes, Orleans, Rions, Liege, Metz, Montpellier, Agen, Aix, Grenoble, Poitiers, Rennes, and others, pass over these provisions as matters of course, or recommend a slight alteration, to prevent disputes between the proprietors of lakes and the adjoining land.

The tribunal of Rouen has these strong expressions: speaking of the 19th article in the "project of code," which declares islands in the middle of navigable rivers to belong to the nation, they say:

"The Roman law gave to the adjoining proprietors the islands which were formed in navigable rivers; a disposition which appears more equitable than this article of the code, and more worthy of a great nation, whose true interest is not to acquire property to the injury of individuals.

"The edicts and declarations of the former Kings, which claimed for the domain the islands of navigable rivers and *fleuves*, (primary rivers,) were only exchequer laws; these laws were founded on the false pretext that the islands were an appendage of the river, which they considered as belonging to the King. But,

"1. The river itself is not a national domain, but a thing of which the public have the use; it belongs to the nation, not in full property, but as an appendage of its sovereignty.

"2. The islands are not appendages to the waters of the river, but to the bed of the river; the right of individuals to which is acknowledged when the river abandons it.

"3. An island cannot be formed without increasing the width of the river at the expense of the adjoining land; and the damages to which the proprietors of these lands are exposed should entitle them to the islands, as an indemnity for the risks and losses they incur.

"The principle which we propose would not at all invade the public right to the islands which the nation possesses, or for which they have positive titles; but it

* "15. Les atterissemens et accroissemens qui se forment successivement et imperceptiblement aux fonds riverains d'une riviere, s'appellent alluvion. L'alluvion profite au propriétaire riverain, soit qu'il s'agisse d'un fleuve, ou d'une riviere navigable, flottable ou non, à la charge, dans le premier cas, de laisser le marche pied prescrit par les réglemens.

"16. Il en est de même des relais qui forme l'eau courante qui se retire insensiblement de l'une de ses rives en se portant sur l'autre; le propriétaire de la rive découverte profite de l'alluvion, sans que le riverain du coté opposé y puisse venir réclamer le terrain qu'il a perdu."

Ce droit n'a pas lieu à l'égard des relais de la mer.

would tranquilize those individuals, who for ages have possessed islands in the rivers, as the true owners; and whom the agents of the domain have always vexed without having ever succeeded in despoiling them of their estates."

Here we have the positive declaration of a learned tribunal speaking to the collective legal wisdom of the nation, and, in the performance of a solemn and disinterested office, deciding that the edicts did not extend to alluvions, but only to islands in navigable rivers.

That, even in that strong case, the edicts were considered as exchequer laws, (*lois bursales*), founded on false pretexts, which were never executed, served only for the purposes of vexation; and that the proprietors have, in spite of them, kept possession of their islands for ages.

The tribunal of Toulouse recommends the same provisions in favor of isles and islands; and that of Lyons expressly declares that the claims of the crown to the "islands in navigable rivers," never considering the edicts as even claiming alluvions, was founded on no other law than that of force, (*le droit du plus fort*.)

Portalis, in his preliminary discourse to this part of the code, repeats the same ideas; asserts that the language of the code on the subject of alluvion is that of the ancient law, as settled long prior to the revolution; refers the claims of the crown to obsolete feudal principles; and finally declares that the edicts were only fiscal attempts to oppress the subject.

I should not have multiplied these authorities, had it not have been for the respect I bear to that of Pothier. None of those I have cited at all accord with the doctrine the defendants suppose him to maintain. Many of them are posterior to his work, and of those, none mention his opinion as differing from their own. This notice his acknowledged respectability would have required, had they thought this difference existed. I think, therefore, I may fairly infer from their silence that they have construed the passage cited in the way that I have done; of course, that there is a perfect coincidence between these eminent writers on this point; and that the law of France, except in the particular enumerated districts, is conformable to the Roman and Spanish codes.

But, as I am determined not to leave my adversaries a single recess in which they can hide a doubt, or from which they can bring out an argument, I will suppose that I have wholly failed in this division of my own cause; that the laws of France are to govern, and that they are as laid down by the defendants; yet the alluvions of the Mississippi have not, since the first settlement, belonged to the crown of France.

First. Because, as I have shown, we hold the lands in *franc alleu*, or allodial tenure.

Second. Because, if the King of France had this right, he has expressly renounced it, and the authority in Pothier, as well as the edicts, admit that a grant of alluvion shall be good against the crown.

In September, 1712, Louisiana was first granted by the crown to Mr. Crozat. I have never seen a copy of his grant, but there is reason to believe, from a subse-

* La loi Romaine, au digeste de *acquiendo rerum dominio*, attribuaient aux propriétaires voisins les îles qui se formaient dans les fleuves; disposition qui paraît plus équitable que cet article du code, et plus digne d'une grande nation, dont le véritable intérêt n'est point d'acquérir des propriétés nouvelles par préférence aux particuliers.

Les édits et déclarations des ci-devant Rois qu'attribuaient au domaine les îles des fleuves et rivières navigables, n'étoient que des loix bursales. Ces loix se fondaient sur le faux prétexte que ces îles étoient un accessoire du fleuve qu'on regardoit comme appartenant au Roi.

1. Le fleuve lui-même n'est point un domaine national, mais une chose publique; il appartient à la nation, non à titre de propriété mais à titre de souveraineté.

2. L'île n'est pas un accession des eaux du fleuve, mais bien du lit du fleuve, sur lequel les droits des particuliers ne sont pas méconnus lorsque le fleuve l'abandonne.

3. Il ne peut guère se former une île sans que le fleuve s'élargisse aux dépens des terrains voisins; et le ravage auxquels sont exposés les propriétaires de ces terrains, doivent leur faire obtenir les îles qui se forment dans le fleuve, comme une juste indemnité des risques qu'ils courent et des pertes qu'ils éprouvent.

Le principe que nous proposons ne porteroit aucune atteinte à la propriété domaniale des îles que la nation possède, ou sur lesquelles elle a des titres d'engagement; mais il serviroit à tranquilliser les particuliers qui depuis des siècles possèdent des îles dans les fleuves comme véritables propriétaires, et que les agents du domaine ont toujours vexés, sans pourtant parvenir à les dépouiller de leur fonds. *Observations du Tribunal d'Appel de Rouen*, p. 15.

quent recital, that it was extremely liberal. This, however, is immaterial: for, having surrendered his grant, the same country was conceded to the West India Company by letters patent, dated in August, 1717, the fifth article whereof is in the following words: "In order to provide the said West India Company with the means of making a permanent establishment, and to execute all the plans they may form, we have given, granted, and conceded, and by these presents, do give, grant, and concede to them, for ever, all the lands, coasts, ports, havens, and islands which form our province of Louisiana, as well, and with the same extent, as we had granted it to Mr. Crozat, by our letters patent, dated 14th September, 1712, to enjoy the same in full property, lordship, and justice, reserving to ourselves but only fealty and homage, which the said company shall render to us, and the Kings, our successors, with a crown of gold, of the weight of twenty marks."

By the eight article, the company are expressly authorized to grant lands in *franc aleu*, or allodial tenure.

Under this ample grant, all the titles of the Jesuits were derived,† and, after reading it, I fancy nothing more will be said of the royal right to the alluvions of the Mississippi, under the West India Company.

Again, by the fifteenth article of the charter, the custom of Paris is expressly introduced and established unchangeably as the fundamental law of the territory. Whatever, then, may the laws of the other parts of the French dominions be, unless alluvions can be shown to be the property of the crown by the custom of Paris, the argument with respect to this property is at an end. This has not been attempted: for it was known that it could not have been done with success. As, however, I have not the same reasons to shrink from this research, I will refer to Ferrier's folio edition of the Custom of Paris, and its Commentary, vol. 4, p. 917, nos. 37, 38, 39: "Alluvion is an imperceptible increase to an inheritance produced, insensibly diminishing the neighboring lands: for the augmentation cannot otherwise take place. This increase is so intimately united to the inheritance, that it assumes all its qualities, and consequently becomes separate property, if the inheritance were so. According to Dumoulin, on the first article of this custom, gloss 5, nos. 115, 116, where he says *incrementum alluvionis nobis adquiritur, eo jure quo ager augmentatus primum ad nos pertinebat, nec illud incrementum sensitur novus ager sed pars primi*."

"It would not be the same case, if the river should add to the inheritance of an individual an island or an entire parcel of soil, although it should be united to the inheritance; this would be considered as a part of this inheritance, but not with the quality of separate property." See also the same work, vol. 1, p. 886.

These authorities prove much more than is necessary for my purpose, not only that alluvions, strictly so called, which are made imperceptibly, belong to the proprietor of the soil to which it is attached, but that the custom of Paris, in conformity with the Roman and the Spanish laws, give to him the islands and portions of land formed in a river, or on its banks, by a change of its course, or other sudden accident.

But the custom of Paris, as I have shown, was declared by the charter, and I might have added by an express edict of Louis XIV, to be the law of this colony.

So that I think I have fully demonstrated that, even if the general law of France would have given this kind of property to the King, yet, on the Mississippi, it belonged to the adjoining proprietor as well by the laws of the province as by the actual grant of the King.

Before I conclude, I ought, perhaps, to make some observations on the relinquishment alleged to have been made by Mr. Gravier of his title, and the notorious acts of ownership which are stated to have been done by the Spanish Government. Let it be remembered that a proof of these very acts was produced by the corporation of the city as evidence of their title, and that it has not been until after they despair of making any title in themselves, that they now appropriate the same evidence to make out one for the United States. What reliance can the United States have on such accommodating proof, that will fit any claim, and serve any occasion? That first used to establish the interests of the corporation is now set to work as the engine of their malice and resentment. But it is not from its general character that I would stigmatize it. Let us do justice and examine it fairly. What are these proofs?

1. Gravier abandoned his right to the public.

† The title to the Jesuits is dated in 1726, nearly six years before the patent to the company was resumed by the crown.

2. Governor Carondelet ordered the sheds on the Batture to be pulled down.

3. The Cabildo refused permission to erect any buildings thereon.

4. The inhabitants of the town dug earth there, and the public used the Batture as a landing.

5. The auditor gave it as his opinion, that the ground between high and low water mark belonged to the public.

1. Gravier abandoned the Batture to the public.

A point materially relied on, both in the case and in Mr. Derbigny's opinion, to show this relinquishment of Gravier is, that by depositing a plan in which this part of his farm was not laid out into lots, he had virtually declared that it was a common for the public; the case, indeed, goes further, and says that in this plan "the Batture was marked as a space which is to remain free and not subject to be built on;" vide Derbigny's opinion, page 40. This, in the literal acceptance of the terms, is untrue, for there is *no such mark* on the plan, and therefore I presume Mr. Moreau, who drew the case, meant that it should be understood with the qualification that follows, that it was marked as free only because it was not divided into lots, that is to say, because it was *not marked at all*. The same wise reasoning would vest all the rear as well as the front part of Gravier's farm in the public, because the line of lots occupied but a small part of the farm fronting on the road. But it is said Mr. Gravier declared that he had abandoned his right to the public. If the evidence of these declarations had been as full, as certain, and circumstantial as it is contradictory, vague, and frivolous, yet without writing and recording it would give no title to the United States, according to the laws of the country at the time it was said to have been made [see the discussion of this point in the report of the case]. But the proof itself is wholly uncertain; one witness says it was to the public, another to the inhabitants of the town, and a third to those of the suburb; none of them pretend to relate with precision the time, conditions, or consideration of the supposed abandonment. But can it possibly escape the attention of the most superficial reasoner, that this branch of the argument is directly at war with all the others, and that the very allegation of it is an express admission of our title? The same may be said of the Baron de Carondelet's and Governor Gayosa's orders to repair the roads by the public convicts; for it was in both instances said to be founded on this supposed abandonment, of which both the Governors know so little that they always considered Gravier as the owner of the land, and sent the order for repairs in the first place to him. These very facts, too, stated and relied on by those who advocate the title of the United States, completely contradict the unblushing assertion that "the Batture never ceased to be part of the sovereign's domain." If this was the case why did Carondelet and Gayosa both send to Gravier to repair the roads, and why, according to Mr. Derbigny's showing, did they undertake the task only when informed that Gravier had abandoned his right?

2, 3, 4, and 5. Governor Carondelet ordered the sheds built on the Batture to be pulled down. The Cabildo refused permission to build others; the auditor gave it as his opinion that the public had a right to the land, and they actually used it for a public landing.

There is proof that the demolition of the buildings arose from their being in the range of the fort guns. (See the deposition of Mr. Pedeschoux.) But admitting these facts to be proved in the fullest manner, no other inference can be drawn from them than one incident to the nature of the property. By the civil law the public have a right to the use of the banks of the navigable rivers, though the property remains in the owner of the adjacent soil; on the Mississippi, by usage, and the nature of the ground, the bank comprehended the levee and all the space between it and the river. When the river encroaches the levee is brought nearer in; when it retires, or forms an alluvion, the proprietor extends his levee, encloses the new made ground, and leaves the public the enjoyment of the new bank, and that part lying outside of it, for the purposes of navigation. On this space it is unlawful for the proprietor to erect any thing that may interfere with the use secured to the public. The Governor, therefore, would have had a right to order the sheds to be demolished, because they must have interfered with the public use. The Cabildo, who were the Governor's council, were right in refusing permission to erect any buildings; the auditor was perfectly correct in the opinion he is said to have given, and the public had a right to the free use of the property

for the purposes of navigation. They were all right, *then*, because Gravier had not enclosed the alluvion land, and by making a new levee and tow-path on the bank of the new made ground, given the public the accommodation the law required. But they would have been perfectly wrong if Gravier had at that time offered, as the proprietors do now, to reclaim the land from the inundation of the river, and by erecting a tow-path, a levee, and commodious wharves, give the public tenfold the convenience to which they were entitled by law. Thus we see, that all the material facts proved by the advocates for the title of the United States confirm and strengthen that which I assert to be in Gravier and those who claim under him, and I may, without flattering myself, believe that I have fully established the following points:

I. That the Jesuits' plantation was, like all the others on the river, bounded in front by the river itself.

II. That no alteration took place in the front boundary of any of the subdivisions of that plantation by the sales of 1763.

III. That the alluvion formed in front of that plantation belongs to the proprietors of the several subdivisions.

1. By the general law of France.

2. By that of Spain.

3. By the particular laws of this province while under the French Government.

4. By virtue of the allodial tenure by which they were held.

IV. That the alleged relinquishment by Gravier is too uncertain to give title; and, if proved, only serves to destroy the other arguments used by the advocates of the United States.

V. That the acts relied on as possessory by the Government are perfectly consistent with my title, and rather serve to strengthen than destroy it.

The view I proposed to take of the arguments urged in favor of the claim of the United States to this property is now finished. Let it be read with attention. Let those whose duty or inclination calls them to decide on these pretensions examine carefully the principles and study the authorities cited to show that this was never of right a part of the sovereign's demesne. Let this be done without prejudice or partiality, and, though all my prospects of fortune are involved in the decision, I shall await it without anxiety. I have hesitated long before I resolved on its publication; but the unwearied pains which are daily taken to slander my title, and render my property useless, require that I should take some steps to counteract them.

This must be my apology for discussing a legal question before the public.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

DECEMBER 10, 1807.

NOTE A.

L'an mil sept cent soixante-trois, le — jour du mois de Juillet, huit heures du matin, en vertu de l'arrêt du conseil supérieur de la province de la Louisiane, en date du neuf du présent mois, rendu sur la requête de Monsieur la Frenière, procureur général du Roi, portant et ordonnant que tous les biens, meubles et immeubles, appartenant aux ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites seront judiciairement vendus par devant Monsieur Foucault, contrôleur de la marine et second juge au conseil supérieur de cette province, commissaire nommée en cette partie, et en présence de mon dit sieur le procureur général du Roi, pour les deniers en provenant être mis sous la main du Roi. En conséquence de quoi, nous, Denis Nicolas Foucault, contrôleur de la marine et second juge au conseil supérieur de la province de la Louisiane, commissaire nommé en cette partie, en présence de monsieur le procureur général du Roi, et accompagné du greffier et de l'huissier du dit conseil, nous sommes transportés à la barre de la cour à l'effet de procéder pour la première fois à recevoir les criées et enchères pour parvenir à la vente et adjudication au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, d'une terre et habitation située près de cette ville, appartenante aux ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites, où étant, vu le procès-verbal des publications et affiches publiées et apposées en conséquence dans tous les lieux et endroits ordinaires et accoutumés de cette ville de la Nouvelle Orleans, par Marin Lenormand, huissier, en date de dix-sept du dit présent mois, et s'y étant trouvé nombre d'enchérisseurs, nous avons fait publier et proclamer, à haute et intelligible voix, par l'huissier crieur, que l'on allait tout présentement pro-

céder pour la première fois à recevoir les criées et enchères pour parvenir à la vente et adjudication au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur d'une terre et habitation No. 1er, ayant sept arpents de face, joignant aux fortifications de cette ville, courant de soixante-neuf degrés du nord à l'ouest, la limite au-dessus des dits sept arpents, courant soixante-quatre degrés quarante-huit minutes trente-neuf secondes, vingt-deux toises et demie du nord à l'ouest, sur cinquante arpents de profondeur, ensemble avec tous les bâtiments qui sont dessus, consistant en deux maisons principales, cuisine, magasins colombiers, briqueterie, indigoterie, cabanes à nègres, et clôtures, circonstances et dépendances, sans en rien réserver ni retenir, tel que le tout se consiste et comporte, attenant d'un côté à cette ville, et de l'autre à la terre No. 2, faisant partie de la terre appartenante aux dits soi-disants Jésuites; aux clauses et conditions par l'adjudicataire de payer le prix de son adjudication dans huit mois du jour d'icelle, en donnant bonne et suffisante caution, et de payer comptant tous les frais faits pour parvenir à la dite adjudication entre les mains du greffier, avant d'être mis en possession; et après avoir attendu jusqu'à dix heures sonnées sans que personne se soit présenté pour faire sa dite enchère, nous, commissaire susdit et soussigné, du consentement de mon dit sieur procureur général du Roi, avons ordonnés et ordonnons que nouvelles affiches seront publiées et apposées dans tous les lieux et endroits ordinaires et accoutumés de cette ville, le Dimanche, trente-un du présent mois, pour en venir à des nouvelles criées et enchères le Mercredi suivant, troisième du mois d'Août prochaine, huit heures du matin; auquel jour toutes personnes seront recues à y faire leurs enchères aux susdites clauses et conditions; et ont signés le susdit jour et an.

LA FRENIERE.
FOUCAULT.

Certifié conforme à la minute, folio 221 d'une liasse intitulée *Procès des Jésuites*, et déposé en ce moment au greffe du conseil de ville.

MCE. BOURGEOIS, Sec. Greffier.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 10 Octobre, 1807.

[TRANSLATION.]

In the year 1763, the — day of the month of July, at eight in the morning, by virtue of a decree of the Superior Council of the province of Louisiana, dated the 9th of the present month, pronounced at the instance of Mr. la Freniere, procureur general of the King, declaring and ordering that all the estate, real and personal, of the persons heretofore styling themselves Jesuits, should be judicially sold before Mr. Foucault, comptroller of the marine and second judge of the Superior Council of this province, commissioner named in this respect, and also in the presence of the said procureur general, in order that the proceeds may be placed at the disposition of the King. In consequence whereof, we, Denis Nicholas Foucault, comptroller, &c. in the presence of, &c. and accompanied by, &c. went to the bar of the court for the purpose of proceeding, for the first time, to the sale at auction of a parcel of land and plantation, situated near the city, heretofore belonging to the said persons, calling themselves Jesuits; where being arrived, and having seen the advertisements, &c. we caused to be published and proclaimed, with a loud and intelligible voice, by the crier, that we were about to proceed, for the first time, to receive the bids and offers, in order to make sale, to the highest bidders, of a tract of land and plantation, No. 1, having seven acres in front, adjoining the fortifications of this city, running sixty-nine degrees from the north to west, the upper line running north sixty-four degrees forty-eight minutes, and thirty-nine seconds, west, by fifty acres in depth, together with all the buildings which are thereon, consisting of two principal houses, a kitchen, store, pigeon-house, brick-kiln, indigo works, negro huts, and enclosures, with all its circumstances and dependancies, without reserving or retaining any part thereof of whatever parts the whole may be composed, and as it now is, [*tel que le tout se consiste et comporte*] bounded on one side by the city, and on the other by the lot No. 2, being a part of the estate belonging to the persons calling themselves Jesuits, &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

Proceeding of sale of the Jesuits.

In the year 1763, on the 14th day of July, in the same year, we, the undersigned, councillor of the King, inspector of the roads, and surveyor general of the pro-

vince of Louisiana, do declare to all whom it may concern, that, by virtue of the orders of Mr. D'Abbadie, commissary general of the navy, *ordonnateur* of the said province, rendered the 13th of the present month, by which we were directed to transport ourselves on the habitation of the persons entitling themselves Jesuits, situated above and bordering on the *glacis* of the fortifications of the city of New Orleans, there to examine the titles and papers relative to the possessions of the aforesaid persons, and to survey the lands, which we found ought to contain thirty-two arpents of front on the river, "*de face sur le fleuve St. Louis*," according to the said titles, papers, plans, and minutes, "*procès verbeaux*" of survey, hereinafter mentioned, made by the late Mr. Broutin, the former engineer, then charged with the surveys of the colony: to wit, twenty arpents of front, measured on the perpendicular of fifty four degrees from north to west, running to the depth of fifty arpents, which shall, however, be reduced to forty arpents, in case it should anticipate on the lands not yet conceded, or to be conceded; which lands M. de Bienville, the former Commandant and Governor of the said province, has sold on those conditions, and *in alodium*, [*franc aleu*.] to the persons calling themselves Jesuits, by an act passed on the 11th April, 1736, in the presence of André Chavre, notary, *au Chatelet de Paris*.

Also, five arpents in front, [*en face*.] measured on a straight and oblique line, running along the said river, and above and bordering on the twenty mentioned above, sold to them with the same depth, with the same rights and privileges as the preceding, by the late M. de Noyau, lieutenant in the service of the King, attorney in fact for the said Mr. de Bienville, by a private act, dated January the 22d, 1729.

Also, seven arpents of front, seven arpents measured, as adjoining, and above the five preceding arpents, and with the same depth, which the said Jesuits had purchased from Mr. Breton, comptroller of the navy, and first councillor of the Superior Council of this province, by an act passed on the — of December, 1743; forming, together with the preceding acquisition, the totality of thirty-two arpents of front, mentioned by the said Broutin, in the process verbal of the 30th December, 1728, of the 19th January, 1736, and of the 18th and 23d December, 1745.

Conformably to the different operations delineated on the plan made by him on the 19th June, 1736, and the 23d December, 1745, &c.

Page 148.—"In the year 1763, the 24th November last, we, councillor of the King, inspector of roads, and surveyor of the province of Louisiana, do declare, that, in virtue of orders given by the commander general of the said province, we went with Mr. Pijon, L. L. on the lands which had belonged to the Jesuits, situated above and bordering on the fortifications, for the purpose, at the request of Mr. la Tussiere, to divide the thirty-two arpents of land mentioned in our process verbal of the 22d of July last, the judicial sale of which took place on the — following, at the *greffe* of this city, to wit:

"Seven arpents of front, on fifty of depth, for the first lot, bordering on the *glacis* of the said fortification; adjudged the aforesaid day to Mr. Pradel, lieutenant in the navy, commanding the King's ship *Le Solomon*, then in this harbor.

2. "Five arpents of front, with the same depth, for the second lot, situated above the first, and bordering on the same, adjudged the same day to Mr. Larrivée, merchant.

"Five arpents of front, with the same depth, for the third lot above, and bordering the second, adjudged the same day to Mr. Grenier, merchant.

"Five arpents in front, by the same in depth, for the fourth lot, adjoining to and above the third, adjudged the same day to Mr. Bonrepos, an ancient officer of infantry.

"Five arpents in front, on the same depth, for the fifth lot, adjoining to and above the fourth, adjudged to Mr. Sollet, citizen of this town.

"Five arpents in front, by the same in depth, for the sixth and last lot, adjoining to and above the fifth, adjudged to Messrs. Durand, brothers, merchants. All purchasers summoned to be present at the operation of surveying, distribution, and delivery of the said parcels of land; at which they were all present, either in person or by their attorneys, viz: Mr. Amelet, knight of St. Louis, engineer-in-chief of the King, acting for Mr. Pradel the son, purchaser of the second lot, late belonging to Mr. Larrivée, after the said adjudication, as appears by the act passed between them, dated the —, Mr. Lamotte acting for Mr. Grenier, absent."

[Then follows the process verbal of the placing of the posts to show the direction of the lateral line next the city, and the record then proceeds.]

"On which line, and at the point D, we have, on the 28th of the present month, replaced our instrument six toises above the said point A, to ascertain with precision the extent of front of those lands on the river St. Louis; the distribution of which, at right angles, could not take place, according to the dispositions of the first plan; which circumstance compelled us to make new ones, still relative, however, to those mentioned in our process verbal of the 22d July last, by two straight lines running along the river; the first of which, D E, formed an angle of one hundred and eleven degrees, with that of the said boundary of sixty degrees."

The record then sets forth the geometrical operations for dividing the six several lots. and that after having measured off the first and second lots, which then both belonged to Mr. Pradel, "they opened an angle of one hundred and seventeen degrees thirty minutes with the said line of conduct, [*ligne de conduite*.] to direct the limits between this habitation (now that of Gravier) and No. 3."

After describing minutely this operation of division, it concludes thus: "And as there remains on the upper end of the land late belonging to the Jesuits, according to the plan of our operations, a tongue of land forming the figure of an isosceles triangle, comprehended between the line of boundary G I L and the dotted line G K, it shall remain between these limits to be used as need may require hereafter.

"In testimony whereof, we have agreed to and signed the present process verbal with the said sieur Pijon, and the said purchasers, or their attorneys aforesaid in the former part of this record, to have the proper effect, and serve as a field-book [*papier terrier*] annexed to the plan of survey, and of the distribution of the said land into the six lots above mentioned.

"Done at New Orleans, the 22d of the month of December, in the year 1763.

Olivier Devezin, Pijon, Thomas Saulet, Le Chevalier de Bonrepos,	Amelet, Villars, A. Faures, J. Lamothe, Durand, Frères."
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"I require, in the name of the King, that the present process verbal should be homologated; that it may have its full and entire effect; that the decree which may be pronounced may serve as letters of possession irrevocable and incontestable to the purchasers of the six lots of the land belonging to the former company of Jesuits.

"LA FRENIERE."

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1764.

"The Superior Council of the province of Louisiana having seen the process verbal of the division of the lands of the *ci-devant* company calling themselves Jesuits, made out by Mr. Olivier Devezin, and the conclusions of the procureur general of the King, the council hath ordered, and hereby doth order, that the said process verbal shall be executed according to its form and tenor, and shall remain homologated, as is above stated.

D'Abbadie, Zukel, De Kernion Aubry,	Faucault, Marrenel, Murhuise, and De Amney.
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NOTE B.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, Mars 10, 1794.

MONSIEUR: Etant de la dernière conséquence que la levée de vos terres soit dans le meilleur état, vous prendriez des mesures avec Monsieur de la Barre, régidior perpétuelle, alguazil mayor, pour raccommoder la dite levée, à commencer de l'endroit où mon dit sieur de la Barre vous indiquera.

Votre exactitude reconnue ne me laisse pas la moindre doute du zèle avec lequel vous remplirez cette ordre.

Je suis, monsieur, votre serviteur,

LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

A Monsieur GRAVIER.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 10, 1794.

SIR: It being of the greatest consequence that the levee of your land should be in the best condition, you will please to take measures with M. de la Barre, perpetual register and alguazil mayor, to repair the said

levee, beginning at the place which the said M. de la Barre will point out to you.

Your known punctuality leaves me no doubt of the zeal with which you will obey this order.

I am, sir, your servant,

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

To Mr. GRAVIER.

NOTE C.

Adjudication de six arpents de terre appartenante aux ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites.

A dix heures du matin.

L'an mil sept cent soixante-trois, le quatrième jour du mois d'Avril, dix heures du matin, en vertu de l'arrêt du conseil supérieur de la province de la Louisiane, en date de neuf Juillet dernier, rendu sur la requête de M. la Frenière, procureur général du Roi, portant et ordonnant que tous les biens, meubles et immeubles, appartenans aux ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites, seront judiciairement vendus par-devant Monsieur Foucault, contrôleur de la marine, et second juge au conseil supérieur de cette province, commissaire nommé en cette partie, et en présence de mon dit sieur le procureur général du Roi, pour les deniers en provenant être mis sous la main du Roi; en conséquence de quoi, nous, Denis Nicholas Foucault, contrôleur de la marine et second juge au conseil supérieur de la province de la Louisiane, commissaire nommé en cette partie, en présence de M. le procureur général du roi, et avec le greffier et l'huissier du dit conseil, nous sommes transportés à la barre de la cour, à l'effet de procéder pour la première fois à recevoir les criées et enchères pour parvenir à la vente et adjudication au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, d'une terre située de l'autre bord du fleuve, en remontant, distant de cette ville d'une lieue et demie, appartenante aux dits ci-devant soi-disant Jésuites, ou étant, vu le procès-verbal des publications et affiches publiées et apposées, en conséquence, dans tous les lieux et endroits ordinaires et accoutumés de cette ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, par Marin Lenormand, huissier, en date du vingt-quatre, Juillet dernier, et s'y étant trouvé nombre d'enchérisseurs, nous avons fait publier et proclamer à haute et intelligible voix, par l'huissier crieur, que l'on allait tout présentement procéder pour la première fois à recevoir les criées et enchères pour parvenir à la vente et adjudication au plus offrant et dernier enchérisseur, d'une terre ayant six arpents de terre de face sur la profondeur ordinaire de quarante arpents, la limite courant au nord et sud pliens, située à une lieue et demie de cette ville, de l'autre bord du fleuve, en remontant, circonstances et dépendances, sans en rien réserver ni retenir de fond en comble, tel et ainsi que toute se poursuite et comporte, attendant d'un côté à l'habitation de la dame veuve Dauphin, et de l'autre côté attenante à une pareille terre appartenante aux dits ci-devant Jésuites, où tout personnes seront reçues à y enchérir aux clauses et conditions par l'adjudicataire, de payer le prix de son adjudication dans huit mois du jour d'icelle, en donnant bonne et suffisante caution, et de payer comptant tous les frais faits pour parvenir à la dite adjudication entre les mains du greffier, avant d'être mis en possession. Et après avoir attendu jusqu'à midi sonné, sans que personne se soit présenté pour faire leur dite enchère, nous, commissaire soussigné et soussigné, du consentement de mon dit sieur le procureur général du Roi, avons ordonné et ordonnons que nouvelles affiches seront publiées et apposées dans tous les lieux ordinaires et accoutumés de cette ville, le Dimanche, quatorzième du présent mois d'Avril, pour en venir au Vendredi, dix-neuf du dit mois, à dix heures du matin, auquel jour il sera procédé à la deuxième criée et enchère, et où toutes personnes seront reçues à y faire leurs dites enchères aux susdites clauses et conditions; et ont signé le jour, mois, et an que dessus.

LA FRENIERE.
FOUCAULT.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 10 Octobre, 1807.

Certifié conforme à la minute, folio 213, d'une liasse intitulée *Procès des Jésuites*, et déposée en ce moment au greffe du conseil de ville.

MCE. BOURGEOISE, Sec. Greffier.

NOTE D.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 10 Decembre, 1807.

Je, soussigné, arpenteur député pour le compté d'Orléans, certifie n'avoir jamais vu aucune concession depuis plusieurs années que j'exerce dans le compté, aucune

concession dis-je, soit Française ou Espagnole, située sur le fleuve, qui ne fut bornée par le fleuve, et que toutes ces concessions disent pour exprimer leur étendue "tant d'arpens de face," ou "tant d'arpens de face au fleuve, et tant de profondeur," que la manière de mesurer cette étendue se fait en tirant une parallèle au fleuve, (autant qu'il est possible,) ou par une perpendiculaire à l'un des cotés, mais que cette ligne ne désigne jamais la limite de la face des habitations; que les bornes que l'on a planté ne sont jamais au commencement de la ligne de côté que pour désigner la direction que doit avoir cette ligne, ou l'air de vent qu'elle doit courir, et que jamais on n'a planté des bornes pour marquer la ligne de face. En foi de quoi, j'ai delivré le présent certificat.

LAFON, *Arp. Dep.*

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 12, 1807.

I, the subscriber, deputy surveyor of the United States for the county of Orleans, certify that during many years that I have pursued my profession in this country, I have never seen any concession or grant, either French or Spanish, of any lands on the Mississippi, which was not bounded by the river itself; and that all those concessions or grants, to designate such boundary, use these expressions: "so many acres in front," [*de face*] or "so many acres of front to the river," [*face au fleuve*] by so many in depth; that the manner of measuring this extent is done, by drawing a parallel as nearly as possible to the river, or by a perpendicular one of the sides; but that this line never designates the front limit of the plantation; that the landmarks, which are placed in the beginnings of the said lines, are intended only to show the directions which those lines ought to have; but that boundaries are never placed to mark the extent of the land towards the river. In witness whereof, I have given this certificate.

LAFON, *Dep. Sur.*

Nous, soussigné, ci-devant capitaine de grade des armées, arpenteur royal et particulier de la province de la Louisiane pour S. M. Cath., certifions et déclarons, que pendant vingt-huit années que nous avons exercés l'emploi d'arpenteur général de cette province, qu'il a toujours été en notre connaissance que les concessions des terres sur les rives du Mississippi prennent leurs faces sur le bord du fleuve même, et où viennent au Batture les eaux lorsqu'elles sont dans leur plus grande croissance. Quant aux bornes fixées pour limiter les terrains, n'étant uniquement destinées qu'à marquer la direction des limites ou airs de vent, elles ont toujours été plantées à une distance arbitraire, pourvu, néanmoins, que la voie publique qui doit regner sur les rives du Mississippi ne fut point obstruée.

En foi de quoi, j'ai delivré la présente, à la Nouvelle Orléans, le 17 Mars, 1808.

CHARLES TRUDEAU.

[TRANSLATION.]

I, the subscriber, heretofore captain by brevet in the royal army, royal surveyor for the province of Louisiana for His Catholic Majesty, do certify and declare, that during twenty-eight years that I have performed the functions of surveyor general of this province, it has always been in my knowledge that the concessions of lands on the borders of the Mississippi have their fronts on the edge of the river itself, and when its waters are at their greatest height. As to the boundaries placed to limit the lots, being only destined to mark the direction of the limits, or the point of the compass, they have always been placed at an arbitrary distance; taking care that the public road, which ought to go along the bank of the Mississippi, should not be obstructed thereby.

In testimony whereof, I have delivered these presents at New Orleans, 17th March, 1808.

CHARLES TRUDEAU.

NOTE E.

Testimony of Laveau Trudeau, Recorder of the City of New Orleans, and formerly Surveyor General of the Province.

That Governor Bienville ceded to the Jesuits the property now in controversy, upon a perpetual rent; that after the confiscation of the property of the Jesuits by the King, the lands were divided into smaller divisions,

and two lots were sold by the officers of Government to Madame Pradel, two to Mr. Duplessis, and the sixth to Mr. Durand; has seen the plan of the ground, with the divisions, made by Mr. Olivier, surveyor general at that time, which were delivered to him at the time of the conquest of the Spaniards; that he believes all the surveys and plans were destroyed by the fire which took place in 1788; has never seen the concessions to the Jesuits, but has seen the original plan of the grant. That, since his earliest recollection, the road ran as it now does, as far as Madame Delor's; is now seventy-three years of age, and is a native of this country; that the concessions or grants at that time were always *face au fleuve*; that, since the purchase of Madame Pradel and of Bertrand Gravier, he stated to him that he had fifty acres in depth; that he remembers that at the time of the sale of the Jesuits' property, vessels came to the levee opposite to Madame Delor's; that there was then no Batture from thence to the city; speaks of some time in 1762 or 1763; that the concession to the Jesuits he believes was like all the others, that is, from the river at its greatest height, according to the instructions given to the surveyors. Knows the plan produced signed by him the 1st April, 1788; the first sketch or draught which he made at the request of Bertrand Gravier; the faubourg has since been extended by Bertrand Gravier in depth; that the lots in front, marked as sold, and the square since added are in the hand-writing of Bertrand Gravier; that a Batture then existed, and was considerable in the upper part of the faubourg; that he measured it at that time at the upper end, and laid it down accordingly; but that towards town he laid it down according to his judgment; that at the extremity of the line marked on the map he came to the water; the descent was towards the river, and gradual; the Batture was formed as all others are, by the natural deposit of the river; in high waters it was covered to the levee; that surveys were always regulated according to his instructions, by which he understood the royal road or public highway; the Batture he always considered as an alluvion; and, although it did not form any part of the depth, yet he always considered it as much the property of the proprietor as the rest; that he knows also the plan produced, being the second one, which he made immediately after the other, which was merely a sketch, with the additions made by Bertrand Gravier; that he made it by order of Bertrand Gravier; has frequently spoken to Bertrand Gravier on the subject of the alluvion, and particularly at the time of making the last plan; always answered that by selling the front lots he considered himself as freed from the expense of the road and levee, and that he had no right to sell the alluvion; that he, the witness, always thought differently. That there were many disputes about the reparations of the levee in the time of the Baron de Carondelet; that he recollects three facts; that Mr. Poeyfarré was put in possession of a lot marked No. 7, on the last plan, marked No. 2, with initials; that he discovered that he had advanced twenty-eight feet, nearly up to the road, when he told Poeyfarré that Gravier would take as much in the rear; that Poeyfarré told him that Gravier had abandoned the Batture [*devanture*] to him, and afterward seeing Gravier, he said it was true, and if he wished it he would go to the office; that the witness understood by *devanture*, not only the space between the lot and the road, but the whole extension of the Batture in front; that his mother-in-law had purchased the lots numbered twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and thirty, at the corner of the street now called Girod; that a small angle being left between her lots and the street Girod, the witness applied to Mr. Gravier for its purchase, and at the same time requested that he would sell Madame Trudeau the *devanture* opposite those lots, to which Bertrand replied that he would not sell it, as he had abandoned it to the proprietors of the lots fronting the river. Being called upon to establish the lines of the lots No. 66 and 69, on the borders of Mr. Faucher's land, Mr. P. Faucher also solicited B. Gravier to sell the Batture in front, when Gravier answered, that he would not sell, as he had abandoned it, but he would permit Faucher to enjoy it. Witness told Gravier that he thought he had a right to sell that property; to which he answered that he would have nothing to do with it, that he, however, might measure it off for Mr. Faucher; that when Mr. Gravier answered that he had abandoned it, his impression was that it was to the faubourg generally. That the latter circumstance took place in 1792, 1793, or 1794; does not particularly recollect.

NOTE F.

In Spain the Justinian code is declared to be the common law of the kingdom, which is to decide in all

cases where the edicts are silent. This appears not only from the practice of citing from that code, but among a number of other authorities, by the following:

Gom. in leges Tauri page 4, No. 1.—"In this kingdom, in the decision of cases, first and above all we are ruled by the laws of Toro; afterwards, in their order by the ordinances and edicts of this kingdom, and the laws of the Partidas; although usages and customs are not prohibited, but afterwards, where these are deficient, we must determine according to the common law of the Roman juriconsults and the Emperors."

By referring, therefore, to these sources, we discover the law of Spain on the subject of alluvion, and, I believe, without the slightest ambiguity, establish the following positions:

1st. That the bank of a navigable river is, to the water's edge, the private property of the owner of the adjacent soil, though the public are entitled to its use for the purposes of navigation.

2d. That the bank comprehends all the land down to the usual summer channel of a river, but is not affected by a periodical or accidental swell of the river.

3d. That, when the land shall increase, either by alluvion or the retiring of the water, the space thus gained becomes the property of the proprietor of the original soil, but that the public retain their use of the new bank for the purposes of navigation.

4th. That the interposition of a public road does not form any impediment to the acquisition of this right.

5th. That when an alluvion is once formed, its future increase belongs to the proprietor of the first alluvion.

ROMAN LAW—POINT I.

Dig. lib. 41, tit. 1, 30. § 1.—"Celsus the son says, "If a tree grows on the bank of a river which is opposite to my land, the tree is mine, because the soil itself is my private property, though the use of it is understood to be in the public; and, therefore, when the river is dried up, it shall belong to the adjoining proprietors, because the public has no longer the use of it."

2 *Ins. tit. 1, § 5.*—"The use of banks as well as of rivers, by the law of nations, is public, and any one has a right to moor vessels to them, by ropes to the trees growing thereon; to deposit their lading there, as well as to navigate the river; but the property thereof belongs to those to whose land they join; for which cause the trees growing thereon belong to them."

SPANISH LAW—POINT I.

3 *Partidas, law 6, tit. 28.*—"The rivers, and ports, and public ways belong to all men in common, so that strangers may use them as well as inhabitants. And although the banks of rivers belong, as to the dominion, to those to whose estates they are joined, yet notwithstanding this, every man may use them, tying their vessels to the trees which grow thereon, mooring their ships and depositing their sails and merchandise thereon, and the fishermen may also place their fish there, and sell them, and dry their nets, and use the shores for all such things as belong to their trade."

Ib. law 7.—"All the trees which are on the banks of the rivers belong to those who have the ground adjoining to the banks, and they may cut them, or cause them to be cut, or do with them what they please."

POINT II.

Dig. lib. 43, tit. 12, § 5.—"A bank, properly defined, is that which contains the river in the natural course of its waters; but it does not change its banks when it is at times swelled, either by showers or by the sea, or by any other cause, for no one has ever yet said that the Nile, which covers Egypt by its increase, has thereby changed its banks, but when it is reduced to its usual height the banks of its channel may be diked in. But if it shall have naturally risen as to obtain a permanent increase by the confluence of another river, or by any other means, without doubt, in that case, we should say it had changed its banks, in like manner as if, having changed its bed, it should begin to run in another course."

Ib.—"If a river shall overflow, but not make to itself a new bed, then that is not public which is thus overflowed."

POINT III.

C. lib. 7. tit. 41.—"Although it may not be lawful to change the course of the river by making another, by manual labor, yet it is not prohibited to guard its banks

against the force of a rapid river; and when having left its former bed, it shall make another for itself, the land which it surrounds shall belong to the first proprietor; but if this take place by degrees, and is thus applied to the other part, that, by the law of alluvion, shall belong to him whose land is thus increased."

Ib. § 3, *Ed. Theod. & Valent.*—"By this law, which we sanction as perpetual, we order that whatever is acquired to the proprietor by alluvion (either in Egypt by the Nile, or in the other provinces by other rivers) shall neither be sold by the Treasury, nor demanded by any other, nor separately estimated, nor burthened with duties."

Dig. lib. 41, tit. 1, 7, § 1 et Inst. lib. 2, tit. 1, § 20.—"Whatever the river adds to our land is ours by natural law; that shall be considered as added by alluvion, which has increased by such slow degrees that we do not know how much, and what particular time it was added; but if the force of the river shall detach a part of thy field, and add it to mine, it shall remain thy property."

POINT III.—*Spanish Authorities.*

3 *Partidas, law 26.*—"Rivers* swell sometimes so that they take away and diminish the inheritances that are situate on their banks, and they give to and increase others that are on the opposite side. Therefore, we say, that whatever is carried off by the river by little and little, so that the quantity cannot be perceived because it is not taken off in a body, this shall be gained by the owner of that inheritance to which it is added."

Ib. law 31.—"Rivers sometimes change the places in which they used to run, making to themselves a new course, and leaving dry the places where they formerly flowed; and whereas contestations may arise who ought to have the part that is thus left dry, we say it belongs to those whose inheritances adjoin, each one taking a part according to his front on the river; and those through whose land it begins to run anew shall lose the ownership thereof, for the space which it covers, which from that time shall be of the same nature with the other place over which it used to flow, and shall be changed into public property like the river."

POINT IV.

Dig. lib. 41, tit. 1, § 38.—"Attius had a field on the public road; beyond the road was the river and the land of Lucius Titus; the river, by little and little, encroached and took away the land which lay between the road and the river, and afterwards the road itself; afterwards, by degrees, it receded, and by means of alluvion again occupied its former bed. On this case he answers—when the river took away the land and the public way, the increase on the other side the river belonged to him whose lands were there; afterwards when by little and little it retired, it took it away again from him whose lands had been increased, and added to him whose lands were beyond the road, because his land was nearest the river; that, however, which belongs to the public [the road] was not acquired by any one. Nor was the road (he says) any impediment to prevent the land which was made beyond the road from becoming the property of Attius."

Ib. 30, § 3.—"Alluvion restores that land which the force of the river hath taken away; therefore, if the land which was between the public way and the river be occupied by the river, (whether this happen by little and little or not) and it be restored at once by the retiring of the river, it belongs to the former proprietor. For rivers perform the office of public assessors; they adjudge private property to the public, and public property to private persons."

POINT V.

Dig. 41, 1, 56.—"An island arose in the river opposite the front of my land, so that its length did not exceed the front of my property; afterwards, by degrees, it increased and extended itself opposite the front of my upper and lower neighbors; I ask whether the increase is mine, because it is added to my property, or whether it is the right of him to whom it would have belonged if it had first arisen at the extremity of its present length?"

"Proculus answers: The river, in which you state the island to have risen in such manner that it does not exceed the extent of your front, if it has the right of alluvion, and the island in the beginning was nearer your land than the other shore, the whole is yours; although

it hath so happened that the island hath extended opposite the part of your upper and lower neighbors, or even though it should extend so as to be nearer the land of him who possesses the opposite shore."

NOTE G.

AFFIDAVITS OF LA ROCHE AND SEGUR.

La Roche, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and for some time previous thereto, Laurent Segur, the father-in-law of this deponent, had a contract for supplying the royal navy of Spain with masts; that in the spring of the said year, a very large raft of masts having come down the river, and that part of the shore below the city where they had been usually placed being very much encumbered, the said Segur desired the deponent to go to the Governor (then the Baron de Carondelet) to get his directions where he should deposit the said masts.

That the deponent accordingly went to the Baron de Carondelet with Mr. Lovio, the minister of marine, who after hearing the statement of the case, directed the deponent to go to Bertrand Gravier, and request him in his (the Governor's) name, to give permission to lay said masts on the Batture in front of the faubourg; adding that, if Gravier refused, he would endeavor to find some means of making him consent.

That the deponent accordingly went to Gravier with the Governor's message, who readily consented, and the masts were accordingly placed on the Batture, where they remained for a long time, at least eighteen months.

And this deponent further saith, that some time after the period above spoken of, and as he thinks in the year seventeen hundred and ninety-eight, Bertrand Gravier being then dead, he was again sent on a similar message to Governor Gayosa, then Governor of the Province, who directed the deponent to go to John Gravier, the present proprietor, and ask his permission to lay up the masts on his Batture, which the deponent did. Gravier consented, and the masts were accordingly placed on the Batture opposite to Mr. Eva's, the captain of the port, and from thence upwards.

And the deponent further saith, that Bertrand Gravier had for a number of years a very large brick-kiln, and that he always took the earth for the same from the said Batture, and from no other place.

ROCHE.

Sworn to and signed before me, March 21, 1808.

B. VAN PRADELLES, J. P.

Laurent Segur, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he sent the above deponent La Roche to the Governors Gayosa and Carondelet, at the several periods and for the purposes mentioned in the preceding deposition, and that the answers then reported to him by the said La Roche, as coming from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor Gayosa, Bertrand Gravier, and John Gravier, perfectly accord with the statement in the above deposition.

L. SEGUR.

Sworn to and signed before me, March 21, 1808.

B. VAN PRADELLES, J. P.

Opinion on the case of the alluvion land, or Batture, near New Orleans.

I have read and considered, with great attention, the opinion of Mr. P. Derbigny on the subject of the claim of the United States to the alluvion land near New Orleans, known under the denomination of the *Jesuits' Batture*. I have also read a printed pamphlet on the same side, entitled "Examination of the judgment rendered in the cause between Jean Gravier and the city of New Orleans."

On the other side, I have read a printed pamphlet, by Edward Livingston, Esquire, entitled "Examination of the title of the United States to the land called the Batture." I have read, also, a variety of deeds, official papers, and other authentic documents relating to the subject, but not necessary to be here enumerated.

I have considered the whole, and investigated the subject with all the attention, care, and industry that I am capable of, and am now proceeding to state the opinion which my researches have led me to form.

In order to come to a right understanding of this case, it must be premised that Jean Gravier, of the city of New Orleans, is possessed of a decree of the Superior Court of the Orleans Territory, which is a court of *dernier resort*, and whose decisions are not subject either to appeal or revision, by which he is declared to be in

* This is to be understood of a public river.—*Com. Greg. Lopez.*

lawful possession of the Batture or alluvion in question,* and quieted therein against the claims of the corporation of New Orleans, who alone at that time had or claimed an adverse possession.

The said decree not only recognises his right of possession, but also his title to the alluvion in controversy, as incident to an adjacent estate, title to which was not even disputed by the corporation who contended against him.†

It must be premised, also, as it has been stated to me, that the said decree was carried into full execution, and the party put into actual and full possession of the said Batture by the proper officers of the said court, and continued in the said possession for several months, until he was disturbed by the effect of the measures which the Executive thought proper to take, and which were announced by the President in his message to Congress of the 7th of March last.

Those measures were taken, as the President states, to prevent, until a decision should take place, any change in the state of things; which, I think, must be understood to mean in the state of the property, not in the relative state of the parties, already fixed by a competent authority, and which could not be changed but by a superior judicial decree.

Under these circumstances, I conceive that the party claiming under Jean Gravier is still to be considered as the lawful possessor of the land in controversy, and that his title to the property, sanctioned as it is by the judgment of a Supreme Court of judicature, is to stand good against all the world, until a better is shown.

If I am correct in this position, the question now to be decided will be considerably narrowed; for there will remain only to be considered whether the United States have a better title to the contested alluvion than that which has been solemnly adjudged to be in Jean Gravier.

I have thought it necessary to make these preliminary observations, because Mr. Derbigny, in his opinion, has not appeared to view the subject in the same light, but has argued as much from what he conceives to be the weakness of Mr. Gravier's title, as from the strength of that which he endeavors to support, which I conceive to be contrary to all the rules which the law has wisely established for similar cases.

Then, as the claim of the United States appears only to rest on the prerogative which it is alleged they derive from the French kings to claim and have all alluvion lands, it seems that it will be sufficient for me to inquire into the grounds of that supposed prerogative, to examine whether it ever existed, and, if it did exist, whether it has become a prerogative of the United States; nevertheless, I will not confine myself to this single point, but I shall take and consider successively all the several grounds on which Mr. Derbigny has established his opinion in favor of the national claim.

Those grounds are five, and are stated by Mr. Derbigny himself in the following words:

1st. Alluvion on navigable rivers belonged to the King of France.

2d. The plantation bordering on the limits of the city of New Orleans was sold by the King of France in 1763, when the alluvion situated in front of the land was already in being.

3d. Between the alluvion and the land sold lay a royal road, the same that still exists, and a levee, both which were then, and have still remained, public property.

4th. The alluvion in question has never ceased to be a royal property, the enjoyment of which the French and Spanish Governments at all times left to the public, and on which they constantly hindered private individuals from encroaching.

5th. Neither Jean Gravier, nor those from whom he derived his title, ever were in possession of the alluvion; and Bertrand Gravier himself, at the time of his settling

* "It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the petitioner be quieted in his lawful enjoyment of the Batture or alluvion described in his petition, against the claims and pretensions of the defendants."

† "The title of Bertrand Gravier, the ancestor of the plaintiff, to the tract of land on which the faubourg St. Mary is situated, has not been disputed; but it has been contended that this tract was bounded by the highway. The court, however, are of opinion that, according to the evidence exhibited, and the general usage of the country, this tract of land was bounded by the river Mississippi. From an examination of the authorities, the court are of opinion that, according to the civil and Spanish laws, the right of alluvion is incident to land which is bounded by a navigable river, and that these laws must form the rule of decision in the present case."

a suburb in front of his plantation, declared that he had no claim to the alluvion.

I shall consider each of these positions separately.

FIRST POSITION OF MR. DERBIGNY.

"*Alluvions on navigable rivers belonged to the King.*"

Before we enter upon this subject we must take a cursory view of the different laws by which France was governed before the late revolution.

In the first place, there were a great variety of customs, which, like the common law of England, were founded on and grew out of the feudal system. There were the customs of provinces, of lesser districts, and even of single towns, all or most of which, in ancient times, had been feudal sovereignties. I have counted seventy-five of those customs, and I believe there were several more. Like the common law, they remained an oral and unwritten tradition until the year 1453, when Charles VII., by an edict which was carried into execution, ordered that they should all be committed to writing and reduced to a text. It is remarkable, that this was done about the same time when Littleton wrote his celebrated book of Tenures, which from its intrinsic merit, has by universal consent become as it were the text of the English customary law.

There were, however, some parts of France, particularly in the south, where lay the most ancient and most flourishing provinces of the Roman empire, in which there existed no such customs, except here and there in particular districts. Those provinces were governed by the Roman civil or imperial law, and were called on that account *Pays de droit écrit*, or countries governed by the written law, as the civil law was called in contradistinction to the customs, which, as has been observed, had been for a long while traditional.

In the *pays coutumiers*, or provinces where the customs prevailed, the lands were held by feudal tenure, and there the maxim prevailed, "*nulle terre sans seigneur*," no land without a feudal lord. In the other parts they continued to be held allodially, as they were under the Roman Emperors, that is, in full and absolute property, and without any kind of feudal subjection. This species of tenure was called in French by the expressive name of *franc aleu*, that is to say, free alluvion, or free tenure.

Paramount to these several codes were the edicts and ordinances of the successive sovereigns, duly registered in the courts of parliament, and whose authority extended all over the kingdom. These controlled the customs and the imperial law, as the acts of parliament in England control the decisions of the common law, which, with respect to them, is considered as *lex sub graviore lege*.

But in the same manner that the common law of England, notwithstanding this theoretical arrangement, has often controlled the parliamentary statutes while pretending only to expound them, so the civil law in France, in many instances, controlled as well the provincial customs as the edicts of the sovereigns. As it was taught in all the universities of the kingdom, while the knowledge of the edicts and customs could only be acquired by private reading or professional practice, all the lawyers throughout France necessarily became civilians, and the imperial code came to be considered as a supplementary law, which, from the acknowledged equity of its principle, was obligatory in all cases for which the customs and royal edicts had not expressly provided, and as the medium through which those customs and edicts in all doubtful cases were expounded and explained. The civil law, in short, was the common law of the land, and is frequently called *le droit commun* in the works of the most eminent writers.

Such were the laws by which the kingdom of France was governed, and the manner in which they operated. I shall speak in another place of the legislative system of the colonies. And now considering the subject merely as it is related to France proper, I shall examine how the law stood there with respect to the point in controversy.

On the subject of alluvions and other accessions of land by the receding of waters, the Roman law is very full, systematic, and clear. It is to be found in the 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d sections of the second book of the first title of the Institutes.

1. The 20th section, *De Alluvione*, defines alluvion land to be that which is produced by the imperceptible decrease of waters. It declares it to be, by the law of nations, *jure gentium*, the property of the owner of the adjacent ground.

2. The 21st § *De Vi Fluminis*, relates to land which, by the sudden violence or impetuosity of the waters of a river, is detached from one estate and joined to another. That is declared still to belong to the owner of the estate from which it was severed.

3. The 22d § *De Insulis*, relates to islands rising in the sea or in a river, and is not properly connected with our present purpose.

4. The 23d § *De Alveo*, relates to land which is formed by a river abandoning its bed entirely, and running into a new channel. Such land is declared to belong to the owners of the adjacent estates.

We subjoin the text of the two first and of the last of the above four sections, taken from Harris's Translation of the Institutes, page 7.*

These principles, previous to the making of the edicts which will be presently mentioned, were considered as the law throughout France, except in those places where the customs had expressly directed it otherwise.

On this, as on many other points, the customs were various. Some gave alluvions to the King; others to the feudal lords; some, as for instance the custom of Normandy, adopted the rules of the civil law; while others were entirely silent on the subject, and among these was the custom of Paris, which, as we shall see by and by, was the law of the colonies. The chasm was therefore supplied by the civil law, and hence we find that all the commentators on the custom (at least all that I have been able to see) lay down its principles on the subject of alluvions, as being law under the custom. Among those we distinguish Monsieur Dumoulin, whose name in France is equal in veneration to that of Lord Coke in England, and who, in 1539, published an excellent commentary on the feudal matters of the custom of Paris, and Monsieur Claude de Ferriere, professor of law in the university of Paris, who, more than a century afterwards, wrote another much esteemed commentary on the said custom. See the quotations in Mr. Livingston's "Address," page 31.

Such was the law understood to be in France, until Louis XIV. issued those three edicts of 1683, 1693, and 1710, which Mr. Derbigny has referred to in his opinion. Indeed he issued four, all nearly of the same tenor; the first of them, which Mr. Derbigny takes no notice of, was made in 1668, and is mentioned in 4th Denizart, 295, No. 8, under the word *rivière*. Four successive laws to the same effect, in the short period of forty-two years, show how unpopular those edicts were, and how difficult it was to carry them into execution, even in the reign of the all-powerful Louis. Denizart informs us, vol. 4, p. 295, No. 9, that they were modified with regard to Brittany and Languedoc, on the remonstrances of the states of those provinces, the only ones in France who enjoyed a popular representation. They were, in fact, merely fiscal edicts, the object of which was to provide pecuniary resources for the most arbitrary and the most extravagant King that France ever had, and no such edict can be found at any period antecedent or subsequent to the time when those were made. Mr. Derbigny has stated very correctly the preamble and a part of the enacting clause of the edict of 1693, on which he relies as being worded the most strongly in his favor; but he has omitted the concluding part, which shows, in the clearest manner, the intent and object for which the law was made. I shall state the whole in a few words.

The King, after declaring himself to be by the law of the realm (a law which had never been heard of before) the lawful owner of the bed of navigable rivers, and

* § 20. And further: that ground which a river hath added to your estate by alluvion (i. e. by an imperceptible increase) is properly acquired by you according to the law of nations. And that is said to be added by alluvion which is added in a manner which renders it impossible to judge how much ground is added in the space of each moment of time.

§ 21. But if the impetuosity of a river should sever any part of your estate, and adjoin it to that of your neighbor, it is certain that such part would still continue yours; but, if it should remain for a long time joined to the estate of your neighbor, and the trees which accompanied it shall have taken root in his ground, such trees seem, from the time of their taking root, to be gained and acquired to his estate.

§ 23. If a river, entirely forsaking its natural channel, hath begun to flow elsewhere, the first channel appertains to those who possess the land close to the banks of it, in proportion to the breadth of each man's estate next to such banks: and the new channel partakes of the nature of the river, and becomes public. And if, after some time, the river shall return to its former channel, the new channel commences to be the property of those who possess the lands contiguous to the banks of it.

consequently of all islands, mills, ferries, &c. *atterissemens* and *accroissemens* formed by the said rivers, declares that all the holders of *atterissemens*, *accroissemens*, *alluvions*, and islands, shall be quieted in their possessions, that is to say, those whose title is anterior to 1566, on paying into the treasury one year, and all others two years, of their income.*

It is plain, then, that the object of these edicts was not so much to settle or declare the law, as to supply the necessities of an extravagant King, by extorting a composition from the *bona fide* holders of property, which the existing law (notwithstanding what is said in the preambles of the edicts) clearly warranted to them. Hence they did not receive the willing assent of the nation; but were, as I shall presently show, the object of a constant struggle between the sovereign, or rather between the *fiscus*, or treasury, and the people.

In other respects, also, those edicts were most oppressive and arbitrary, and such as any other sovereign than Louis XIV. would hardly have ventured upon. For they were a direct violation of a well settled principle in the French law, to wit, that a possession of thirty years amounts to a prescription, and is a good bar against those claims of the crown, which are called *casual rights*, that is to say, those rights which accrue to the King by accident or chance, such as escheats and the like, unless before the expiration of the thirty years they have been annexed to the domain with the usual formalities. "Among us" (says Ferriere, the son of the one before mentioned, and who like him was professor of law in the university of Paris) "the estates of the domain which are incorporated with the crown are not subject to prescription. But those which are not so incorporated may be prescribed for by thirty years' possession. It is the same with *casual rights* or *profits*." † But the King, in that edict of 1693, on which Mr. Derbigny relies, does not appear to have respected any possession, however ancient, nor any title, however solemn, for even those who could show a title or a possession anterior to 1566, more than one hundred years before the publication of the first edict, no matter how far back such title or possession went, were obliged to compound with one year of their income.

Such are the principal features of these royal acts, on which the United States are called upon to found a claim to an estate which has been solemnly adjudged to a citizen by a decree of a competent court—acts, indeed, of the most tyrannical kind, and from which the mind of a free American shrinks with disgust.

The lawyers of France saw them in their proper light, and although they could not get rid of them altogether, as the King's edicts had undoubtedly in France the force and effect of laws, yet they gave them as strict a construction as they could possibly admit of.

It is to be observed that the word alluvion is not to be found in any of those edicts, except in that of 1693, nor even in that is it used in that part of the act in which the King states what is the law of the realm. The only words used are *crément* or *accroissement*, and *atterissement*, which being of a vague and uncertain meaning afford sufficient room for legal construction. Those were defined to mean, not *alluvions* properly so called, but those other species of *accessions* which are the subject of the 21st and 23d sections of Justinian's Institutes above mentioned. *Accroissement*, in the sense of the edicts, was defined to be land which is suddenly transported from one place to another by the violence of the waters of a river, and *atterissement* the land which is left uncovered when a river suddenly changes its bed altogether, and opens to itself an entire new channel.

"There is, then," says the younger Ferriere, in his commentaries on the 21st section of the Institutes, *De Vi Fluminis*, "a difference between an *alluvion* and an *accroissement*, made by the violence of the waters." After explaining that difference, and the reason thereof, he proceeds thus: "By our French law, when those *accroissemens* which have been made suddenly are considerable, it is pretended that they must belong to the King, as a kind of waif or derelict, which appears conformable to the royal ordinances by which the islands

* *Ceux qui ont rapporté des titres de propriété et possession avant le 1er Avril, 1566, en payant une année de revenu, ceux sans titre ni possession antérieure au 1er Avril, 1566, en payant deux années de revenu.* 4 Deniz, 285, No. 10, *verbo Rivière*.

† Parmi nous, les biens du domaine incorporés à la couronne sont imprescriptibles. Mais ceux qui n'y sont pas incorporés se prescrivent par trente ans. *Item, les droits et profits casuels.* 2 Ferriere on the Institutes, 184.

and *atterisements* which are found in navigable rivers belong to the King."²⁴

How unpalatable these edicts were to the French jurists appears sufficiently from the language of this writer, who states the King's claim to *accroissements*, in their narrow legal sense, as a mere pretension of the Government, which he, however, reluctantly acknowledges to be conformable to the royal ordinances.

Commenting on the 23d sect. of the Institutes, *De Alveo Fluminis*, this author proceeds to define the word *atterissement*.

"We call, in our French law, *atterissement* the channel and bed which a river has quitted. These belong to the King," &c.† In his Dictionary of Jurisprudence, verbo *Atterissement*, he says, [the channel and bed which a river has suddenly quitted—[tout d'un coup abandonné]. And it must be observed that he refers to, and is commenting on, a text of the Roman law, which relates only to the case of a river changing its bed altogether. Therefore there can be no doubt about his meaning.

But when he comes to speak of alluvions properly so called, when commenting on the 20th sect. of the Institutes, by which it will be remembered they are declared to belong to the owners of the adjacent soil, his language is as clear and full as it is short, and he states the French law, that is to say, the general practical law of the land, the *Jus Gallicum*, as contradistinguished from the Roman law on which he is commenting, and from particular customs, in these few words: "French law—the disposition of this section is observed among us."[†]

The expression of this professor is peculiarly remarkable, because he not only states his opinion of what the law ought to be, but his knowledge of what it is in practice. "The disposition of this article is observed among us."

Such, then, if we are to credit this eminent professor, was not only the opinion of the learned in France, at the time when he wrote these excellent Commentaries, which he published in the year 1768, just before the possession of Louisiana was delivered to the King of Spain, but the doctrine admitted and recognized by courts of justice. *Atterissement* and *accroissement* were given to the King, to satisfy the words of the edicts, but *alluvion*, properly so called, was held to belong to the subject.

On this point, that alluvions proper are not included within the legal meaning of the edict, as accessions belonging to the sovereign, but remain as they were at the civil law, except in districts where the customs had expressly provided otherwise, all the French authors of respectability, whose works I have had an opportunity to peruse, (one only excepted, Mr. Pothier, of whom I shall speak presently) fully and most unequivocally agree. Were I disposed to swell this opinion with names and quotations it might easily be done, but besides Ferriere, already quoted, I need only mention Denizart, Renousson, Guyot, Henrys, Argentré, and others, whose works are quoted or referred to in Mr. Livingston's Address, and to whose respectable names many others might be added of equal authority; the same doctrine is laid down in all the abridgments and dictionaries of the French law in that immense work, the Repertory, in Denizart's Collections, in Ferriere's Dictionary, and even in the Encyclopædia, which has been brought forward as an authority by Mr. Derbigny himself.

Let us now test this construction of the French jurists by the edicts themselves. None of them except one, that of 1693, make use any where of the word *alluvion*, a technical term of the common law of the land, which for ages had been known and used, and would have most obviously occurred to the framers of the edicts, had it been their intention to include it within them. There was no legal necessity, therefore, to force it by construction into statutes, which, from their nature and objects, were not such as to require to be liberally construed.

But it is said the word *alluvion* is expressly mentioned in the edict of 1693, and Mr. Derbigny has chosen it out of the four to support his argument. It would have been

²⁴ Il y a donc de la différence entre l'*alluvion* et l'*accroissement* fait par la violence des eaux. Par notre droit Français, quand ces accroissements qui se sont fait tout à coup sont considérables, on pretend qu'ils doivent appartenir au Roi comme une espèce d'épave; ce qui paraît conforme aux ordonnances royales, par lesquels les îles et *atterissements* qui se forment dans les grands fleuves appartiennent au Roi. 2 Ferriere on the Institutes, 52.

† *Droit Français*.—Nous appellons *atterissement* le canal et le lit que la rivière a d'un coup quitté. 2 Ferriere on the Institutes, 52.

† *Droit Français*.—La disposition de cette section est observée parmi nous. 2 Ferriere on Institutes 45.

more fair, and perhaps more correct, to have chosen the last of all, that of 1710, as the best and surest test of the intention of the Legislature. But we are willing to take the edict of 1693 as if it stood alone, and to examine in what manner the word *alluvion* is introduced into it.

It will be recollected that there are two distinct parts in this edict, the one by which it declares what things or rights the King is entitled to by the law of the land, in which the word *alluvion* is not contained, the other by which he calls on the holders of certain descriptions of property to come forward and compound with his treasury. Then reducing this edict to the most simple terms, it will in few words read thus: "I, (the King) am the lawful owner of all *accroissements* and *atterissements*. I am willing to quiet in their possessions such holders of *accroissements* *atterissements*, and alluvions, who shall come forward and compound with me."

Now, would it not be a forced construction to insert the words *alluvions* in the first member of this sentence; and making the King say "I am the lawful owner of all *alluvions*," when it appears most clearly that he has avoided saying it?

Nor is it necessary to do it, in order to give effect to the last member of the sentence, for the King might very justly and very legally compound with the holders of certain *alluvions* without claiming to be the lawful owner of all. For instance, in those provinces where the customs declared alluvions to be the property of the sovereign. There can be no doubt but that the word *alluvion* was inserted in the second branch of the edict to meet similar cases, and that it was left out of the first that it might not be applied to all cases of alluvion indiscriminately.

But when we consider that the framers of those edicts did not venture to make use of the word *alluvion* in the two first of those ordinances, that in the third they threw it in this loose manner, and in the fourth again left it out, we must conclude that the sense of the nation on this subject was well understood, and that great and powerful as he was, Louis XIV. thought he had gone far enough in asserting his right to *accroissements* and *atterissements*, and was content to leave his subjects in the enjoyment of their favorite right to *alluvions*.

I do not mean to say that in process of time the officers of the treasury did not endeavor, by a construction of the edicts similar to the one now attempted, to assert and enforce a claim in the sovereign to alluvions. The contrary fact is too well known. From time to time claims of that description were asserted, in some instances were submitted to, and in others resisted with various success. This struggle continued till some years before the revolution, when a celebrated case brought the point before a court of supreme judicature, by whom the controversy was solemnly decided in favor of the subject. When the Napoleon code, which on this subject has explicitly adopted the rules of the Roman law, was laid before the legislative body of France, M. Portalis, counsellor of state, addressed them in a speech in which he took a review of what had taken place in that country concerning the question of alluvions. An extract from his speech will throw considerable light upon the subject.

"This law;" the second title of the second book of the civil code, "puts an end to the great question of alluvions. It decides according to the principles of the Roman law. The principles of feudality had involved this matter in obscurity; it had been pretended that alluvions formed by navigable rivers belonged to the sovereign, and those formed by rivers not navigable to the feudal lords. The owners of adjacent estates were put aside by most of the customs.

"In the provinces governed by the Roman law, those owners had, however, maintained their rights, but it was attempted to despoil them thereof a few years before the revolution; the solemn reclamations of the late parliament of Bourdeaux on this subject are well known; that body repelled, with as much courage as learning, the attempts of the treasury, and the ambitious intrigues of some courtiers, to whom the treasury lent its name.

"It was settled at that period, that alluvions must belong to the riparian owner, according to this natural maxim, that the profit belongs to him who is exposed to suffer the damage, with which riparian propriety is threatened, more than any other.

"The feudal system has disappeared; it can, therefore, no longer present an obstacle to the rights of the riparian owners."^{**}

* "Le projet de la loi termine la grande question des alluvions, et décide conformément au droit Romain que l'alluvion, &c.

** "Les principes de la féodalité avaient obscurci cette matière ;

If this statement be correct, what can now signify the opinion of Mr. Pothier, on which Mr. Derbigny so much relies. Mr. Pothier is certainly a writer of great eminence, his opinions are entitled to considerable weight, and he lays it down in the most unqualified manner, that alluvions in France belonged to the King; but amidst such a struggle between the crown and the subject as has been shown to have existed, is it not naturally to be expected that some writer will be found to support the claim of royal prerogative? And if that writer should stand alone amidst a host of learned jurists, on what principle is his single opinion to prevail?

It may be, moreover, observed, that Mr. Pothier resided at Orleans, a district governed by a particular custom, which I have not now before me, but which possibly was one of that greatest number, which entirely excluded the riparious proprietor. If, by the custom of Orleans, alluvions were vested in the sovereign, a natural prejudice in favor of his own local law may have induced Mr. Pothier to extend its principles on the subject of alluvions to the whole kingdom. Thus a Mr. Bourjon, quoted by Denizart, maintained the opinion that the alluvions belonged to the lords of manors, and so, probably, it was by the custom of the country in which he lived. But, says Denizart, neither Mr. Bourjon's opinion, nor that of the authors which he quotes, are followed in practice. [See Mr. Livingston's address, page 49.]

But there must be an end to every discussion on this subject, since the law of France has been settled in this particular by the solemn decision of the parliament of Bordeaux, which Mr. Portalis mentions, and, as I am informed, by the parliament of Paris, to whom the case was referred for revision. And, although France at that time was no longer in possession of Louisiana, yet on the subject of a construction of a French law, the solemn opinion of a supreme bench of French judges is the best evidence that can be obtained; and the United States would hardly claim rights under a French edict which the French courts, construing the same edict, denied their own sovereign to possess.

I now proceed to Mr. Derbigny's second position.

SECOND POSITION OF MR. DERBIGNY.

"The plantation bordering on the limits of the City of New Orleans, was sold by the King of France in 1763, when the alluvion, situate in front of the land, was already in being."

The testimonial proofs of this fact, says Mr. Derbigny, are such as to leave no doubt. I have not seen nor heard the proofs on which Mr. Derbigny relies, but, however respectable his witnesses may be, and however pointedly they may speak, they are at least contradicted by the testimony of Mr. Laveau Trudeau, who, I understand, was surveyor general of the province of Louisiana, under the King of Spain, and is now recorder of the city of New Orleans. He says (see Mr. Livingston's Address, page 56,) "that he recollects that at the time of the sale of the Jesuits' property, (which was in that very year 1763,) vessels came to the levee opposite Madame Delor's, and that there was then no Batture from thence to the city."

On this point, then, taking together Mr. Livingston's and Mr. Derbigny's statements, it appears, not that the proof is perfectly clear on either side, but that there is contradictory testimony, which it is not my province to reconcile.

on avait été jusqu'à prétendre que les alluvions formées par les fleuves et les rivières appartenait au Prince, lorsqu'il s'agissait d'une rivière ou d'un fleuve navigable; ou au seigneur haut justicier, lorsqu'il s'agissait d'une rivière ou d'un fleuve non navigable. Les propriétaires riverains étaient entièrement écartés par la plus part des coutumes.

"Dans les pays du droit écrit, ces propriétaires s'étaient pourtant maintenus dans leurs droits, mais on voulut les en dépouiller peu d'années avant la révolution; et l'on connait à cet égard des réclamations solennelles de l'ancien parlement de Bourdeaux, qui repousa avec autant de lumières que de courage les entreprises du fisc et les intrigues ambitieuses de quelques courtisans, donc le fisc n'était que le prête nom.

"Il fut établi à cette époque, que les alluvions devaient appartenir au propriétaire riverain, par cette maxime naturelle, que le profit appartient à celui qui est exposé à souffrir le dommage, dont les propriétés riveraines sont menacées plus qu'aucune autre.

"Le système féodal a disparu; conséquemment, il ne peut plus faire obstacle au droit des riverains."—3me Code Civil, avec les Discours, &c. 49.

But I am willing, for the sake of argument, to take the fact for granted, that there existed a Batture or alluvion in the year 1763. The question then only is, what inference is to be drawn from it?

I take Mr. Derbigny's inference to be, though rather obscurely expressed, that if that Batture or alluvion existed in the year 1763, while the King of France was in possession of Louisiana, his title in it became vested under the edicts above mentioned.*

There can be no doubt that if there existed an alluvion near New Orleans in the year 1763, and if the King of France was entitled by law to all alluvions there, that his title was vested from the moment that an alluvion came to exist, liable, however, to be defeated, as we have already shown, by an adverse possession of thirty years, unless within that time the property should be annexed to the domains of the crown by a judicial proceeding in nature of our inquest of office.

But Mr. Derbigny takes it here for granted, that his first proposition is incontestable, the contrary of which I hope I have sufficiently shown. And were it even otherwise, I think it was not sufficient for Mr. Derbigny to have shown that the King was entitled to the alluvions of navigable rivers in France; he ought to have proved also that he had a right to them in Louisiana. For, because a certain law may exist in the mother country, it does not necessarily follow that it is in force in the colonies or in a particular colony. Many of the statutes of Great Britain have never been considered as in force here, merely because they were not suited to our colonial situation. "It has been held," says Blackstone, "that if an uninhabited country be discovered and planted by English subjects, all the English laws then in being, which are the birth-right of every subject, are immediately there in force. But this must be understood with many and very great restrictions. Such colonists carry with them only so much of English law as is applicable to their own situation, and the condition of an infant colony; such, for instance, as the general rules of inheritance and of protection from personal injuries."—1 Blackst. Com. 107.

This principle is very reasonable; it is founded on the plain dictates of common sense and natural justice. And as Mr. Derbigny will not deny that the French are a sensible and intelligent nation, he must also presume that they have not excluded common sense from their colonial legislation.

The custom of Paris, it is well known, is the general law of the French colonies. But it does not follow that every part of that custom is actually in force there; those parts which are inapplicable to the situation of each colony necessarily lose their power. Mr. Moreau de St. Mery tells us so expressly. He collected before the late revolution all the law of St. Domingo in six quarto volumes, and when he comes to the custom of Paris, he tells his readers that as it is easy to be procured with excellent commentaries, he thinks it needless to insert it at large; but, continues he, *I shall speak elsewhere of the dispositions of that custom, which are inapplicable to the colonies.*†

So the general laws and ordinances of the kingdom of France are also the law of the French colonies, but this is, as Blackstone says, to be understood "*with many and very great restrictions.*" The same reason which applies this principle to the custom of Paris will apply it likewise to the ordinances of the Kings; this is too clear to need illustration.

But it will, perhaps, be expected that we should prove the negative proposition that the edicts in question were not in force in the French colonies. It is always a difficult task to prove a negative; we shall, however, attempt it.

1st. It is a well known fact, that the feudal system was not known nor exercised in any of the French colonies except Canada. Those parts of the custom of Paris which Mr. de St. Mery tells us were inapplicable to the situation of the West India colonies, were undoubtedly those parts which were connected with feudality, though as that gentleman never completed the original plan of his work, he has not explained himself in this particular. In Louisiana every body knows that feudality never was established. "There are," says the author of the com-

* Mr. Derbigny's words are: "Therefore, considering that Batture as an alluvion formed on a navigable river, without reference to any other circumstance, we may apply to it the expressions of the royal edicts above cited, and the authority of Pothier, to establish that alluvion, or accretion, belonged to the King of France."

† "Nous parlerons ailleurs des dispositions de cette coutume, qui sont inapplicables aux colonies." 1 St. Mery, 11.

munications which the President laid before Congress with his message of the 21st October, 1803, "there are (in Louisiana) no feudal rights nor noblesse."

Now if, as Mr. Portalis tells us, the pretensions of Louis XIV. to alluvions were feudal claims or rights, and if no feudal rights ever existed in Louisiana, it follows, in my opinion, that claims or rights of that description were excluded.

"By the law of my kingdom," says Louis XIV. "I am entitled to such rights;" that is, as Mr. Portalis explains it, by the feudal law, which is the law of my kingdom: but if the feudal law was not the law of Louisiana, the King could claim no such rights there.

2d. Mr. Moreau de St. Mery has inserted in his collection, which I have already mentioned, not only the laws and ordinances peculiarly relating to the colony of St. Domingo, but the edicts and general ordinances of France, which, at the time when he wrote, (after Canada had ceased to belong to that kingdom,) were considered as being in force in the French colonies, generally beginning with the year 1550, (long before Louisiana or St. Domingo began to be settled by the French,) down to the year 1785. But in that extensive collection no mention is made, and no trace whatever is found of any of the edicts in question: they would undoubtedly have been inserted in the work, had they been considered as a part of the law of the colonies.

3d. When Louis XV., or rather the regent in his name, in 1717, granted Louisiana to the *Compagnie d'Occident*, he gave it to them (art. 5) in full property and dominion (*en toute propriété, seigneurie, et justice*,) not reserving to himself any rights or duties, (*aucuns droits ni devoirs*;) except fidelity and liege homage, which are the duties which every subject owes to his sovereign. The company kept it until 1731, when they gave it back to the King; 1 Valin, 408. During that period, at least, he enjoyed no feudal rights whatever in that colony, and the edicts in question could not be in force there.

4th. By the 8th article of the same charter, Louis XV. authorized the West India Company to grant the lands in Louisiana in such manner as they should think proper, even to be held *in franc aleu*, or *allodium*,* that is, as Blackstone defines it, "by a tenure wholly independent, and held of no superior at all." 2 Blackst. Com. 47. "A kind of tenure," says the same author, "which is property in the highest degree, and of which the owner is said to be seized absolutely in his own demesne." Ibid. 105. "A tenure which existed in the roman provinces before the feudal system was introduced there." Ibid. 47. And lastly, "a tenure not known in England, because all lands there are held mediately or immediately of the King."† Ibid. 60, 105. The Company held the province under this charter from 1717 to 1731, a period of fourteen years, and I believe it was held before that on the same terms by former grantees. During that time they must have granted a great proportion of the lands of the province, particularly on the banks of the Mississippi, where the settlements were first made, and it does not appear that any of the lands which they sold, or gave away, were granted otherwise than allodially, as those which they granted in one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six to the Jesuits, under which title we are seized, confessedly were.‡ If so, the very terms of all the ancient grants, under which the inhabitants hold, excluded feudal rights of every kind, and consequently excluded the feudal right of alluvion, if such existed. It will be recollected that Mr. Portalis expressly states that the inhabitants of those parts of France which were governed by the Roman law, and where lands of course were held in *allodium* or *franc aleu*, maintained their rights to alluvions against the attempts of the officers of the treasury to enforce the King's pretensions among them. Because, undoubtedly, it was considered that it is the very nature and essence of allodium, not to be subject to any feudal rights or claims of any description.

5th. It does not appear, that the edicts in question, or any of them, were ever enforced, or attempted to be enforced in Louisiana, or that either the French or Spanish Governments ever claimed a right to have the

alluvions of the Mississippi. I leave the case of this Batture out of the question, because I shall speak of it in its proper place. But it does not appear that any other person except John Gravier, or those claiming under him, were ever molested or disturbed in the enjoyment of an alluvion.

6th. No reservation of a right of alluvion appears to have been made in any of the French grants, although it is well known that they are very particular in all their writings, and particularly in the grants of their Government, in expressing whatever they wish to be reserved. The St. Domingo grants that I have seen are full of conditions and reservations. Mr. Derbigny himself states, under his third head, page 42, that the royal grants of land in Louisiana were drawn up in the same careful manner; "those grants," says he, "expressed that the grantee was to fulfil certain conditions, and amongst others, that of making a public road on his land." It is probable that the alluvion right would have been expressly reserved had it existed.

If I have sufficiently proved, that the edicts in question were no part of the law of Louisiana, it is of no consequence whatever whether there was or not an alluvion in the year 1763. But the fact does not appear proved, or, if proved, is contradicted by other testimony.

Unless, however, it is clearly proved that there existed a Batture, or alluvion, at that period, or, at least, at the time when Spain took possession of the country and promulgated the Spanish laws, which was in the year 1769, all the arguments drawn from the French law must fall to the ground, and the Spanish alone becomes the rule of decision; and as it is admitted that, by the Spanish law, there is no such right of alluvion in the sovereign as is now claimed, there is an end to the whole controversy.

But I shall proceed to consider the case on the supposition that a Batture existed and that the law of Louisiana, as it was previous to 1769, is to be the rule of decision.

THIRD POSITION OF MR. DERBIGNY.

"That between the alluvion and the land lay a royal road, the same that still exists, and a levee, both of which were then, and have still remained, public property."

Before I proceed to observe on this third position, I must take notice of an authority which Mr. Derbigny has referred to under the first head of his argument, the examination of which will, I think, properly introduce the discussion of the point now before us.

Mr. Derbigny, presuming that Mr. Denizart was the only French author whose opinion was contrary to that of Mr. Pothier, on the subject of the right to alluvions, and not attending to the host of respectable writers who all have maintained the same ground with Mr. Denizart, while Mr. Pothier appears to have stood alone on his side of the question, thought that he could reconcile the opposite opinions of these two writers by a loose dictum of Mr. Lerasle, one of the compilers of the French Encyclopædia.

This Mr. Lerasle, of whom nothing is known but that he was hired by the booksellers to compile the legal section of the new Encyclopædia, and who, of course, is a very unfit person to reconcile two such men as Mr. Ferriere and Mr. Pothier, merely says: "That alluvions by the law of France belong to the owners of the adjacent estates, when such estates are immediately bounded by the river, but if they have for their boundary an intervening causeway or road, then the alluvions belong to the King."

In the first place it cannot be denied that if an estate be not immediately bounded by the river, but by something else lying between the estate and the river, whether that something be a causeway, a road, or any other modification of real property, the alluvions cannot belong to the owner of the estate, because it is not adjacent to the river, and he is not then what the law calls a *riparious proprietor*.

Secondly. If the intervening causeway or road is public property and belongs to the sovereign, it is clear also that the sovereign is alone entitled to the alluvions, not by virtue of any edict or prerogative, but simply because his property, the causeway or road, lies contiguous to river, and therefore he is, in fact, the *riparious owner*. Thus, on the banks of the Loire, in France, there is a royal levee or embankment, which serves also as a public road. The soil on which the levee is made belongs to the sovereign, it was raised and is kept in repair at the public expense. Those, therefore, whose estates lie contiguous to it have no right to claim the alluvions of the

*"Pourvu la dite compagnie aliéner les terres de ce concession; même les accorder en franc aleu, sans justice ni seigneurie."—West India Comp. Charter, art. 8.

†This allodial property no subject in England has, it being a received and now undeniable principle in the law, that all the lands in England are held mediately or immediately of the King.

‡See the proceedings on the sales of the Jesuits' land, in Mr. Livingston's Address, page 53.

river, from which their property is separated by that fine monument of human industry. But if, on the contrary, a man possesses property lying on the banks of a river, under the obligation of keeping a public road open as near as possible to the water side, such obligation does not take away from him his right of property in the soil through which the road is made to pass; it is only a charge or servitude upon his estate, and however the public may have a right to the use of the road, the property can never be said to be out of him. Thus, by the French ordinance of 1669, the owners of lands bordering on navigable rivers are obliged to leave open, along the banks, the width of twenty-four feet at least for a royal road and draught of horses, and they are forbidden to plant trees or fence in their property nearer to the bank than thirty feet on the side on which the boats are hauled or drawn, and ten feet on the other side, under the penalty of a fine of five thousand livres, and confiscation of the trees or enclosures.*

It is clear that this law considers the property of the soil of the road to be in the owner of the riparious estate; otherwise, it would not have directed, in case of contravention, the confiscation of the trees which should be planted on the said road; trees, while in the ground, being considered in France, as well as in England and America, as immovable or real property, and as a part of the soil in which they grow. And, again, if the obligation to make such a road had been considered as vesting the soil of it in the King or Government, there would have been an end in France to the question concerning alluvions, because, as there must be such a road all along the banks on each side of every navigable river, the property of the soil of those roads being in the King the alluvions would have followed of course, as there would not have been in France any riparious owner but the monarch himself.

Mr. Derbigny has been well aware of this distinction; for he does not rest his argument on the mere fact of there being a royal road and levee, but he adds that the said road and levee were, and continued to be, public property. Neither does he pretend that this property was vested in the sovereign by virtue of a general law, applying to every estate bordering on the Mississippi, nor by virtue of a general clause inserted in all the patents for similar estates; but by virtue of what he conceives to be an implied reservation in the deed which was made of the Jesuits' land to the person or persons through whom the Gravers became seized of the property. This is what we are going to consider.

In the first place, it is admitted by Mr. Derbigny that there was in Louisiana, probably from the first settlement of the colony, either a law or a usage, similar in substance or in effect to the French edict of 1669, above mentioned, by which the proprietors on the river side were obliged to open a public road near the river, and that that obligation was expressed as a condition in all the grants of land bordering on the Mississippi. In addition to that, each landholder was bound to raise an embankment or levee to prevent inundations, and to keep both the levee and the road in repair. Whether these obligations were imposed by custom, or by a positive written law, is indifferent, because such a general and ancient custom must have been equally binding on the inhabitants as a statute or ordinance would have been.

It is probable that the idea was taken from the French ordinance, or, perhaps, that the ordinance itself was extended in practice to the colony of Louisiana, with such modifications as were considered to be suited to the localities.

However this may be, nothing can be clearer than that the King of France did not reserve to himself the soil of the road, which the proprietors of land on the Mississippi were obliged to open and keep in repair on their estates. The very circumstances of their being obliged to repair the road as well as the levee or bank, is a proof that the soil was considered as their property; and it is in proof, from Mr. Derbigny's own acknowledgment, (see his printed opinion, page 42,) that the holders of land would sometimes stop up the old road and open a new one, "for," says he, "provided there were a road convenient to the river, the grantee fulfilled his promise."

* "Les propriétaires des héritages aboutissants aux rivières navigables doivent de long des bords vingt-quatre pieds de place au moins en largeur, pour chemin royal et trait de chevaux; sans qu'ils puissent planter arbres, ni clôture ou haye plus près que trente pieds du côté ou les bateaux se tirent, et dix pieds de l'autre bord, à peine de cinq mille livres d'amende, confiscation des arbres, &c. C'est la disposition de l'article 7, du titre 23 de l'ordonnance de 1669." 4 Deniz. 296, No 13 *verbo Rivière*.

The original grants, therefore, contained only a promise or covenant on the part of the grantees, that a road should be kept open near the water on the premises, not a reservation by the King of any part of the soil for that purpose.

If the King, or the West India Company, who were his grantees of the whole province, made no such reservations in their concessions or grants, it follows that the estates of the original proprietors of land on the Mississippi were bounded by the river and extended quite to its banks. This is not denied by Mr. Derbigny, neither does he deny that the property now covered by the suburb St. Mary, while held by the Jesuits, under the grant made to them by the West India Company, had the same boundary with other estates held under similar grants, that is to say, that it was bounded by the river.

But, in the year 1763; the order of Jesuits having been abolished in France, a judicial proceeding was instituted at New Orleans, in the Supreme Court of the province, for the purpose of condemning their estates as confiscated to the crown. It appears, by the authentic documents which are inserted in Mr. Livingston's Address, appendix, Nos. 1 and 3, that this proceeding was instituted on the petition of the King's attorney, [*sur la réquête du procureur général du roi,*] and that on the 9th of July 1763, the court pronounced an *arrêt*, or decree, by which they ordered all the estate and property, real and personal, [*tous les biens, meubles et immubles,*] which belonged to the Jesuits, to be judicially sold [*judiciairement vendus.*] The sale was not, as with us, made out of court by a ministerial officer, but at the bar of the said court, in the presence of one of the judges thereof, and of the King's attorney, before whom the property was put up for sale by the court crier, the bids received and recorded, and the adjudication decreed to the highest bidder; and this decree of adjudication became the purchaser's title, without any other deed or conveyance being required.

The decree, therefore, which declared the Jesuits' property to be confiscated, and ordered the sale thereof, made no kind of exception or reservation, but all their property and estate, real and personal, was directed to be sold to the highest bidder.

This circumstance is particularly mentioned, because it is well known to all those who are conversant in the French system of law, that the attorney general, who was the mover of these proceedings, and who was present throughout the whole transaction, is officially bound, in all cases, to take notice of, and to preserve the rights of the sovereign, wherever they may be concerned. It is more than presumable, that if it had been the intention of the government to have reserved to itself the soil of the road in question, he would have taken care to have had that reservation expressly inserted in the decree. For that soil, it must be again observed, was part of the property of the Jesuits, and unless specially excepted, must be taken to have been ordered to be sold with the remainder of their estate.

Let us now see how this decree was carried into execution.

After the said decree, directing the sale of the Jesuits' property, had been given, the surveyor general was ordered to inspect all the titles, deeds, and papers of that order, and to survey their lands, and, in the report or return which the said surveyor made of his proceedings under the said order, he stated, "that, according to the said title, deeds, papers, plan and official surveys, he had found that the said land ought to contain thirty-two arpents of front on the river St. Louis." [*trente-deux arpents de face sur le fleuve St. Louis.*] See the official copy of the said report now before me; and see Mr. Livingston's Address, page 44.

This survey was made on the 14th and returned on the 22d July, 1763, after which the court proceeded to the sale of the property in six different lots: and in the decree of adjudication of each lot, the property sold was described as follows:

"A piece of land having — arpents in front, on the usual depth of forty arpents, situate on the other side of the river, with its *circumstances** and dependencies, without retaining or reserving any thing from top to bottom, such as the whole now is and exists."†

* This word is very material; it means, says Ferrière, Dictionnaire de Droit, *hoc verbo*, all that is *adjacent* or *accessory* to a house or a piece of land, *tout ce qui est adjacent ou accessoire à une maison, à une terre, ou à une seigneurie*. The word *adjacent* is synonymous to *contiguous*, and the word *accessory*, from the Latin *accedere*, to approach, means the same thing.

† "Une terre ayant — arpents de face sur la profondeur ordinaire de 40 arpents, située de l'autre bord du fleuve, cir-

This decree recited that the sale was made in pursuance of the prior decree of the same court, directing the sale of all the real and personal property of the Jesuits.

Mr. Derbigny now pretends, that, under these proceedings the whole of the front of the Jesuits' property was not sold, but that there was an implied reservation of the road and levee, and the following are his arguments:

First. That the reservation must be understood, because, in the report of survey above mentioned, and in the decree of adjudication, the river is not expressly called for as the boundary of the land.

Our answer is, that the front boundary of this estate is described precisely in the same manner as the front boundary of all other lands, bounded by the river, used to be in the colony of Louisiana.

We have the testimony of Mr. Lafon, now deputy surveyor of the United States for the county of Orleans, and of the two Messrs. Trudeau, that they have never seen any concession or grant, either under the French or Spanish Governments, which was not bounded by the river itself, and that all those concessions or grants, in order to designate such boundary, use these expressions: so many acres in front, [*de face,*] or so many acres of front to the river," [*face au fleuve.*]

Now it happens precisely that this decree of adjudication uses the very words, "so many acres in front," [*de face,*] while the report of survey on which it is founded makes use of the still more pointed expression of "front on the river;" [*face au fleuve*] and the prior decree, which is the foundation of the whole, designates all the property of the Jesuits as the object of the sale.

It is true, that none of these expressions convey, in common parlance, the precise idea that the land is immediately bounded by the water's edge, but it is true that they do not negative that idea, and as they appear to be technical expressions which have been used in all grants, and the effect of which have ever been to convey the property in the land quite to the margin of the river, I do not see any reason why they should be denied here the legal meaning and effect which they have received and are to receive in all other cases.

Mr. Derbigny criticises on the verbal meaning of these words, and takes great pains to prove that because a plantation is said to have its front on the river, it does not necessarily follow that it has the river for its actual boundary. I am not prepared to enter into this discussion, but as this is not a question of grammatical criticism, the words which are commonly used in legal proceedings must be taken to have a fixed technical meaning, even though they should, in common parlance, negative the very idea of the effect which the law gives them. The only question to be asked is, what effect does the law give to these words in all other cases? and the answer must apply to the case before us, unless there should be something peculiar in it to distinguish it from all others.

Mr. Derbigny, however, thinks that he has found such a distinguishing peculiarity in this case. He tells us that there is a great difference between a free grant or concession and a sale. That when this property was originally granted by the Government of France, it was wild and uncultivated land, but that at the time of the sale under the decree, it had become valuable by the industry of man, and that there was then on it both a road and a levee. This is certainly true, but what does it prove? why, that when this land was wild and uncultivated, the King gave it away, and that now that it has become of value, he no longer gives it, but sells it for a valuable consideration. But it has absolutely nothing to do with the construction of a technical expression in the deed of sale.

Mr. Derbigny does not pretend to say that there existed at that time a valuable alluvion, and that as it is not expressly mentioned in the deed, it must be presumed to have been reserved. Were it even so, this consequence would by no means follow, but far from there being then a valuable alluvion, it is left in doubt at least whether there was any alluvion at all. And as to the value of such property, it is a well known fact that these alluvion lands were absolutely worth nothing until after the cession. American industry and American enterprise set a value upon them, without which this controversy never would have taken place.

Secondly. Mr. Derbigny observes that there is no condition expressed in this deed of sale imposing on the purchaser the duty of keeping the road in repair, that,

constances et dependances, sans en rien reserver ni retenir, de fond en comble; tel et ainsi que le tout se poursuit et comporte."

therefore, the soil of it must be presumed to have been reserved, for, says he, it would otherwise follow, that the purchaser might convert that road to his private use, without being obliged to supply another in the place of it.

I answer, that this consequence would by no means follow, for, although the deed does not expressly impose such a condition on the purchaser, yet the law clearly does, and as he took the Jesuits' property as the Jesuits had it, and with an express reference to their title contained and specified in the return of survey, he, therefore, undoubtedly took it charged with all the burdens which had been imposed upon them. That it was so understood in Louisiana, under the Spanish Government clearly appears from the Baron de Carondelet's letter to Mr. Gravier, of the 10th of March, 1794, in which he gives him orders to repair the levee, and commends his former punctuality.

The last argument of Mr. Derbigny, which I shall take notice of under this head, is a criticism on some expressions contained in the return of warrant of survey, above mentioned, from which he would infer an intended reservation of the soil of the road and levee.

It will be recollected that the surveyor general expressly says, that having examined the evidence of the title of the Jesuits, he found that they ought to have thirty-two arpents of front on the Mississippi; after stating thus much, instead, as is usual with us, of giving in a short description of the premises, the result of his survey, he proceeds, according to the French custom, to give an exact account of the mechanical operations by means of which he performed the survey which he was directed to make, and, in the course of his relation, he says: that, having examined the title deeds, &c., he began his operations, and drove in a stake at the distance of six toises five feet from the middle of the levee, from whence he took and measured the different courses. Mr. Derbigny pretends that this was done for the purpose of designating the front boundary of the estate, and therefore, that it did not extend further towards the river than the place where the stake was driven in.

But Mr. Lafon and Mr. Charles Trudeau both inform us that this mode of operating never was intended to designate the boundary of the plantation on the side of the river; and that the usual manner of measuring such plantations, is by drawing a parallel line, as near as possible to the river, or by a perpendicular one on the sides, but that this line never designates the front limits of the plantation. And that the landmarks which are placed in the beginnings of the said lines are intended only to show the directions which those lines ought to have. See Mr. Livingston's Address, page 56.

This matter being thus explained, every argument drawn from it in favor of the United States' claim must fall to the ground.

FOURTH POSITION OF MR. DERBIGNY.

"The alluvion in question has never ceased to be a royal property, the enjoyment of which the French and Spanish Governments at all times left to the public, and on which they constantly hindered private persons from encroaching."

This proposition is afterwards stated by Mr. Derbigny in other terms, to wit:

"That the Batture never ceased to be considered as a part of the royal demesne, and that, to the time of the retrocession, the King of Spain never ceased to act as its proprietor."

I shall proceed to consider the allegations, and test them by the facts that are in proof before me.

If the Batture has never ceased to be a part of the royal demesne, there must exist some decree of a court of justice, or at least some edict, or other public act, annexing it to the property of the crown. We have already shown that, by the French law, if there be no such formal annexation, the right of the King to such casual accessions of property are barred by an adverse possession of thirty years. If, then, it had been the intention of the Government that the alluvions of the Mississippi should be considered as public property, some such act would, it seems, have been necessary, if not to comply with the law, at least to give notice to the inhabitants. We do not, however, merely rely as to this point on the general law of France, but on an edict made expressly for the colonies which is much more pointed, and which appears to leave no kind of doubt on the subject. We refer to an ordinance of Louis XV. made on the 17th of July, 1743, while Louisiana was fully in the possession and under the dominion of France. This ordinance is entitled "A declaration of the King con-

cerning grants of land in the French colonies," and is to be found at large in Mr. St. Mery's collection, vol. 3, page 745. By the 5th article of this ordinance, it is expressly provided that all annexations of property to the domain of the crown, which shall not be judicially decreed, shall be null and void, and of no effect.*

This ordinance appears to have been made for the purpose of protecting the subject in colonies so distant from the seat of Government, and to prevent their being deprived of their property by acts of arbitrary power. I may, therefore, with propriety ask of those who support the claims of the United States, to produce the judicial act or decree by which these alluvions, or any part thereof, have been declared to be annexed to the demesnes of the crown.

Those who are not intimately acquainted with the details of the organization of the Government of France and its colonies previous to the late revolution, may perhaps imagine that those edicts were a mere dead letter, and that arbitrary acts supplied the place of law in almost every case. But let it be recollected that although the order of Jesuits had been abolished in France, and their property declared to be confiscated, yet the Government of Louisiana did not venture to proceed to the sales of their estates in that province, without having previously instituted a regular suit, and obtained a formal decree from the highest judicial tribunal in the colony.

The only governmental acts which are adduced in support of the allegation that the Batture never ceased to be considered as a part of the demesne of the crown, are a proclamation of the Governor of Louisiana, issued in, or subsequent to, 1794, by which he ordered certain buildings to be pulled down which strangers had erected on that spot, and the repairs which about that time he caused to be made to the levee after Mr. Gravier had refused to repair it himself. But these facts, even admitting them to be true in their greatest extent, and without any possible qualification, are very far from proving Mr. Derbigny's broad proposition, that the Batture never ceased to be considered as royal property, for at any rate a single act of power can never be considered as an evidence of title, but the very circumstance under which this was done proves the contrary; for if the Batture had always been considered as public property, there was no necessity for the Governor's applying to Mr. Gravier to repair the levee in the first instance, which was an acknowledgment of his right of property. But it is not all; we have it in proof from the testimony of Messrs. Larocche and Segur (see Mr. Livingston's Address, page 58) that Segur having contracted with the Baron de Carondelet, the same Governor who issued the proclamation, for the supply of masts for the royal navy, and having requested him to point out a place where he could deposit the said masts, the Baron directed him to ask Gravier's permission to lay them on his Batture.

Let these facts, then, which appear to have all happened about the same time, be taken together, as they ought to be, and let any one say whether they support the proposition which Mr. Derbigny lays down in so broad and so unqualified a manner. Nay, the Governor's acknowledgment of Mr. Gravier's right to the Batture, which is in direct proof by his written order to him to repair the levee, leads us necessarily to the conclusion that the proclamation ordering the buildings to be thrown down (the text of which we are not in possession of) was dictated from some considerations of local police, and was not at all meant as an assertion of the title of the Government to the property in question.

I shall say nothing of the answer of the auditor Vidal to the person who applied to him to establish a brick-kiln on the Batture, "go tell the Governor that it is impossible, for this Batture is by law public property," or words to that effect; such a loose expression, perhaps not accurately recollected, and at any rate a mere extra-judicial dictum of an auditor, cannot be considered as legal evidence of title in the Spanish Government; this effect could at most be produced by his judicial opinion, reported in due form to the Governor, and confirmed by him in his supreme judicial capacity. But this would be precisely such a document as we call for; and which has not yet been, and I verily believe will never be, exhibited.

How comes it, if the Batture in question never ceased to be considered as part of the royal demesne, and if the King of Spain, in the language of Mr. Derbigny, never

ceased to exercise acts of ownership over it, that this long established and long exercised right of the Spanish Government was until very lately unknown to every person in the province, and even to the corporation of New Orleans itself? For when that body was contending with Mr. Gravier before the Supreme Court of the territory for the possession of that property, they did not claim as bailiffs of the United States, or as their tenants at will or at sufferance, but they claimed in their own corporate right, and as far as I can judge from the formal pleadings and notes of the arguments, which I have had before me, the claim of the United States was not once mentioned while that cause was pending.

It is true that, after the court had delivered their final judgment against the corporation of New Orleans, a motion was made for a new trial, on the ground that the United States were entitled to the property; which motion, I am informed, the court refused to grant. But this appears clearly to have been an after thought, suggested by the ingenuity of the learned counsel; for it is evident, that if, as Mr. Derbigny asserts, the Batture had never ceased to be a part of the King of Spain's domain, and if the King had never ceased to act as its proprietor, the notoriety of that fact would have been such at New Orleans that the Governor, the court, or the district attorney, at least, would have heard of it, and the corporation would not have been suffered to prefer their claim in their own name, without any notice being taken of so notorious a right in the General Government.

The officers of the Government of Spain appear to have been equally ignorant of it: for it is in proof, from authentic documents which I have perused, that, in the year 1794, Mr. Gravier sold various parcels of the Batture in question by several notarial acts passed before Mr. Pedesclaux, notary public, who, I am told, was also at that time secretary to the Government.

Those who are acquainted with the nature and duty of the office of a notary at the civil law and of the law of France and Spain on the subject, know very well that those officers not only attest the deeds which are executed before them, but that they draw them up entirely, according to the instructions of the parties, and that they are personally responsible, under severe penalties, that the instruments which they so draw up and attest do not contain any thing contrary to law, to religion, to morality, or to the interest of the sovereign. *Code* 1, 2, 14, 3, *1st Ferricre's Parfait Notaire*, 56.

Now, in this state of things, would a notary—would a Secretary to the Government, have lent his assistance to the sale, by one man to another, of property which not only did not belong to the vendor, but which notoriously belonged to the King himself, who, according to Mr. Derbigny, never ceased to be exercising acts of ownership over it; acts to which the notary, in his capacity of secretary, must necessarily have been privy, and the evidences of the King's right must have been lodged in his office, if any where?

With these observations, I shall take leave of this fourth point.

FIFTH POSITION OF MR. DERBIGNY.

"Neither Jean Gravier, nor those from whom he derived his title, ever were in possession of the alluvion; and Bertrand Gravier himself, at the time of settling a suburb in front of his plantation, declared that he had no claim to the alluvion."

This allegation divides itself into two distinct propositions: the first, that Mr. Gravier never had possession of the Batture; the second, that, if he had, he afterwards abandoned or gave up his right.

As to the first point we say, that even if nothing more appeared, Mr. Gravier must be considered to have had precisely the same possession of his Batture that the other owners of land on the Mississippi had of theirs; if in point of law it was to be considered as a part of his estate, it was not necessary that he should build a house, or erect improvements on every spot of his land, in order to be considered in the actual possession of it.

But we do not rely merely on constructive possession, because it is in proof that Mr. Gravier was ordered by the Governor to repair the levee, that the same Governor directed his permission to be asked for laying masts on that identical spot, and that, in the year 1794, he sold several parcels of that same alluvion land, and reserved a right out of others to dig earth and sand, all which acts are incompatible with the idea of his being out of possession.

* "Art. 5. Déclarons nulles et de nul effet toutes concessions qui ne seront pas faites conjointement par le Gouverneur et l'Intendant, comme aussi toutes réunions qui ne seront pas prononcées."

And lastly, we consider this point as finally decided by the sentence of the Superior Court in the case of 'Gravier vs. the Corporation,' the court having decreed that he should be quieted in his lawful possession of the Batture: if this judgment is not conclusive against all the world, as to the fact of possession by Gravier, it is at least the strongest evidence of it that can possibly be adduced. I proceed to the second point.

It is pretended that Mr. Gravier has abandoned his claim to the Batture: now, if he had no lawful claim to it, his abandonment is not necessary to make out the title of the United States, or of any other person who had a real right to that property; but if he had, I should think, that it would require something more than evidence of some hasty words or of a loose conversation to divest his property out of him.

The facts appear to be these: Mr. Gravier having laid out the front of his plantation into a suburb, and the lots being all or mostly sold and built upon, was directed or asked to repair the levee, being considered as being still the owner of the alluvion, as in fact he was, not having legally parted with it. At that time the Batture was considered as of little or no value, and Mr. Gravier permitted the inhabitants of New Orleans to make use of it for various purposes. To that order or request he is said to have replied, that as he had sold the faubourg he had nothing to do with the Batture, and that he would not repair the levee, or words to that effect: the expressions stated by Mr. Derbigny are, that having sold the faubourg he considered himself as discharged from the duty of repairing.

I can see nothing in these words that amount to an abandonment of Mr. Gravier's right of property in the Batture. If the corporation, by his permission or sufferance, made use of it, and exclusively derived all the benefit from it, it was natural for Mr. Gravier to expect, that while they continued to enjoy that benefit they should be at the trouble and expense of the repairs. For, *qui sentit commodum, sentire debet et onus*. This appears to me to be the most natural, and I think the only probable, interpretation of the words which are said to have been spoken by Mr. Gravier, if there is no misconception or misrecollection in the testimony of the witnesses.

To whom did Mr. Gravier abandon his right to the Batture? Was it to the King, to the corporation, to the purchasers of the suburb lots, or to the first occupant? On this subject every one is at liberty to draw what inference he pleases. While the suit was pending between Mr. Gravier and the corporation, the abandonment was said to be made to the citizens of New Orleans, and after the judgment of a competent court has negated the assertion, it is pretended that it was made to the Royal Majesty itself. The fact is that it does not appear that Mr. Gravier made mention of either, and he does not seem to have thought of any thing but discharging himself from the duty of repairing the levee, while others were enjoying the use and benefit of his property.

But even had this pretended abandonment been expressed in the strongest words that could be devised, with a designation of the party in whose favor it was made, I ask whether the law of Spain permits a citizen to divest himself of his real property by mere word of mouth, and without committing the act in some manner to writing? If it does, I can only say that it differs from the law of every civilized country, where a due regard is paid to the regular transmission of real estates, and, on that account, that the existence of such a law ought to be clearly proved, whereas it is not even alleged.

And after all, if even Mr. Gravier, under a mistaken idea of his rights or of the rights of others, had made the most formal abandonment of the property in question, such an act would be relieved against in a court of equity. This relief was granted in England to the executor of a mortgagee who had assigned the mortgage to the heir, under the mistaken idea that the latter was entitled to it. *Turner vs. Turner*, 2 Chanc. Rep. 81. Thus, again, if there is an agreement for the sale of an estate, and the purchase money has been paid, if it turns out that the estate was the vendee's, and that the sale was made under a mistake, the court will order the money to be refunded. *Bingham vs. Bingham*, 1 Vesey. 126. And there are a variety of other cases which might be cited to the same effect.

Now it must be plain that the United States could not, even in that case, conscientiously take and retain property in consequence of an unguarded act, against which their own courts of equity would think themselves bound to grant relief.

On the whole of this case, therefore, I am of opinion: 1. That by the law of France, as it stood to the time of the late revolution, the alluvions of navigable rivers

did not of right belong to the King, but to the owners of adjacent estates.

2. That, however the law might be in France on that subject, there was no such prerogative in the French colonies, and particularly in the colony of Louisiana, where there was no feudality nor noblesse, and where lands, as far as we have seen, appear to be held by an allodial tenure, which excludes feudal rights.

3. That, even if it were otherwise, unless it should be clearly proved that there existed an alluvion or Batture in front of the land where now stands the suburb St. Mary, at the time when Spain took possession and proclaimed the Spanish laws in 1769, the law of France cannot operate, but the case must be governed by the Spanish law, which is admitted not to vest any alluvion rights in the sovereign.

4. That even admitting the right claimed on behalf of the King of France to its fullest extent, and admitting that the Batture or alluvion in question existed in 1769, yet as that alluvion never was by judicial decree declared to have been annexed to the demesne of the crown, it cannot now be considered as a part of it, it being clearly within the description of those casual rights or accessions, of which the sovereign, by the law of France, cannot be legally seized without a regular judgment of annexation to the crown.

5. I am further of opinion that the right of soil in the road and levee in front of the suburb St. Mary, has not been either expressly or impliedly reserved by the Government of France out of the sale which was made of the Jesuits' estate.

6. That neither the said road nor levee, nor the said Batture or alluvion, have at any time been considered, in law or in fact, by the Government of France, or Spain in Louisiana, as a part of the sovereign's demesne; but that Jean Gravier, and those under whom he claimed, have always considered themselves and been considered by the said Governments, as the lawful owners thereof.

7. And therefore that the claim now set up on the part of the Government of the United States to the said alluvion, as a branch of the royal prerogative or otherwise, is not founded, as far as I have seen, in either law or fact, and cannot be supported.

PETER S. DUPONCEAU.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1808.

Case for the consideration of Counsel.

In the month of August, 1717, the King of France made a grant to the West India Company, the fifth article of which is in the following words: "In order to provide the said West India Company with the means of making a permanent establishment, and to execute all the plans they may form, we give, grant, and concede to them, for ever, all the lands, coasts, ports, havens, and islands, which form our province of Louisiana, as well and with the same extent as we had granted it to Mr. Crozat, by our letters patent, dated 14th of September, 1712, to enjoy the same in full property, lordship, and justice, reserving to ourselves no other rights but fealty and liege homage, which the said company shall render to us, and the Kings our successors, with a crown of gold of the weight of twenty marks."

By the 8th article they are empowered to grant lands in *franc aleu*, or *allodium*.

In the year 1726, Mr. De Bienville, Governor of the province of Louisiana under this charter, grants to the company of the Jesuits twenty arpents in front, on the river Mississippi, by fifty in depth, to be held in "*franc aleu*."

The order of the Jesuits being suppressed, and their property annexed to the crown, the plantation was divided into six lots, each fronting the river, and in the year 1763, sold to different persons; two of these lots, by sundry descents and mesne conveyances, were vested in John Gravier, the present party.

By the 15th article of the charter to the West India Company, the custom of Paris is established as the law of the province.

In the year 1762, before the sale of the Jesuits' property, the province of Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, but possession was not taken until 1769.

The purchasers, under the sale of 1763, have never been disquieted in their possession by the Spanish Government after the transfer of possession.

Along the whole course of the Mississippi, a dike or levee is thrown up, in order to restrain the water at the time of the annual inundation, which usually continues six months in the year, and by which the whole country

would otherwise be covered, as the land on each side is lower as it recedes from the river until it reaches the sea.

Within the dike is a highway, which, as well as the dike or levee, is made and repaired by each inhabitant, as far as it extends along his land. The public have always used the land between the dike and the river for tracking boats, and other purposes of navigation. But as alluvions are frequent in that country, the inhabitants have always exercised the right of enclosing such alluvion lands by a new levee nearer the river, whenever the alluvion was of sufficient importance to bear the expense, giving to the public a new road, and always leaving them the same right of using the ground between the new dike or levee and the river which they had before.

Between the dike and the river, opposite the twenty acres sold by Governor Bienville to the Jesuits, a considerable alluvion has been formed at different periods, since the year 1763, and possibly in some slight degree prior to that time.

The alluvion was not of sufficient value until the year 1803, to indemnify the proprietor for making a new levee, and of course the public enjoyed it in common with the other lands between the dike and the river, for tracking their boats, and other purposes of navigation, during the season in which it was not covered with water, that is to say, about six months in the year.

In the year 1788, the proprietor of this land laid out that part which lies within the road into lots, and formed a suburb: at that time a considerable alluvion had been formed. In selling the line of lots which fronts the road, he sells them by certain fixed boundaries, and according to a map on which the lots were delineated, but none of them are bounded on the river or go beyond the road.

In two or three instances he conveys, besides the lots, *the alluvion land in front thereof*, reserving a servitude of digging earth on the alluvion.

There is evidence that at the time this suburb was laid out, the proprietor being called on to make the road and levee, verbally declared that he conceived himself discharged from this duty, and that as he had sold the front lots he had abandoned the alluvion; but there is an uncertainty as to the nature of this abandonment: one witness declared it was to the city; another to the inhabitants of the suburb; and a third that it was to the public. Since that time, to wit, from 1793 to 1803, the roads have been kept in repair once or twice by the public criminals, the rest of the time by the inhabitants whose lots fronted the road. It is also in evidence that some short time after the establishment of the suburb, the Governor directed all the buildings which had been erected (a few temporary sheds) to be demolished; but this is accounted for in two ways without considering it as an act of ownership. 1st. Because the public had a right to use the land between the dike and the river, for the purposes of navigation, although the property remained in the proprietor of the adjacent soil; the Governor, therefore, (who was also Judge) had a right to remove all buildings which obstructed this use, until the proprietor should, by erecting a new levee, and making a new road nearer the river, give the public the same facility of navigation which they had before. 2d. It was proved by the clerk of the Cabildo, or Governor's Council, that he had officially made the proclamation for demolishing the buildings, and that it was because they stood in the range of the fort guns.

All the proprietors of land on the Mississippi, without any exception, (unless the present case may be considered as one) have uniformly occupied and enjoyed the alluvion formed in front of their respective farms, without any claim being set up, either by the French, Spanish, or American Governments; and it is also to be remarked, that the proprietors of the other divisions of the Jesuits' farm have always, without interruption, enjoyed their alluvion, although they hold under grants made at the same time, and in the same words, with those in question. By treaty, dated 30th April, 1803, the province of Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and by the third article the inhabitants are to be secured in the possession of their property.

In the year 1804, John Gravier, the proprietor of the land, finding the alluvion of sufficient value and extent to justify the expense, threw up a dike, enclosing a portion of about five hundred feet square.

The inhabitants of the city of New Orleans had, prior to this period, 1804, as far back as the oldest witnesses could remember, been in the practice of digging sand from this alluvion, for making mortar, and filling the streets. This seems to have been permitted on account of the trifling value of the land, but about the time last

mentioned Gravier opposed this practice; the corporation then claimed it as a right, and Gravier filed a petition to the Superior Court of the territory, stating his right to the alluvion, and that the inhabitants of this city disturbed him in the enjoyment of it, by digging the soil, and by publications tending to discredit his title, and praying that the corporation might set forth under what title they claim, and that he might be quieted in his possession, and they be perpetually enjoined from troubling him therein.

To this petition the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants, answer by first denying that Gravier is the owner.

2. By stating that B. Gravier, the ancestor of the plaintiff, had abandoned the alluvion to the public, since which the levees have been repaired by the public or by the city; that since that abandonment the inhabitants had never ceased to enjoy the use of the alluvion, for piling wood, unloading boats, &c. That some individuals under the Spanish Government had built houses thereon, which, by order of Government, were destroyed.

The case being at issue on these pleadings, was heard at three several periods, and at length decided on the 23d May, 1807, by the decree, a copy whereof is annexed, in which the bench was unanimous.

After this decree a motion was made for a new trial: the ground relied on was that the alluvion belonged to the United States, and therefore the plaintiff could not recover. The court, however, rejected the motion, declaring that there was no color of title in the United States. The judgment was confirmed, and in the month of June following carried into execution by the sheriff, who served the injunction on the defendants, and put the plaintiff in possession of that part of which he had been deprived.

Gravier having sold to Edward Livingston and Peter Delabarre the greater part of this alluvion, after the decree, they took possession, and having made a partition, Mr. Livingston began to make improvements on his portion, and upon the 25th January, 1808, had expended about 13,000 dollars thereon. On that day a letter was received by the marshal of the district, from the Secretary of State, telling him that it was the direction of the President that he should "go to the place called the Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary, and drive off all persons whom he may find thereon, who have taken possession since the 3d March, 1807." But neither Mr. Livingston, nor any other person under whom they claimed, had received any intimation or notice whatever, that any such proceedings were intended, or any citation to show or defend their title. On the 25th of January, Mr. Livingston presented a petition, a copy of which is annexed, praying an injunction against executing the President's order. This injunction was granted and served, but disregarded by the marshal, who called out three regiments of militia, and drove off Mr. Livingston's workmen. These proceedings are understood to have been had under color of the law of the 3d March, 1807, entitled "An act to prevent settlements being made on land ceded to the United States, until authorized by law."—8 *Laws of the United States*, page 317.

And it is stated by the President, that he acted under an official opinion of the Attorney General, that the land belonged to the United States.

Mr. Livingston can prove actual damage, in consequence of these proceedings, exclusive of the value of the property, to more than 40,000 dollars, for this year alone.

The Superior Court of the territory of Orleans is a court in the last resort, from whose decrees there is no appeal.

On these facts the answer of counsel is required to the following questions:

1st. By what law is the claim of the proprietor of the twenty arpents front of the alluvion land, to be determined? By the law of Spain, to whom the country was conveyed prior to the sale in 1763? Or by the laws of France, who actually held the country until 1769? If by the law of France is it not incumbent on the party contending for that law as the rule of decision, to show that there was an alluvion formed between the year 1763 and the year 1769?

2d. There being no dispute as to the Spanish law, in case that is resorted to, it is required to know what is the law of the late kingdom of France on the subject of alluvion on navigable rivers; does it belong to the King or the proprietor of the adjoining soil?

3d. What is the law on this subject, by the custom of Paris?

4th. What is on this subject the law of the French colonies generally, and of Louisiana in particular, as it stood before the Spanish laws were introduced there?

5th. Did not the royal right of alluvions in those provinces of France, where it formerly prevailed, depend on the principles of feudal tenure; and will the King have it when it is granted in *franc-aleu*?

6th. Does, under the law of the late Kingdom of France, or of Louisiana as one of its colonies, or under the custom of Paris, the right of the public to use a road along a navigable river debar the proprietor, whose lands are bounded on the river, of the right of alluvion?

7th. Will the verbal declaration of the proprietor that he had abandoned, deprive him of his property, without any evidence in writing, or any proof of the precise terms, time, and conditions of abandonment, or will it operate when the evidence is of the uncertain nature stated in the facts?

8th. Have the United States, under the circumstances of the case now stated, any title to the land called the Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary?

9th. Was the order to dispossess the occupants of the Batture a legal exercise of the power vested in the President by the law of the 3d March, 1807?

10th. Was not the judgment of the court such a *prima facie* evidence of title, as should have entitled Gravier and those claiming under him, to the right of a trial before they could be dispossessed?

11th. If the law of the 3d March, 1807, should, in terms, authorize the proceedings that have taken place, is not the law itself unconstitutional and void?

12th. Was it lawful in the President to issue his warrant before the commissioners had reported according to the proviso in the latter clause of the first section of the law?

13th. Has Mr. Livingston any action, and against whom, for his damages?

No. 1.

JOHN GRAVIER,
vs.
The Mayor, Aldermen,
and inhabitants of the
City of New Orleans, } *On a suit to quiet the plain-
tiff in the possession of the
alluvion land, or Batture,
fronting the suburb St.
Mary.*

*Judgment of the Superior Court of the territory of
Orleans.*

1st. The title of Bertrand Gravier, the ancestor of the plaintiff, to the tract of land on which the faubourg St. Mary is situated, has not been disputed, but it has been contended that this tract was bounded by the highway; the court, however, are of opinion, that, according to the evidence exhibited, and the general usage of the country, this tract of land was bounded by the river Mississippi.

2d. From the examination of the authorities, the court are of opinion, that, according to the civil and Spanish laws, the right of alluvion is incident to land which is bounded by a navigable river, and that these laws must form the rule of decision in the present case.

3d. If Bertrand Gravier, therefore, had continued proprietor of the whole tract on which the faubourg has been established, there would be no difficulty in determining his title to the alluvion: but Bertrand Gravier had divested himself of all title to that part of his tract on which the faubourg is established, by selling the lots fronting and adjoining the highway. It is, therefore, important to inquire what was the situation of the Batture, or alluvion, in question, at the time the faubourg was established; or at least when the front lots were sold: for if no alluvion existed at that time when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the owner of the land adjoining the high-road, then it is the opinion of the court, that an alluvion subsequently formed, would not become the property of Bertrand Gravier. The reason of this opinion is, that, if Bertrand could be considered as proprietor of the road, after selling the adjacent land, or of the levee lying between this road and a public river, he would, nevertheless, not possess that title of property which gives the right of alluvion, for the destruction of this property, by the encroachment of the river, would be a public and not a private loss, since it could not be appropriated to the use of any individual, and the said road and levee would have become necessarily liable to be kept in repair at the public expense.

It is, however, the opinion of the court, from the evidence adduced in this cause, that, antecedent to the time when Bertrand Gravier ceased to be the proprietor of the land adjacent to the high-road, a Batture, or alluvion, had been formed adjoining to the levee, in front of the faubourg, upon the river, and that this alluvion was then of sufficient height to be considered

as private property, and had, consequently, become annexed to, and incorporated with the inheritance of Bertrand Gravier.

4th. Bertrand Gravier having then acquired, by alluvion, the property now in dispute, it is to be considered whether he has divested himself of his title to the same. The court are of opinion that he has not. The evidence of abandonment is merely conversation, which past a long time ago; it is not very explicit, and is much impaired by the circumstance of Bertrand Gravier having sold a part of his Batture to one of the front proprietors. It would be dangerous to divest a man of his property upon evidence of such declarations, without any proof of a consideration.

With respect to the claim of prescription, it is sufficient to observe, that there has been no exclusive possession on the part of the defendants, and, consequently, they have no title on this ground. There are, indeed, other strong objections to a prescriptive title in this case, but the one we have stated is considered as sufficient.

5th. With respect to the title of John Gravier, as founded on the inventory, appraisement and adjudication, which have been adduced in evidence in this cause, it is the opinion of this court, that they are not bound to determine the validity or invalidity of this title. First, whether John Gravier has purchased the whole, or only inherited an undivided part, his claim to be quieted in the lawful enjoyment of the property in question, against the adverse pretensions of the city, to the property of the soil, or the right of carrying it away, is sufficiently strong to enable the court to form a decision of the present case.

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court, that the petitioner be quieted in his lawful enjoyment of the Batture, or alluvion, described in his petition, against the claims and pretensions of the defendants, and that the injunction heretofore granted in this case be made perpetual.

No. 2.

*To the Honorable the Superior Court of the First District
of the Territory of Orleans, the petition of Edward
Livingston, of the city of New Orleans, counsellor at
law, humbly sheweth:*

That John Gravier, by virtue of sundry grants from the Crown of France, and divers mesne conveyances under them, in the month of November, in the year of our Lord 1805, was possessed of and entitled to a certain farm, or parcel of land, part of which had been previously laid out into streets and lots, and was and is known by the name of the suburb St. Mary; that the said farm had, for sundry years past, increased by an alluvion formed by the river Mississippi, which is the front boundary of the said plantation, and which, by the laws of the land, became (in proportion as the same was formed) the property of the said John Gravier, and of the several proprietors of the said plantation under which he held, and was incorporated into the body of the said plantation, and by the laws aforesaid was so held as part of the same. But the said John Gravier, and those under whom he claims, have uninterruptedly held the said plantation, of which the said alluvion so formed a part, for upwards of eighty years, until some short time previous to the month of November, 1805, when the mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, having disturbed him in the enjoyment of the said alluvion, he presented his petition to the Superior Court to be quieted in his possession, and relieved against the said disturbance; and that such proceedings were thereupon had; that the said Superior Court, on the 23d day of May, 1807, pronounced the decree, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed; in pursuance of which decree, the said John Gravier was put in peaceable possession of the said alluvion, and the said mayor, aldermen, and inhabitants were perpetually enjoined from disturbing him therein, and your petitioner shows that, since rendering the said judgment, he hath purchased from Nicholas Girod, and the trustees of Peter Delabigarre, under the title of the said John Gravier, and from the said John Gravier himself, in all, for the sum of eighty thousand dollars and upwards, all that part of the said plantation and alluvion which is bounded on one side by the road, and on the other by the Mississippi river, and extends from the limits of the city to the street called *rue Julié*, of which your petitioner was put in possession, and on which he has expended very large sums in improvements, and particularly in making a canal and levee, which are nearly complete; that your petitioner is informed, and verily believes, that the

President of the United States, being ignorant of the true circumstances of your petitioner's title, but instigated, as he believes, by some malicious misrepresentations of your petitioner's enemies, has given directions to F. L. B. Dorgenoy, the marshal of the district, to remove your petitioner by force from the said piece of land, so purchased by him as aforesaid; and that, under color of an act entitled "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," which law, as your petitioner is advised and believes, cannot apply to your petitioner's case, as by a reference to the said law will more fully and at large appear.

That, if your petitioner is dispossessed at this season of the year, the greatest injury will result to him, not only by the destruction of the unfinished works, by the annual inundation which may now in a few weeks be expected, but also by the failure of many contracts he has formed, and by the loss of the revenue arising from his canal and basin, for the next year.

And your petitioner shows, that the navigation of the river will be greatly impeded by the half finished works, and that the greatest danger is to be dreaded to the health of the city from the existence of a temporary dike which it was your petitioner's intention to have removed prior to the raising of the waters. Wherefore and inasmuch as the said order must have unadvisedly issued, as the same is contrary to the treaty by which this country is ceded to the United States, to the laws thereof, and to the constitution, and particularly to that article which declares that no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation; and also in direct violation of that part of the ordinance for the government of this territory, which directs that no man shall be deprived of his liberty or property but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land.

May it please your honors to enjoin the said F. L. B. Dorgenoy, marshal, from executing the said order, and to grant to your petitioner such other relief as the nature of his case may require.

EDW. LIVINGSTON.

Signed and sworn to in open court, January 25th, 1808.

J. W. SMITH, *Clerk*.

Let an injunction issue agreeable to the prayer of the petition. 25th January, 1808.

GEO. MATHEWS, JUN.
JOSHUA LEWIS.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original petition and order on file in this office.

J. W. SMITH, *Clerk S. C.*

MARCH 23, 1818.

Answers to Mr. Livingston's thirteen queries.

1st. The law of that Kingdom to which the country belonged when the title of the individual commenced, whether the present proprietor, or those under whom he claims, must govern. Whatever was expressed in the contract at the time of the first grant or conveyance from the Crown or sovereign proprietor, is of course binding; and whatever, from the then existing law of the country, was implied, in relation to the subject of the contract, is equally binding. Whether the alluvion then existed or not is consequently immaterial. It is a part of the contract, that if, at a future day, it shall be formed, it shall go to the grantor or grantee, as the case may be.

The 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th questions turn on this general and important point. The law of France on the subject of titles to land has not been a part of our regular studies. To hazard an opinion from an occasional view of it in the present instance, cannot be expected from us. We deem ourselves at liberty only to go so far as to say that, having attentively perused the opinions given by Mr. Derbigny, of New Orleans, on the one side, and Mr. Du Ponceau on the other, the weight of argument and authority appears to us clearly and amply in favor of the latter.

7. This question is in a degree connected with the five preceding ones. It must depend on the laws of a foreign country, with which we are not conversant. As the facts are stated to have taken place while the country belonged to the Spanish Crown, the question must be determined by the laws of Spain. We can only say, that if, by the laws of that country, the consequences supposed by Mr. Derbigny would flow from what is stated to have taken place on the part of Mr. Gravier, it must be a very singular and a very dangerous code, and that

such consequences would not ensue by the laws of the United States.

8. If John Gravier, at the time of the cession of Louisiana to the United States, possessed a right to the alluvion in question, we are perfectly satisfied that the cession did not deprive him of it. The third article of the treaty of April 30th, 1803, expressly guarantees to the inhabitants of the ceded territory their property as well as their liberty and religion.

The second article, indeed, professes to transfer only the public property; and it would be injustice to suppose that any thing less was intended.

If, at the time of the transfer, 1803, the alluvion did not exist, and if, by the laws of the United States, alluvions were public property, a question might be raised which, even under these circumstances, we should have little difficulty in deciding in favor of Mr. Gravier; but neither the fact nor the law occasion any doubt in this case; not the fact, because the alluvion was then very considerable; nor the law, because with us it is perfectly settled, that, as to lands gained from the sea, either by alluvion, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make terra firma, or by dereliction, as when the sea shrinks back below the usual water marks, if the gain be by little and little, it shall go to the owner of the land adjoining; but if sudden and considerable, it goes to the State.

The 9th, 10th, and 12th, may be considered together. It appears to us impossible to consider the proceedings of the Executive, as authorized by any existing acts of Congress. The fourth section of the act of March 3d, 1807, authorises the marshal, under the instructions of the President, to remove from the "lands aforesaid" every person who shall be found on the same, and who shall not have obtained permission to remain thereon as aforesaid.

To ascertain what is meant by the "lands aforesaid," we recur to the first and second sections, where it appears to refer to lands ceded or secured to the United States, by a treaty with a foreign nation, or a cession of any particular state, which shall be taken possession of after the passing the act, and which lands have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands by such person has not been previously recognised and confirmed by the United States. The provisions extend to all the lands of the United States. In respect to the territory of Orleans, there is a special proviso, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to affect the right, title, or claim of any person to lands, before the Board of Commissioners shall have made their reports, and the decision of Congress be had thereon.

Three commissioners were appointed by virtue of two acts of Congress, (see dates and titles, vol. 7, 288 and vol. 8, 113,) and the first of these laws sets out with a full and express confirmation of French and Spanish titles, if accompanied with actual possession, as therein mentioned.

The nature of the several rights or claims to lands, the mode of proceeding and reporting to the Executive, in order that the matter may be laid before Congress, are described at large.

According to the case laid before us, Mr. Gravier, or those under whom he claims, were in possession of the Batture, or alluvion, at the time the act of March 2d, 1805, was passed; the possession, as a matter of fact, is established by the judgment of the Superior Court.

This possession, as a matter of right against the mayor, alderman, and inhabitants, is established by the same judgment. This document, then, of itself, shows that he is not one of those lawless intruders against whom alone the President is authorized to direct the summary and resistless powers given to him by the law.

We confess ourselves at a loss to discover by what chain of reasoning the Executive administration of the United States have been able to bring such a case within the purview of these acts.

11. In answer to the 11th question we can only say, that an act of Congress intended to authorize such proceedings as have been adopted in the present instance, forcibly and without a judicial hearing to dispossess those who for so many years have held a possession sanctioned by the laws of the foreign Government under which title was originally acquired; solemnly promised by treaty to be secured to the individuals; recognised and confirmed to the full extent of the whole controversy before the court, by that portion of the powers of Government which the constitution and laws of our country had invested in the highest judicial tribunal existing in the country; that such a law would not only be unconstitutional and void, but meet the severe repro-

bation of every thoughtful man, of every lover of his country, of every citizen of the United States.

13. Mr. Livingston can maintain an action against the marshal and all who assisted him for his damages.

JARED INGERSOLL.
W. RAWLE.

AUGUST 3, 1808.

The case stated by Mr. Livingston for the opinion of counsel, respecting his right to a part of the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, at New Orleans, seems to rest on grounds, and depend on principles, on which a satisfactory opinion may be given, so far as is necessary, without taking particular notice of the several questions proposed.

It is stated that the order of the Jesuits (to whom twenty arpents *in front on the river Mississippi*, by fifty in depth, had been granted, in *alodium*, in 1726,) being suppressed, their property was annexed to the Crown of France; that this plantation was divided into six lots, each *fronting the river*, and sold in 1763, to different people, under some of whom Mr. Gravier, or rather Mr. Livingston, derives title. It is therefore unnecessary to inquire, what the law of France, respecting alluvions, was before or at this period, or whether any alluvion had then taken place, and equally so to consider, whether alluvion can in any case belong to the Crown or State in the case of allodial land; or where a whole province, with all the lands, coasts, ports, havens, and islands, within which the alluvion takes place, is granted to one or more subjects, since the grant by the Crown in 1763, to the person under whom Mr. Livingston claims, is stated to be *fronting the river Mississippi*; and it is therefore immaterial whether the Crown held the alluvion, if any there was, by one title or the other.

It is also stated that, in 1762, before the sale of the Jesuits' property, the province of Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain, although possession was not taken by the latter till 1769. We have not the treaty containing this act, nor can it (we believe) be easily procured, but it is reasonable to presume, that, when the cession was rendered complete, by a change of the possession, Spain became entitled to all the rights, and no more, which France had at the date of it, except so far as the same was prevented by intermediate grants from the Crown of France, while she continued to exercise acts of sovereignty therein; and hence it follows, that France had no right to any alluvion after 1762, the date of the cession, or, at most, after 1763, when she made grants of the Jesuits' tract, *bounded on the river*.

Nor could Spain have the right of alluvion after either of these periods; since it is admitted, that, by the laws of that nation, alluvion is incident to land which is bounded by a navigable river, and belongs not to the Crown, but to the owner of such land.

This being the case, we can see no room to doubt, but that all the increase by alluvion, from 1762 or 1763, to October 1, 1800, when Louisiana was retroceded by Spain to France, clearly belonged to the owner of the land which gained it; and, if it did, France acquired no right to it by the act of retrocession.

It is hardly necessary to consider on what law the right of alluvion, in the legal sense and meaning of the word, between the 1st of October, 1800, when Louisiana was ceded by Spain to France, and the 30th of April, 1803, when it was ceded by the latter to the United States, depends; since the accumulation or recovery of soil from the river, between these periods, could not have been of sufficient height, to be capable of separate appropriation, and the object of distinct property from that of the first land.

The account given of a supposed abandonment of the Batture, or alluvion, by Bertrand Gravier, is so vague and uncertain, and is in itself of such a nature, that it would not be regarded by our law, and it is strange, indeed, if it would be by any law; but as this depends on that of Spain, of which we have but very little knowledge, we shall leave it for the consideration of others. If he did not divest himself of it, the conclusion is, in our opinion, irresistible, that the United States have not the smallest color of right to it. But, unfounded as the title of the United States is, it seems to us, that the means used by them, or rather by the Executive authority, to possess themselves of it, are not built on a more substantial basis.

The act, entitled "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," passed the 3d of March, 1807, under which the President is understood to have acted, provides, among other things—

1. That if any person shall, *after the passing of it,*

take possession of, or make a settlement on any lands ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty or cession, *until thereunto duly authorized by law*, he shall forfeit, &c., and moreover it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to direct the marshal, or other person acting as such, in the manner therein directed, and to take such other measures, and employ such military force as he might judge necessary, to remove from lands so ceded or secured to the United States, any person who should *thereafter* take possession of the same.

2. That it should be lawful for the marshal, after the 1st of January then next, under such aforesaid instructions as might be given by the President, to remove from the land aforesaid any persons who should be found on the same, provided three months' notice should be previously given to such persons as were settled on the same, prior to the passing of the act.

From the nature of alluvion, and especially of that gained from the Mississippi, there can, *during its accretion* be hardly any other possession of it than that which attaches to the possession of the land which gains it, or which remains in the proprietor thereof, after he may have parted with the land to which it had incorporated itself, and this we think a sufficient possession for all legal and reasonable purposes, so as to take the case out of the act. In addition to this, it is stated that the alluvion was not of sufficient value until the year 1803, to indemnify the proprietor for making a new levee, but that "in 1804, John Gravier, the proprietor, thinking it of sufficient value and extent to justify the expense, threw up a dike enclosing about five hundred feet square of the alluvion;" and if it belonged to him, and if there was no exclusive adverse possession, this undoubtedly gave him complete possession of the whole of it, as fully as the act could by any fair or reasonable construction require. But what seems to remove all doubts on this head is, that, about this time, Gravier opposed a practice which had occasionally prevailed, for the inhabitants of the city to take sand from the alluvion, for the purposes of making mortar and filling the streets, on which they claimed it as a right; and he thereupon presented a petition to the Superior Court of the territory, stating his right to the alluvion, complaining of the disturbance, and praying that the corporation might set forth under what title they claimed it: that he might be quieted in his possession, and that they should be perpetually enjoined from troubling him therein; and it was so proceeded that, after a full hearing, the court declared, on the 23d of May, 1807, that the alluvion belonged to Gravier, and ordered that he be quieted in his lawful enjoyment thereof, and that the injunction, which had been formerly granted, be made perpetual; and in June following, the decree was carried into execution, by the sheriff's serving the injunction on the defendants and putting the plaintiff into possession of that part of which he had been deprived. These proceedings, together with the previous statement, seem most incontestably to prove that John Gravier could, with no propriety, be considered as a person *taking possession, after the passing of the said act*, of lands ceded to the United States, and before he was thereunto authorized by law; and, if so, it necessarily follows, that this case is not within the provisions of the act, and that the President had no authority to dispossess him under it.

It is, however, stated, that Mr. Gravier having, after the decree, sold a considerable part of the alluvion to Mr. Delabigarre and Mr. Livingston, they took possession; made partition thereof between them; that the latter expended considerable sums of money in the improvement of his part; that on the 25th of January, 1808, the marshal of the district received a letter from the Secretary of State, telling him that it was the direction of the President that he should go to the place called the Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary, and drive off all persons whom he might find thereon, who had taken possession since the 3d of March, 1807; and that, in violation of an injunction granted by the same court to prevent it, the marshal executed this order by taking three regiments of militia, and driving off Mr. Livingston's workmen. It is added, that it was stated by the President that he had acted under the official opinion of the Attorney General, that the land belonged to the United States; and it is also added, that neither Mr. Livingston nor any other proprietor or person under whom they claimed, had received any intimation or notice of any such proceeding being intended, nor were they called upon to show or defend their title.

The third article of the treaty of April 30th, 1803, by which France ceded Louisiana to the United States, expressly guaranties to the inhabitants of the ceded territory their property as well as their liberty and religion,

and no act of Congress, if it were possible to suppose them capable of intending it, could constitutionally authorize the President to deprive them of either. That under which he is supposed to have acted does not direct the mode by which he shall ascertain whether the lands on which individuals may have settled are secured to them by treaty, or whether they belong to the United States, under the general words of the cession, nor whether they were taken possession of before or after the passing of the act; nor whether it was by intrusion or by regular process and judgment of the law; but it very probably leaves him to pursue the legal means of inquiry, and when this is done, to cause the removal of any lawless intruders.

A due regard for the rights of property, the security of individuals, and the laws and constitution of the country, therefore required, that, before force, and especially military force, was resorted to, a legal inquest of these several matters, which were all essential to the jurisdiction, should have taken place under a special writ of inquiry, framed according to the spirit of the act, and adapted to the case, or in a prosecution for the penalties incurred by intruders against it, or in some other legal manner, where the party might be heard, and have an opportunity of showing and vindicating his rights, whatever they might be; but, instead of this, the President appears to have referred an *ex parte* statement to the Attorney General, and on his *ex parte* opinion, to have determined in an *ex parte* manner, that the alluvion, or Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary was not the property of individuals, guaranteed to them under the solemnity of the treaty; that the possession thereof was not "authorized by law," although the record of the highest legal tribunal in the territory showed that it was, and that Mr. Gravier, after having been disturbed, was not such an intruder as the law contemplates, but was legally put into possession by the sheriff, under the judgment and process of law; and, what is still more extraordinary, the President appears to have left it to the marshal, a mere ministerial officer, altogether unauthorized to judge in the case, to determine who had taken possession *before* or *after* the passing of the act, and without regarding whether it was by the judgment of a court or not; for the orders to him are stated to be "to go to the Batture and drive off all persons *whom he might find thereon who had taken possession since the 3d March, 1780.*" This order is not only as general in its nature, but as illegal in its principles, if not as dangerous in its consequences, as any general warrant ever was; for it sets at nought a law of the United States; a solemn treaty, and the decision of a legal tribunal of the last resort; and we are therefore of opinion, that those who issued it, the marshal who obeyed it, and all who aided and assisted in its execution, are joint trespassers, and answerable in damages to Mr. Livingston for the wrong and injury which he has thereby sustained.

EDW. TILGHMAN.

W. LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1808.

[For Plot see next page.]

The proceedings of the Government of the United States in maintaining the public right to the beach of the Mississippi, adjacent to New Orleans, against the intrusion of Edward Livingston. Prepared for the use of counsel, by THOMAS JEFFERSON.

PREFACE.

Edward Livingston, of the territory of Orleans, having taken possession of the beach of the river Mississippi adjacent to the city of New Orleans, in defiance of the general right of the nation to the property and use of the beaches and beds of their rivers, it became my duty, as charged with the preservation of the public property, to remove the intrusion, and to maintain the citizens of the United States in their right to a common use of that beach. Instead of viewing this as a public act, and having recourse to those proceedings which are regularly provided for conflicting claims between the public and an individual, he chose to consider it as a private trespass committed on his freehold, by myself personally, and instituted against me, after my retirement from office, an action of trespass, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Virginia.

Being requested by my counsel to furnish them with a statement of the facts of the case, as well as of my own ideas of the questions of right, I proceeded to make such a statement, fully as to facts, but briefly and generally as to the questions of right. In the progress of the work,

however, I found myself drawn insensibly into details, and finally concluded to meet the questions generally which the case would present, and to expose the weakness of the plaintiff's pretensions, in addition to the strength of the public right. These questions were, of course, to arise under the laws of the territory of Orleans, composed of the Roman, the French, and the Spanish codes, and written in those languages. The books containing them are so rare in this country as scarcely to be found in the best furnished libraries. Having more time than my counsel, consistently with their duties to others, could bestow on researches so much out of the ordinary line, I thought myself bound to facilitate their labors, and to furnish them with such materials as I could collect. I did it by full extracts from the several authorities, and in the languages in which they were originally written, that they might judge for themselves whether I had misinterpreted them. These materials and topics, expressed in the technical style of the law, familiar to them, they were of course to use or not to use, according to the dictates of their own better judgment. If used, it would be with the benefit of being delivered in a form better suited to the public ear. I passed over the question of jurisdiction, because that was one of ordinary occurrence, and its limitations well ascertained. On this, in event, the case was dismissed; the court being of opinion they could not decide a question of title to lands not within their district. My wish had rather been for a full investigation of the merits at the bar, that the public might learn, in that way, that their servants had done nothing but what the laws had authorized and required them to do. Precluded now from this mode of justification, I adopt that of publishing what was meant originally for the private eye of counsel. The apology for its general complexion, more formal than popular, must be found as well in the character of the question, as in the views with which its discussion had been prepared. The necessity indeed of continuing the elaborate quotations is strengthened in the case of ordinary readers, who are supposed to have still less opportunity of turning to the authorities from which these are taken.

The questions arising, being many and independent of each other, admitted not a methodical and luminous arrangement. Proceeding, therefore, in a course of narrative, I have met and discussed the points of law in the order in which events presented them; thus securing, as we go along, the ground we pass over, and leaving nothing adversary or doubtful behind. Hence the mixture of fact and law which will be observed through the whole.

Vouchers for the facts are regularly referred to. These are principally, 1st, Affidavits taken and published on the part of the plaintiff, and of the city of New Orleans, very deeply interested in this question. 2d, Printed statements, by the counsel on each side, uncontradicted by the other, of facts under their joint observation and knowledge. 3d, Records. 4th, Notarial acts; and 5th, Letters and reports of public functionaries filed in the office of the Department of State.

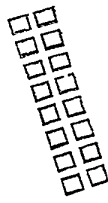
FEBRUARY 25, 1812.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Not long after the establishment of the city of New Orleans, and while the religious society of Jesuits retained their standing in France, they obtained from Louis XIV. a grant of lands adjacent to the city, bearing date the 11th of April, 1726. The original of this grant having been destroyed in the fire which consumed a great part of the city in 1794, and no copy of it as yet produced, the extent and character of the grant is known from no authentic document. Its other limits are unimportant; but that next the river and above the city is understood to have been of twenty arpents or acres, [of one hundred and eighty French feet, or sixty-four yards of our measure each.] 'face au fleuve,' the ambiguity of which expression is preserved by translating it, 'fronting the river.' Whether this authorized them to go to the water-line of the river, or only to the road and levee, is a question of some difficulty, and not of importance enough to arrest our present attention. To these they had added twelve arpents more by purchase from individuals; in 1763, the order of the Jesuits was suppressed in France, and their property confiscated. The thirty-two arpents before mentioned were divided into six parcels, described each as 'faisant face au fleuve,' and the one next to the city, of seven arpents in breadth and fifty in depth, was sold to Pradel; but how these

The Faubourg St. Marie, from Lafon's Map, and the Beach, or Batture, from Pelletier's Survey.

Gravier's



Plantation

as an appendant to which the road and beach are claimed.

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Street.

Road

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Levee

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LaMour's

Boson

DeVaux's

Livingston's Levee

Livingston's Levee

beach

Former line

Extension of the beach during the high waters of 1803.

Mississippi.

seven arpents, like Falstaff's men in Buckram, became twelve in the sale of the widow Pradel to Renard, [report 7.] thirteen in Gravier's inventory, and nearly seventeen, as is said, [Derb. viii. ix.] in the extent of his faubourg, the plaintiff is called on to show, and to deduce titles from the Crown, regularly down to himself. In 1788, Gravier, in right of his wife, the widow of Renard, laid off the whole extent of his front on the river, whatever it was, into four ranges of lots, and, in 1796, he added three ranges more, establishing them as a faubourg or suburb to the city. That this could not be done without permission from the Government may be true; and no formal and written permission has been produced. Whether such a one was given and lost in the fire, or was only verbal, is not known. But that permission was given must be believed: 1st. From Gravier's declaration to Charles Trudeau, the surveyor, which must operate as an estoppel [report 45.] against all contrary pretensions in those claiming under him. 2d. From Carondelet's order to Trudeau, first to deposit a copy of the plan in the public archives; and afterwards, an order for a second one to be delivered to himself, which implied necessarily that he had consented to the establishment; but, more especially, when B. Gravier, relying on this establishment as freeing him from the repairs of the bank, the Governor declared "it was true, and that Gravier was right." 3d. From the records of the Cabildo, or Town Council, with whom the Governor sat in person, showing that, at their sessions on the 1st day of January annually, for regulating the police of the city, a commissary of police for the new quarter was regularly appointed from the year 1796 till the United States took possession. The actual settlement of the ranges next the river, and the addition of the new ranges, now probably rendered that necessary. 4th. From the conviction expressed by the surveyor, that, from his knowledge of the laws and customs of the Spanish colonies, no one would have dared to establish a city, bourg, village, or faubourg, without authorization, verbal at least, from the Governor. 5th. From the act of the local legislature incorporating the city of New Orleans, [Thiery 32.] that no formal written act of authorization can be produced is not singular, as that is known to be the condition of a great proportion of their titles from the Government; and the extraordinary negligence of these titles was what rendered it necessary for Congress to establish, in the several territories of Orleans, Mississippi, Louisiana, Indiana, and Michigan, boards of commissioners to ascertain and commit them to record. To this we may add, that the principle which shall take from the inhabitants of the suburb St. Mary the validity of their establishment, will annul a great portion of the land rights of those several territories. Finally, whatever act of the Government may be considered as amounting to evidence of its ratification of the establishment of the faubourg, is retrospective, and will amount to an original authorization under the maxim, "omnis rati habitio retrotrahitur, et mandato æquiparatur."

Bertrand Gravier proceeded to sell the lots of his new faubourg, and particularly he sold the whole range next the river. Such deeds for these lots as have been produced, describe them as 'haciendo frente al río,' 'fronting the river.' And it is affirmed, [Examen 13. Poydras 7 and 18. Thiery 39.] that almost all, if not all, the deeds used the same expression. [See notarial copies of the deeds of B. Gravier to Nicholas Gravier, and of Nicholas Gravier to Escot, Girod, Wiltz.] Bertrand Gravier himself, on all occasions, [Pièces Probantes 9. 21. 28. 30. Livingston 59. Monile's deposition, MS.] declared that he had sold his lots 'faisant face au fleuve,' and had passed to the purchasers his right to the devanture, meaning every thing in the front of his lots. Whatever extent, then, towards the river, passed to the Jesuits by the term 'face au fleuve,' or from the King to the purchasers of the Jesuits' property, under whom B. Gravier claimed, the same extent was, by the same expression, 'face au fleuve,' or 'frente al río,' passed by Bertrand Gravier to the purchasers of the front lots. If the words 'face au fleuve' gave him only to the road and levee, he, by the same words, gave them no further; if to the water edge, then he sold to the water edge also; and, having parted with all his right as riparian possessor, could transmit none to those claiming under him by subsequent title, as the plaintiff does. In a note added to the end of the printed report of this case, whether by the reporter or by the plaintiff does not appear, it is said, that this objection was answered by showing, from the deeds, that each lot had a clear front boundary, by referring to the "plan, which, in no instance, crossed the road." And that this brings it within the rule of law, which says, "in agris limitatis

jus alluvionis locum non habere constat." [Dig. 41. 1. 16.] This process of deduction, if not clear, is compendious at least, and better placed in a note than in the text, where explanation would have been expected. Let us spread it open and examine it. What says the deed to Nicholas Gravier for fifty-eight lots?

'Yo, Don Beltran Gravier, vendo a Don Nicholas Gravier cinquenta y ocho terrenos situados en esta dictra ciudad, extramuros de la puerta de Chapitulas, a saver, trece haciendo frente al río Mississipi, y lindando por el lado de abaxo, que es de esta dictra ciudad, con terreno de Don R. Jones, y por el de arriba con otros de Don J. B. Sarpy, &c. Y los quarenta y cinco terrenos restantes completa a los cinquenta y ocho, que quedan indicados, commenzan sobre el limite de la primera calle formando una linea directa, a emperar por el torreno que se halla detras del de Don J. Poydras, todo conforme al plano que, delineado por Don C. L. Trudeau, he entregado al comprador para su inteligencia y riesgo: pero con la condicion de que me reservo el derecho di tomar la terra que necessitare para mi fabrica de la drillos, en la playa ó Battura, que hay en la extension de los nominados trece terrenos que hacen frente al dictro río.'

'I, Don Bertrand Gravier, sell to Don Nicholas Gravier fifty-eight lots situated in this said city, without the gate of Chapitulas, to wit, thirteen fronting the river Mississipi, and bordering on the lower side, which is that of this said city, with the lot of Don R. Jones, and on the upper side with others of Don J. B. Sarpy, &c. And the forty-five lots remaining, the complement of the fifty-eight before mentioned, commence above [or beyond] the limit of the first street, forming a right line, beginning at the lot which is behind that of Don J. Poydras, in conformity with the plan which, having been delineated by Don C. L. Trudeau, I have delivered to the purchaser for his information and ascertainment: nevertheless, with the condition that I reserve to myself the right to take the earth which I shall need for my manufacture of bricks on the beach or Batture, which is in the extension of the said thirteen lots which front the river.'

The first part of this description is of the thirteen lots, to wit, that they front the river. The second part relates wholly to the remaining forty-five lots, which begin beyond or above the first street, in a straight line from the lot behind Poydras's, and refers to the plan to show their position more particularly as back lots, behind the front range. It is to be noted that the public way in front of the faubourg is not a street: it is the same *chemin royale*, (royal road,) which has existed from early times, and has never been merged in the character of a street. Nothing can prove more clearly that this reference to the plan was not to give a front line to the thirteen lots, than that the same deed reserves the right of digging earth on the Batture beyond that line. Now, if nothing was meant to be conveyed beyond the front line marked in the plan, why reserve a right to dig earth on the Batture, which is beyond that line? And that Nicholas Gravier, Escot, Girod, and Wiltz, did not consider this line as the limit of their rights, appears from their deeds conveying the Batture expressly by that name, with the lots themselves. On the whole, we see here a curious specimen of tergiversation in reasoning. When urged that the grant to the Jesuits, and to Bertrand Gravier, though expressed to be 'face au fleuve,' must still have stopped at this line or edge of the royal road, it is answered that those terms convey to the water edge and make it an 'ager arcifinius,' to which the right of alluvion appertains. But when Bertrand Gravier conveys to his purchasers 'face au fleuve,' they turn about and say that the same identical words, 'face au fleuve,' convey now only to this same line or edge of the royal road, which they overleaped before, and make the grounds conveyed an 'ager limitatus,' to which the right of alluvion does not appertain. It is perfectly equal which of the meanings is ascribed to these words. Only give them the same in both instances, and say which. If these words make the road your boundary, you never had a right to the Batture beyond it. If they extend to the river what was conveyed to you, they extend to the river also what was conveyed from you. Will it be pretended that, after establishing his town, Bertrand Gravier could then have sold the streets to others? and yet he might, *a fortiori*, having not included them in any deed. But does not common sense and common honesty proclaim that the establishment of his town, and sale of the lots, implied a relinquishment to the inhabitants of the communications of streets and shore? a?ja-

cent, as a common, which are the necessary and constant appendages of every town? The express conveyance, then, of his riparian rights, and the implication as to them and the streets, are believed to be conclusive to show that the plaintiff having had no right, can have sustained no wrong.

In 1797, Bertrand Gravier died intestate; and at this epoch we must introduce what constitutes the sole object of the existing contest. Opposite to the habitation or plantation of Bertrand Gravier, now the faubourg Ste. Marie, the beach of the river, called in that country Batture, of ordinary breadth within memory, has sensibly increased, by deposits of earth, during the annual floods of the river, [Derb. xix.] till, in the year 1806, it was found to extend in breadth, at low tide, from one hundred and twenty-two to two hundred and forty-seven yards of our measure, from the water edge into the river; and from about seven feet in height, where it abuts against the bank, declining to the water edge. [See Pelletier's plan annexed. Thiery xvii.] While uncovered, which is from August to January, inclusive, it has served as a quay for lading and unloading goods, stowing away lumber and firewood, and has furnished all the earth for building the city, and raising its streets and courts, essential in that oozy soil. [Derb. ii.] While covered, which is during the other six months of the year, from February to July, inclusive, [Liv. 58. Poydras 20. 21. 23.] it is the port for all the small craft of the river, and especially for the boats of the upper country, which, in the season of high water, can land or lie no where else in the neighborhood of the city. During this period, they anchor on its bottom, or moor to its bank. It is then, like every other beach, the bed of the river one-half the year, and a quay the other half, distinguished from those of tide-waters, by being subject to an annual, instead of a semi-diurnal ebb and flood. In this beach or shoal, with the bank to which it is adjacent, if Bertrand Gravier claimed any right as a riparian proprietor of the habitation, he had certainly meant to convey that right to the purchasers of the front lots, by the term '*frente al rio*,' 'fronting the river,' reserving expressly, as we have seen, from one purchaser of fifty-eight lots, a right to take earth from the beach for his brick-kilns. As he died without children, the inheritance belonged to John Gravier, and other brothers and sisters whom he had left in France, or their representatives, as co-heirs.

By the civil law, if an heir accept the inheritance, he is considered, not merely as the representative, but as continuing the person of the ancestor himself, is answerable for all his debts, and out of all his property, as well his own as what he had newly acquired by the inheritance. Time, therefore, was allowed him to inform himself of the condition of the estate and debts, during which it was considered as an *hereditas jacens*, vested in nobody. If he declined taking the inheritance simply as heir, he was allowed to take it as purchaser, or, in their language, as heir with the benefit of inventory: whereupon an inventory and appraisement of it took place, and he had the pre-emption at the appraised value. He was then liable to no more debts than the amount of the appraisement; and if there were a surplus of the appraised value over and above the debts, it was his, if a single heir, or partitioned among the co-heirs, as parceners, if there were more than one. [Brown. civ. law, l. 218. 302. Kaim's law tracts, 389. Gibbon's c. 44. 153.] Bertrand Gravier is understood to have left France indebted and insolvent; and John Gravier, therefore, either knowing or ignorant of the amount of the debts, chose, on behalf, or perhaps, in fraud, of the co-heirs, to decline the inheritance, and to take the estate as a purchaser by inventory and appraisement. It was inventoried and appraised. In the inventory is placed a single article of lands, in these words: "are placed in the inventory the lands of this habitation, whose extent cannot be calculated immediately, on account of his having sold many lots; but Mr. N. Gravier informs us that its bounds go to the forks of the bayou, according to the titles." And in the appraisement also there is but this same single article of lands, thus described: "about thirteen arpents of land, of which the habitation is estimated, including the garden, of which the most useful part is taken off in the front, the residue consisting of the lowest part, [to wit, that descending back to the bayou,] the side being sold to Navarro, one Percy, and the negro Zamba, a portion of which, &c, estimated at \$190 the front acre, with all the depth, which makes \$2,470." Then follows the adjudication, which adjudges to John Gravier the effects, real estate, movables, and slaves which have been inventoried as belonging to the estate of his deceased brother, Bertrand Gravier, &c, [Report 9, 10.] We see, then

that no lands were inventoried but the thirteen arpents in front, composing the inhabitation. And it is impossible that that term should be meant to include the beach of the river, cut off from it by the intervention of the whole faubourg of seven ranges of squares; or that they should not have used a more obvious expression, if the idea of the beach had been in their minds. Nobody could consider these two parcels, distant and disjointed as they were, as being one parcel only, one habitation. No man having two farms, or two tracts of land, separated by the lands of others, would expect that, by devising or conveying one, the other would pass also. In fact, at that time, neither John Gravier nor any one else considered the beach as any part of Bertrand Gravier's estate; and in the appraisement, they estimate the front arpents, (that is, fronting on the faubourg,) with all their depth to the bayou, at one hundred and ninety dollars the front arpent; contemplating clearly only what was between the faubourg and bayou. Accordingly Fernandez, acting for the Depositor General, the legal officer in those cases, swears that he took charge and possession of all the estate according to the inventory which had been made from the 28th of June, to the 4th of July, 1797, that, in that inventory, the Batture never was mentioned, or heard of, as property of Gravier, nor in charge of the Depositor; and that, on delivering the estate to John Gravier, the Batture never was spoken of. It is equally certain that, had there been an idea that they were smuggling the Batture away, through these proceedings, the citizens of New Orleans would not have been so silent, nor the Governor, the Cabildo, and other Spanish authorities, so passive, when so active on all former occasions respecting the Batture; and that, had the Batture been under the view of the appraisers, instead of estimating it at 2,470 dollars, conjointly with other thirteen arpents, a very different sum must have been named. The Batture alone is now estimated at half a million of dollars. But the truth is, that neither John Gravier nor any one else, at that day, considered it but as public property; and for six years ensuing, he never manifested one symptom of ownership, until Mr. Livingston's arrival there from New York, with the wharves and slips of that place fresh in his recollection. The flesh-pots of Egypt could not suddenly be forgotten, even in this new land of Canaan. Then John Gravier received his inspiration that the beach was his; and is tempted, by one kind of bargain after another, to try his fortune with it. It was only to lend his name, and receive a round sum if any thing could be made of it. To get over the palpable omission of it in the inventory and appraisement, they find a man whose recollection is exactly *à propos*; a Henry Parisien, a comedian by profession, and joiner by trade. He had been one of the appraisers ten years before, and recollected, and so swore, that he had "walked on the Batture before the closing of the appraisement, to ascertain its extent, and be the better able to judge of its value, and that it was through forgetfulness that it had not been taken into the estimate." [Pièces Prob. 33.] It happens that nature bears witness against him. From the 28th of June, to the 4th of July, is within the period of high waters; and it is proved that, at the very time of the appraisement, the river was still overflowing, and the Batture covered with water. The journals of the sawmills further attest that they did not cease to work till the 25th of August of that year; and when the waters of the river are sufficiently low to stop the mills, all the Battures are still covered with water. [P. Pr. 31.] However, even this Henry Parisien swears, "that the Batture was not in the estimate, and that it was through forgetfulness that it was not." [Examen 19. Rep. 21. P. Prob. 33.] No matter through what cause, it is enough that it was not in the inventory or estimate, and, of course, not sold to John Gravier. This corroborates the testimony of the depositor, that he neither had it in his charge, nor included it in the estate sold and delivered. John Gravier must, therefore, as to this part of his brother's estate, if his it were, recommence his work, by having a new inventory, appraisement, and adjudication. But to repel the present proceedings, it suffices that, having made his election to take, not as heir, but purchaser, this beach is not yet his; it is still an *hereditas jacens*; and before he can convey it to Mr. Livingston, he must get it by a new process, and make a third bargain.

We will proceed further to trace the history of this acquisition of the Batture by the plaintiff who writes a letter of lamentations to some member of the Government, on the 27th of June, 1809, that "Congress will probably adjourn without coming to any decision on the subject of my removal, by the late President of the United States, from my estate at New Orleans." A

most ungrateful complaint; for, had he not been removed, he must, at the time of writing this letter, have been, as his estate was, some ten or twelve feet under water; the river being then at its greatest height. And when was this notable discovery made, that the beach of the river was the separate and exclusive property of J. Gravier, clear of all public right to its use? Let us hear the Governor, in answer to this question. In a letter to the Secretary of State, of October 13, 1807, he says, "Early after the arrival of Mr. Livingston in this territory, he became concerned in the purchase of a parcel of ground fronting the faubourg of this city, commonly called the Batture, a property which had been occupied as a common by the city for many years previous, and the title to which, in the opinion of the inhabitants, was unquestionable." The day* of the arrival of Mr. Livingston in New Orleans I do not know; but I recollect he was one of the earliest emigrants to that country, which was ceded to the United States on the 30th of October, 1803. We are told [Rep. 11. Thiery 5.] it was proved by some oral testimony, that J. Gravier began an enclosure of five hundred feet square in that year, and completed it in the next. The day of beginning is not stated; but we may safely presume it was not while the French Governor thought the country belonged to his master, and most probably not till after "the early arrival of Mr. Livingston." This enclosure was demolished by an order of the Cabildo, of February 22, 1804.† The next step was to make an ostensible deed to an ostensible purchaser,‡ a Peter de la Bigarre, a brother emigrant of Mr. Livingston's, from New York; some old acquaintance. This was dated March 27, 1804; is expressed to be in consideration of \$10,000; and conveys two undivided thirds of all that part or parcel of land situate on the bank [*sur la rive*] of the river Mississippi, between the public road and the current of the said river, &c. with a warranty. I call the purchaser ostensible, because, notwithstanding his pretended purchase, J. Gravier, on the 20th of October, 1805, [Rep. 1.] commenced a suit against the city, as proprietor of the whole, and the court adjudged him proprietor of the whole; and, because the same J. Gravier, [Poydr. 3.] by a deed to the same P. de la Bigarre, in which no mention was made of the former, nor reference to it, conveys to him, on the 14th December, 1806, the Batture Ste. Marie, along the whole limits of his land, between the road and the river, on condition that he shall pay all expenses of the suit depending, with \$50,000 in addition; that the property shall remain unsold and hypothecated for the purchase money till paid; and that, if the lawsuit fails, the sale is void, and Bigarre to pretend to no damages for non-execution. It is observable here that neither buyer nor seller risked any thing. It was a mere speculation on the chance of a law-suit, in which they were to divide the spoils, if successful, and to lose nothing if they failed. It was by our law a criminal purchase of a pretended title, [32 H. 8. 9.] and equally criminal by the law of that territory, where, I presume, the provision of the Roman law is in force, "qui improbe coeunt in alienam litem, ut quidquid ex condemnatione in remipisus redactum fuerit, inter eos communicaretur, lege Julia, de vi privata tenentur." [Dig. 47. 8. 6. 4. Blackst. 135.]—"Whosoever shall take part in the suit of another, so that whatever shall be recovered by the judgment is to be divided between them, shall be subject to the Julian law *de vi privata*." By which law, [ib. tit. 7. § 1.] they were to lose one-third of their goods, and be rendered infamous. The deed was not only criminal on its face, but was void by an express law of the territory, [a law of Governor Unyega—Poydras 6. Rep. 25.] and so pronounced to be on the floor of Congress by their representative, because not executed before either witnesses or notaries. It was kept secret from its date till the day before judgment was pronounced, when, the parties becoming apprised of the decision which was to be given, (for this was known at least on the 20th of May,) [Governor Claiborne's letter, May 20, 1807,] produced it, for the first time, to the notary to be recorded. And the day after its publication, the court, by the opinion of two members against one, [Examen 3.] adjudged the property wholly to the very man, who, if he had ever had any right, had conveyed away two thirds of it before he brought his action, and the whole while it was pending. The alarm which this adjudication produced was immediate and great. The fact was notorious that, from the earliest to the latest extensions of the beach, the public had a free use of it, as their quay in low water,

and in high water their port; and never before had their right been doubted by themselves, or questioned by the riparian possessors. If any fact was ever proved by human testimony, this is. Turn to the Pièces Probantes, and out of twenty-nine affidavits of the oldest and most respectable persons in the territory—men who had, most of them, borne offices under their former Government—twenty-one of them uniformly declare that the public had ever been considered as having a right to the beach, as their port and quay; that, as such, the Governors and Cabildo had the constant care and control of it; had demolished buildings and enclosures erected on it; had, by public bann, prohibited all erections or obstructions to its use; had themselves erected a rampart, to enclose within it a chamber accessible for earth at high water, for rebuilding the city after the fire; and had exercised uninterruptedly every other act of authority derived from the public rights; and eleven of them prove, as far as a negative can be proved, that the Graviers, till the change of government, and new views by Edward Livingston, had never pretended to more than the right of common in it, and never had questioned that of the public, or the authority of the Governor and Cabildo over it. While they held the adjacent plantation, indeed, they maintained the road and bank, as all rural proprietors are obliged by law to do;* for here it is proper to observe, that, pursuing the spirit of the Roman law, which prescribed that every one should maintain the public roads along his own dwelling, "construat vias publicas unusquisque secundum proprium donum," [Dig. 43. 10. 3.] the lands in Louisiana were granted generally on a condition [called in those laws a servitude] of furnishing ground for a public road, and of opening and maintaining that road. From which condition, however, they were released as to any portion of the ground which should afterwards become a town; the expense of roads or streets of that portion devolving then on the town itself. Accordingly, Bertrand Gravier, after establishing the front of his plantation into a suburb, and thus cutting off the residue from the road and river,† being called on to repair the road by an order from Governor Carondelet, who seems at the moment not to have adverted to the change, Bertrand Gravier answered, that, having sold the lots, *faisant face au fleuve*, fronting the river, he had abandoned the Batture to the town, and that the road and levee could not be at his expense; the Governor, correcting himself at once, says, "Gravier is right; all this is true;" and immediately and ever after had the repairs made by the public. And the Graviers, from that time, stood discharged from these burdens on the same principle which had freed the original owners of the site of the city from maintaining the banks of the city. This is declared by a host of witnesses in the Pièces Probantes, and probably could have been declared by every ancient inhabitant of the place. We are told, indeed, by La Roche and Segur, in their affidavit, [Livingston 66.] of Carondelet and some other Governor asking leave of Gravier, in 1795 and 1798, to deposit masts on the beach. If this be true, which Mr. Thiery, (p. 42.) who knew the witnesses, treats as ridiculous and absurd, it shows that they were forgetful, or inconsistent, or over complaisant, but not that Gravier required, or expected to be asked; and much less could it divest a public right, acknowledged from the earliest times, and essential to the commerce and existence of the city. An accurate discrimination, indeed, between the measure of right in the riparian proprietor, while he held the adjacent farm, in the individuals of the nation as usufructuaries, and in the sovereign as their representative and trustee, as respectively apportioned to them by the law, seems not to have been attended to, either by the citizens at large or the adjacent proprietors. The riparian possessor appears to have been sensible he had some rights, without distinctly understanding what they were; but, whatever they were, he knew he had parted with them by the deeds establishing his faubourg. The citizens, in the daily habit of using, without control, the port and quay, imagine themselves exclusive proprietors of its soil, and came forward in that capacity, claiming sometimes under some vague title which they did not define, and sometimes under the abandonment of right by Bertrand Gravier; the sovereign, formerly their Kings, but now the United States, the legal holder of the public rights in the beds, beaches, and banks of all navigable waters, seems not to have been thought of at all in the contest. The United States were no party to the suit; nor could they be, having made themselves amenable to no tribunal. Their property can never be

* He says, February, 1804.—See Address.

† Thiery.

‡ Notar. copy, Gravier to Bigarre.

* Rep. 19.

† Monile's affidavit. MS.

questioned in any court, but in special cases, in which, by some particular law, they delegate a special power, as to the boards of commissioners, and in some small fiscal cases. But a general jurisdiction over the national demesnes, being more than half the territory of the United States, has never been by them, and never ought to be, subjected to any tribunal. Not adverting to this circumstance, however, the consternation in New Orleans, on this decision, was like that of Boston, on the occlusion of their port by the Boston port bill. If we have not forgotten that feeling, we may judge what the citizens of New Orleans felt on this decree of the court.

The Governor instantly writes, [letter of May 20, 1807,] "I understand that this morning an important cause has been determined, in which Edward Livingston was the *real* plaintiff, and the city defendant, as to the right of property to some lands in front of the faubourg made by the river, and over which the city has heretofore exercised a right of ownership. My impression is, that the United States are the legal claimants to it." On the 21st of August, 1807, Mr. Derbigny's opinion was published, [Thiery 5.] and first brought into view the right of the United States, and that the sentence of the court must of course, as to them, be a mere nullity, "*res inter alios acta, quæque aliis non potest præjudicium facere*"—a thing passing between others, and which to no others can do prejudice. Codex 7. 60. And coming, with respect to the United States, under the provisions of the same code.

Tit. 56. "Si neque mandasti fratri tuo defensionem rei tuæ, neque quod gestum est ratum habuisti, præscriptio rei judicatæ tibi non oberit: et ideo non prohiberis causam tuam agere, sine præjudicio rerum judicatarum."

"If you have not committed to your brother the defence of your right, nor sanctioned what has been done, the plea *rei judicatæ* shall not bar you: and, therefore, you shall not be precluded from conducting your own cause, without exception from a former decision."

Certainly the city council did not appear, nor pretend to appear, under authorization from the Government of the United States, nor as the advocates of their rights. They were called there as defendants of their own claim. The court did not undertake to decide on the right of the United States, which was neither before them, nor within their competence; and the injunction they issued could only be addressed to the parties between whom they had adjudged, and not to suspend the rights of others whom they had never heard, much less the United States who could not be heard before them. See 2 Dallas, 408. 3 Dallas, 412, 414, 415.

Presuming, however, that the coast was now clear, and the question finally settled, the ostensible actors withdrew, and their principal comes forward, is put into possession by the sheriff, and begins his works. The Governor, in his letter of September 3, 1807, says, "A few days since, (August 24,) Mr. Livingston employed a number of negroes to commence digging a canal which he projected to make in a part of the land called the Batture. But the citizens assembled in considerable force and drove them off. On the day following he went in person, but was again opposed by the citizens. The minds of the people were much agitated. The opposition is so general, that I must resort to measures the most conciliatory, as the only means of avoiding still greater tumult, and *perhaps much bloodshed*. I have not issued a proclamation, because it might make an impression in the United States that the people are disposed for insurrection, which is not true. My opinion is, that the title is in the United States. If the Batture be reclaimed, it is feared the current of the Mississippi will in some measure change its course, which will not only prove injurious to the navigation, but may occasion degradation in the levees of the city, or those in its vicinity." To abridge our narration, by giving the substance of the communications, the people assembled the next day about the same hour, and for several days successively, by beat of drum. [Livingston's letter of September 15, 1807.] On Monday the 31st of August, Mr. Livingston recommenced his work, after having given notice that he should do so. He began about ten o'clock, A. M. and about four or five o'clock in the afternoon the people assembled again, and drove off his laborers. On the 14th of September he again attempted to work, getting two constables to attend his laborers. The people drove them off, and the constables having noted on a list some of those present, they seized them, took the list, and tore it to pieces. [Sheriff's letter.] On the next day he writes to the Governor that he shall set his laborers to work again that day at twelve o'clock,

and "he shall not be surprised to see the people change the insolence of riot into the crime of murder." At noon he accordingly placed ten or twelve white laborers there. In the afternoon the people reassembled to the number of several hundreds. The Governor repaired there, and spoke to them. He was heard with respectful attention; and one of them speaking for the whole, expressed the serious uneasiness which the decision of the court had excited; the long and undisturbed possession of the Batture by the city, as well under the French as the Spanish Government; and the great injury which would result to the inhabitants if the land should be built upon and improved. And another declaring that they wished the decision of Congress, and in the mean time no work to be done on the Batture, there was a general exclamation from the crowd, "That is the general wish," followed by a request that they might nominate an agent to bear to the President of the United States a statement of their grievances, and that the Governor would recommend the agent to the Government. He said he would do so, and they nominated Colonel Macarty, by general and repeated acclamations. They then withdrew in peace to their respective homes; and on the 16th the Governor expresses his hope that this unpleasant affair is at an end, that every thing is then quiet, and the public mind much composed: that some of his hot-headed countrymen censured the mild course which was pursued, and would have been better pleased if the *military* had been called upon to disperse the assemblage. "But I feel (says he,) that the policy adopted was wise and humane; and that a contrary conduct would have increased the discontents, and occasioned the effusion of much innocent blood. The Louisianians, he adds, are an amiable virtuous people, but sensibly feel any wrongs which may be offered them. Mr. Livingston is alike feared and hated by most of the ancient inhabitants. They dread his talents as a lawyer, and hate his views of speculation, which, in the case of the Batture, are esteemed very generally by the Louisianians no less iniquitous than ruinous to the welfare of this city." The Governor says, in another letter of October 5, to the Secretary of State, that in a progress he made a few days afterwards through several parishes of the territory, he perceived but one sentiment with respect to the decision of the court. The long and uninterrupted use of the Batture by the city, the sanction given by the Spanish authorities to the public claim, and the heavy public expenditures in maintaining the levee which fronts it, seem to have given rise to a very general opinion that the court has been in error in deciding the Batture to be private property. On the 13th of November he again writes: "I should be wanting in duty did I not earnestly recommend the subject of the Batture to the attention of the Government. There is no doubt but the agents of Spain considered it as a public property, and did appropriate the same to the use of the city as a common. I should presume that, under the treaty, the United States may justly claim the Batture; and if any means can be devised to arrest the judgment of the territorial court, or to carry this case before another tribunal, the earlier they are resorted to the better; for Mr. Edward Livingston is now in possession of the property, and *making improvements thereon*." And the next day, (November 14,) a grand jury of the most respectable characters of the place gave in a presentment to the court, in which they say, "We present as a subject of the most serious complaint the present operations on the Batture by Edward Livingston and others connected with him; that this is from four to six months of every year a part of the bed of the river, and an important part of the port of New Orleans; that these operations of Edward Livingston are calculated to obstruct the free navigation of the river, to change the course of its waters, to deprive our western brethren, whose only market for the produce of their extensive territory is to be found in the city, of the deposit which has hitherto remained free to them, and not only of incalculable importance, but of absolute necessity. Whether it be private or public property is immaterial, so long as the laws do not permit such use of it as to injure and obstruct the navigation; and we present it as our opinion that all such measures should be taken as are consistent with law to arrest these operations, which are injurious for the present, and, in changing the course of the river, are hazardous in the extreme." We find Mr. Livingston, then, instead of awaiting the decision of Congress, the only constitutional tribunal, resuming his works boldly, and the people, whom he represented as likely "to change the insolence of riot into the crime of murder," appealing peaceably by presentment to the laws of their territory until the National Government

should decide. In the latter end of the same year, [Surveyor's report to Mayor, December 28, 1803,] he opens a canal from the bank directly through the beach into the river *two hundred and seventy-six feet long, sixty-four feet wide, and four feet two inches deep at low water, and with the earth excavated he forms a bank or quay on each side, nineteen feet six inches wide, from four to six feet high above the level of the Batture, and faced with palisades. Within one year after this, what had been anticipated by the Governor, the grand jury and others, had already manifested itself. In December of the ensuing year, 1808, [see Surveyor's report, December 28, 1803,] a bar had already formed across the mouth of the canal, which was dry at low water, the course of the waters had been changed during the intervening flood, and the places where dry ground first showed itself on the decrease of the river were such as had the year before been navigable at low water. [Mayor's answer to Governor, November 18, 1808.] The port in front of the town had been impaired by a new Batture begun to be formed opposite the custom-house, which could not fail to increase by the change of the current. The beach or Batture of Ste. Mary had in that single tide extended from seventy-five to eighty feet further into the river, and risen from two to five feet ten inches generally, and more in places, as a saw scaffold, which, at the preceding low tide, was seven feet high, was now buried to its top; and Tanesse, the surveyor, [see his affidavit, MS.] in his affidavit says he does not doubt that these works have produced the last year's augmentation of the Batture, at the expense of the bed of the river; have occasioned the carrying away a great part of the platin or Batture of the lower suburbs, and breaking the levee of M. Blaque next below; and that the main port of the city being a cove, immediately below Livingston's works, would, if they were continued, be filled up in time; and it is the opinion of Pedesclaux also, [see his third affidavit, MS.] that they would produce changes in the banks of the river on both sides, prejudicial to the city and riparian proprietors, by directing the efforts of the river against parts not heretofore exposed to it. And Mr. Poydras tells us, [page 20 of one of his speeches,] that when the river is at its height, the boats which drift down it can only land in the eddies below the points, as they would be dashed to pieces in attempting to land in the strong current; that at the town they cannot land for want of room, there being always there two or three tiers of vessels in close contact; nor at the lower suburbs of Marigny, which, being at the lower part of the cove, are too much exposed both to winds and current. Indeed, no evidence is necessary to prove that in a river of only twelve hundred yards wide, having an annual tide of twelve to fourteen feet rise, which brings the water generally to within eight or ten inches, and sometimes two or three inches of the top of the levee, inasmuch that it splashes over with the wind, [see Peltier's and Tanesse's affidavits, MS. and also the maps,] where the channel narrowed two hundred and fifty yards, as Mr. Livingston intends, that is to say, a fourth or fifth of its whole breadth, the waters must rise higher in nearly the same proportion; that is to say, three feet at least, and would sweep away the whole levee, the city it now protects, and inundate all the lower country.

Thus urged by the continued calls of the Governor, who declared he could not be responsible for the peace or preservation of the place, by the tumult and confusion in which the city was held by the bold aggressions of the intruders on the public rights, by the daily progress of works which were to interrupt the commerce of the whole western country, threatened to sweep away a great city and its inhabitants, and lay the adjacent country under water, I listened to the calls of duty, imperious calls, which, had I shrunk from, I should have been justly responsible for the calamities which would have followed. On the 24th of October, 1807, the Attorney General had given his opinion, and on the 27th of November, 1807, I asked the attendance of the heads of Departments, to whom the papers received had been previously communicated for their consideration. We had the benefit of the presence of the Attorney General, and of the lights which it was his office to throw on the subject. We took of the whole case such views as the state of our information at that time presented. I shall now develop them in all the fulness of the facts then known, and of those which have since corroborated them.

* These are French measures; add a fifteenth to make them ours.

The first question occurring was, what system of law was to be applied to them? On this there could be but one opinion. The laws which had governed Louisiana from its first colonization, that is to say, the laws of France, with some local modifications, were still in force when this question was generated by the sale of the Jesuits' property to B. Gravier and others. France had, indeed, about the end of the preceding year, 1762, by a secret convention, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to be delivered whenever Spain should be in readiness to receive it. But this was not announced to the inhabitants till the 21st of April, 1764, nor did Spain receive possession till the 17th of August, 1769. [9 Raynal, 222, 235.] In the mean time the French Government and laws continued; the Jesuits' property was sold, and purchased on the faith of the existing laws; and according to these laws must the rights acquired by the purchaser or left in the crown be decided. Indeed, in no case are the laws of a nation changed, of natural right, by their passage from one to another domination. The soil, the inhabitants, their property, and the laws by which they are protected, go together. Their laws are subject to be changed only in the case and extent which their new Legislature shall will. The changes introduced by Spain, after 1769, were chiefly in the organization of their Government, and but little in the principles of their jurisprudence. The instrument which some have understood as suppressing the French and substituting the Spanish code, is the proclamation of O'Reilly of November 25, 1769, two months after the actual delivery of the colony. [See appendix to documents communicated to Congress by the President, with his message of October 17, 1803.] The transfer of the country, however, had been announced to the people five years before. Now, surely, during these five years, the French laws must have continued entire, and of course after them, so far as not altered. And that this proclamation made specific only, and not general alterations, a brief examination of its tenor will evince. It begins by charging the late council with a participation in the insurrection which had taken place, and by declaring it indispensable to abolish that, and to establish the *form* of politic government and administration of justice prescribed by the wise laws of Spain. But a *form* of Government may surely be changed, and the mass of the laws remain the same, as took place in our revolution. He proceeds then to establish that *form of Government, dependence and subordination*, which should accord with the good of the service and happiness of the colony. For this purpose he substitutes a Cabildo, in place of the ancient council, and instead of former analogous officers, he says there shall be Alferes, Alcades, Alguazils, Depositors, Regidors, a Scrivener, Procurator, Mayordome, &c.; adopting thus the Spanish, instead of the French organization of officers, for the administration of the laws. He changes the manner of proceedings in judicial trials, and of pronouncing judgments, according to a digest made by Unestia and Rey, by his order, *until* a general knowledge of the Spanish language and more extensive information on the statutes themselves might be acquired; prescribes rules for instituting actions by parties of different denominations, the names and substance of the pleadings, rules for appearances, answers, replications, rejoinders, depositions, witnesses, exceptions, trials, judgments, appeals, executions, testaments, probates, advancements, and distributions; not changing the great outlines of the law, or the *ratio decidendi* generally; but merely the organization of officers, and forms of their proceeding. He states also the criminal law, what it is in sundry cases of irreligion, treason, murder, theft, rape, adultery, and trespass, proclaiming mostly what was already law; lastly, he establishes the fees of officers, and with that closes the proclamation, without a word said about abolishing the French and substituting the Spanish code of laws generally. As far, then, as this instrument makes any special changes, its authority is acknowledged. But the very act of making special changes is a manifestation that a general one was not then intended. He did not mean by this instrument to change 'all and some.' One may need conjecture, from loose expressions in the instrument, that a more extensive change was in contemplation for some future time, when the inhabitants, as it says, should have acquired a general knowledge of the Spanish language. But *until* then expressly, and in the interim, the innovations it specifies are the only ones introduced. The great system of law which regulates property, which prescribes the rights of persons and things, and sanctions to every one the enjoyment of those rights, is left untouched, in full force and authority. If such a radical change were really meditated, it was never carried into execution;

nor seems at any aftertime to have occupied seriously the attention of Government. In the following year, 1770, O'Reilly issued an additional ordinance respecting grants of lands; and Carondelet, in 1795, (twenty-six years after possession of the colony, and eight years only before its transfer to us,) passed an ordinance of police, concerning bridges, roads, levees, slaves, coasters, travellers, arms, estrays, fishing, and hunting; and these three acts seem to constitute the whole of the changes made in the established system of laws during the Spanish occupation of the country. Probably the Spanish authorities found, in the progress of their administration, that the difference between the French and Spanish codes, taken both from the same Roman original, would not justify disturbing the public mind, by a formal suppression of the one, and substitution of the other. Probably the officers themselves, not adepts in either, and partly French, and partly Spanish individuals, confounded them in practice as they found convenient; and hence the ill-defined ideas of what their laws were. But certainly when we appeal, as in the present case, to exact right, the French code is the only one sanctioned by regular authority; and the special changes before mentioned, of organization and police, having no relation to the beds and increments of rivers, that code is to give us the law of the present case. That code, like all those of middle and southern Europe, was originally feudal, [Encyclop. Méthod. Jurisprudence, Coutume, 400.] with some variations in the different provinces, formerly independent, of which the kingdom of France had been made up. But as circumstances changed, and civilization and commerce advanced, abundance of new cases and questions arose, for which the simple and unwritten laws of feudalism had made no provision. At the same time, they had at hand the legal system of a nation highly civilized, a system carried to a degree of conformity with natural reason attained by no other. The study of this system too was become the favorite of the age, and, offering ready and reasonable solutions of all the new cases presenting themselves, was resorted to by a common consent and practice; not indeed as laws formally established by the Legislator of the country, but as a *ratio scripta*, the dictate, in all cases, of that sound reason which should constitute the law of every country.* Over both of these systems, however, the occasional edicts of the monarch are paramount, and amend and control their provisions wherever he deems amendment necessary; on the general principle that *leges posteriores priores abrogant*—subsequent laws abrogate those which were prior. This composition of the French code is affirmed by all their authorities. One only of them shall be particularly cited, to wit, Ferriere Dict. de Droit, Ordonnance.

‘Les ordonnances sont les vrais loix du royaume. Elles font la partie la plus générale et la plus certaine de nôtre droit Francois, attendu qu’elles sont soutenues de l’autorité aussi bien que de la raison; au lieu que les loix Romaines ne subsistent que par leur

‘The ordinances are the true laws of the kingdom. They constitute the most general and certain part of our French law, inasmuch as they are supported by authority as well as reason; whereas the Roman laws stand on their equity alone, having of themselves no

* The following instances will give some idea of the steps by which the Roman gained on the feudal laws. A law of Burgundy provided that, ‘Si quis posthoc barbarus vel testari voluerit, vel donare, aut Romanam consuetudinem, aut barbaricam, esse servandam, sciat.’ ‘If any barbarian subject hereafter shall desire to dispose by legacy or donation, let him know that either the Roman or barbarian law is to be observed.’ And one of Lotharius II. of Germany, going still further, gives to every one an election of the system under which he chose to live. ‘Volumus ut cunctus populus Romanus interrogetur quali lege vult vivere, ut tali lege, quali professi sunt vivere vivant, illisque denuntiatur, ut hoc unusquisque, tam iudices, quam duces, vel reliquos populus sciat, quod si offensivum contra eandem legem fecerint, eidem legi, quâ possent vivere, subjaceant.’ ‘We will that all the Roman people shall be asked by what law they wish to live: that they may live under such law as they profess to live by: and that it be published, that every one, as well judges as generals, or the rest of the people, may know, that if they commit offence against the said law, they shall be subject to the same law by which they profess to live.’ [Enc. Mêt. Jurisprudence, Coutume, 399.] Presenting the uncommon spectacle of a jurisdiction attached to persons, instead of places. Thus favored, the Roman became an acknowledged supplement to the feudal or customary law; but still, not under any act of the Legislature, but as ‘raison écrite,’ written reason; and the cases to which it is applicable becoming much the most numerous, it constitutes, in fact, the mass of their law.

équité, elles n’ont pas elles-mêmes aucune autorité, qu’autant qu’elles sont considérées comme une raison écrite, du moins en pays coutumier; et à l’égard du pays de droit écrit, les loix Romaines n’y ont force de loi, que parceque nos Rois ont bien voulu y consentir.’

authority, but as they are considered as written reason, at least in the provinces of customary law. And as to those of written law, the Roman laws are in force only because our Kings have thought proper to consent to it.†

This system of law was transferred to Louisiana as is evidenced by the charter of Louis XIV. to Crozat, bearing date the 14th of September, 1712. The seventh article of that is in these words. “Our edicts, ordinances and customs, and the usages of the mayoralty and shreevalty of Paris, shall be observed for laws and customs in the said country of Louisiana.” The customary law of Paris seems to have been selected because considered as the best digest, and that to which it was proposed to reduce the customary law of all the provinces. [Enc. Méth. Jurispr. Coutume, 405.] This is the first charter we know of which established the boundaries and laws of Louisiana. It says nothing of the Roman law; but that, having become incorporated, by usage, with the customs of Paris, and constituting, as a supplement, one system with them, seems to have been considered as of their body, and transferred with them to Louisiana.‡ In 1717, Crozat transferred his rights to the Compagnie d’Occident, at the head of which was the famous Law, [8 Raynal, 166. ed. 1780,] which again in 1720, by union with others, became the Compagnie des Indes, who, in 1731, surrendered the colony back to the King. [1 Va lin, 20.] But these various transfers from company to company of the monopoly of their commerce, (for that was the sum of what was granted them) and their final surrender to the King, could not affect the rights of the people, nor change the laws by which they were governed. When they returned to the immediate Government of the King, their laws passed with them, and remained in full force until, and so far only as, subsequently altered by their Legislator. That this was the sense of their Government may be inferred from a clause in the edict creating the Compagnie des Indes Occidentales, art. 34.

‘Seront les juges établis en tous les dits lieux tenus de juger suivant les loix et ordonnances du royaume, et

‘The judges established in all the said places shall be held to adjudge according to the laws and ordi-

† The only copy of this charter I have ever met with is in Joutel’s Journal of La Sale’s last voyage. An application was made by the Government of the United States, through their minister at Paris, to the Government of France, for permission to have the original of this charter sought for in their archives, and an authentic copy obtained. The application was unsuccessful. We must resort, therefore, to this publication made in 1714, two years after the date of the patent, under the rule of law, which requires only the best evidence the nature of the case will admit. For although we may not appeal to books of history for documents of a nature merely private, yet we may for those of a public character, e. g. treaties, &c.; and especially when those documents are not under our control, as when they are in foreign countries, or even in our own country when they are not patent in their nature, nor demandable common right.

‡ If it be objected that the incorporation of the Roman law with the customs of Paris, and their joint transfer to Louisiana does not appear, I answer, 1. At the date of Crozat’s charter, the Roman law had for many centuries been amalgamated with the customary law of Paris, made one body with it, and its principal part. By the customs of Paris were doubtless meant the laws of Paris, of which the Roman then made an important part, and might well be understood to be transferred with them. It was hardly intended that the new colonists were to unravel this web, and to take out for their own use only the fibres of Parisian customs, the least applicable part of the system to their novel situation. 2. If the term, *coutume de Paris*, in the charter be rigorously restrained to its literal import, yet the judges of Louisiana would have the same authority for appealing to the Roman as a supplementary code, which the judges of Paris and of all France had had; and even greater, as being sanctioned by so general an example. 3. The practice of considering the Roman law as a part of the law of the land in Louisiana is evidence of a general opinion of those who composed that State that it was transferred, and of an opinion much better informed, and more authoritative than ours can be. Or it may be considered as an adoption, by universal though tacit consent, of those who had a right to adopt, either formally, or informally, as they pleased, as the laws of England were originally adopted in most of these States, and still stand on no other ground.

les officiers de suivre et se conformer à la coutume de la prévôté et vicomté de Paris, suivant laquelle les habitans pourront contracter, sans que l'on y puisse introduire aucune autre coutume, pour éviter la diversité.' 1 Moreau de Ste. Marie, 100.

This, then, is the system of law by which the legal character of the facts of the case is now to be tested; and the plaintiff and his counsel having imagined that, in the Roman branch of it, they had found a niche in which they could place the Batture to great advantage, have availed themselves of it with no little dexterity, and, by calling it habitually an alluvion, have given a general currency to the idea, that it is really an alluvion: insomuch that even those who deny their inferences have still suffered themselves carelessly to speak of it under that term. Were we for a moment to indulge them in this misnomer, and to look at their claim as if really an alluvial one, the false would be found to avail them as little as the true name. The Roman law indeed says, "quod per alluvionem, agro tuo flumen adjecit, jure gentium, tibi adquiritur"—what the river adds to your field by alluvion, becomes yours by the law of nations. [Institute L. 1. tit. 1. § 20. Dig. L. 41. tit. 1. § 7.] The same law, in like manner, gave to the adjacent proprietors, the sand bars, shoals, islands rising in the river, and even the bed of the river itself, as far as it was contracted or deserted. [Inst. 2. 1. 22. and 2. 1. 23.] But the established laws of France differed in all these cases.

'Par notre droit Français, (dit Pothier,) les alluvions qui se font sur le bord des fleuves, et des rivières navigables, appartiennent au Roi. Les propriétaires riverains n'y peuvent rien prétendre, à moins qu'ils n'ayent des titres de la concession que le Roi leur aurait faite du droit d'alluvion.' 1 Pothier, Traité de la propriété, Part 1. c. 2. § 3. art. 2. No. 159.

And Guyot, in the Repertoire Universel de Jurisprudence, a work also of authority, and cited with approbation by the plaintiff and his counsel [Liv. 21. Du Ponceau, 14.] under the word "île," says:

'Nous n'admettons pas, comme les Romains, les alluvions et les accroissemens au profit des propriétaires riverains, soit par les changemens qui peuvent survenir dans le lit des rivières, soit relativement aux îles et îlots qui peuvent s'y former. Chez eux, le lit et les bord des fleuves et rivières étaient censés faire parties des héritages riverains; et par une suite de ces maxims, le terrain qu'un fluve adjoutait à ces héritages appartenait à ceux qui en étaient propriétaires. Ils réunissaient de même à leurs possessions le lit que le fleuve abandonnait; et lorsqu'il se formait une île dans le milieu de son lit, les riverains y avaient un droit égal, et en partageaient la propriété. Suivant nos principes, les rivières navigables, leur lit, rives, et tous les terrains qui peuvent s'y former, appartiennent au Roi, à raison de sa souveraineté. C'est la disposition précise de l'article 41. due tit. 37. de

nances of the kingdom, and the officers to follow and conform themselves to the customs of the prévôté and vicomté of Paris, according to which the inhabitants may contract, without that any other custom may be introduced, to avoid diversity.' 1 Moreau de Ste. Marie, 100.

'By our French law, (says Pothier, one of their most respected authorities,) the alluvions formed on the borders of navigable streams and rivers belong to the King. The proprietors of riparian heritages can have no claim to them, unless they have evidences of the grant made to them by the King, of the right of alluvion along their heritages.' Pothier, Part 1. c. 2. § 3. art. 2. No. 159. Cited Derbigny, xviii.

'We do not admit, as the Romans, alluvions and accumulations to go to the riparian proprietors, either by changes which may happen in the bed of rivers, or relating to isles, and islets which may there be formed. With them, the bed and borders of rivers and streams were considered as making part of the riparian inheritances; and as a consequence of these maxims, the earth which a river added to these inheritances belonged to those who were the proprietors of them. They reunited, in like manner, to their possessions the bed which a river abandoned; and when an isle was formed in the middle of its bed, the riparians had an equal right to it, and divided the property. According to our principles, navigable streams, their bed, banks, and all the grounds which may be formed there, belong to the King, in right of his sovereignty. It is the precise provision of art. 41. tit. 37. of the *ordonnance des eaux*

et forêts, which has dissipated all the doubts which they had endeavored to raise in several provinces on the grounds of the enunciations which were found in the ancient concessions.' Cited Derbigny 23.

Again, after laying down the Roman law of alluvion, and of islands formed in the beds of rivers, Le Rasle in the Law Dictionary, forming a part of the Encyclopedie Méthodique, Jurisprud. Accession, 94, says:

'Nous n'avons pas suivi dans notre droit Français les dispositions Romaines à cet égard: toutes les îles ou autres attérissemens qui se forment dans les rivières appartiennent au Roi, et font partie du domaine. Les terres ajoutées par alluvion aux héritages baignés par le fleuve et les rivières navigables n'appartiennent aux riverains, que lorsqu'ils ont un titre de concession qui leur permet de se les approprier.'

And Ferriere, quoted also

'Pour ce qui regarde l'augmentation arrivée à un héritage subitement, et tout d'un coup, la décision que les loix Romaines ont faites à cet égard n'est point observée dans le royaume. Cette augmentation appartient au Roi dans les rivières navigables.' And Denizart agrees, 'que les attérissemens formés subitement dans la mer, ou dans les fleuves ou rivières navigables, appartiennent au Roi, par le seul titre de sa souveraineté.'

And he refers to the edicts of 1683, 1693, and 1710.

And to put aside all further question as to the law of France on this subject, Louis XIV., by an edict of December 15, 1693, says:

'Louis, &c. salut. Le droit de propriété que nous avons sur tous les fleuves et rivières navigables de notre royaume, et conséquemment de toutes les îles, moulins, bacs, &c. attérissemens et accroissemens formés par les dits fleuves et rivières, étant incontestablement établi par les loix de l'état, comme une suite et une dépendance nécessaire de notre souveraineté, les Rois, nos prédécesseurs, et nous, avons de tems en tems ordonné des recherches des îles et crémens qui s'y sont formés, &c. A ces causes, de l'avis de notre conseil, et de notre certaine science, pleine puissance, et autorité royale, nous avons, par ces présentes, signées de notre main, dit, statué, et ordonné, disons, statuons, et ordonnons, voulons, et nous plait, que tous les détenteurs, propriétaires, ou possesseurs des îles, îlots, attérissemens, accroissemens, alluvions, droits de pêche, péages, ponts, moulins, bacs, coches, bateaux, ediffices, et droits, sur les rivières navigables de notre

et forêts, which has dissipated all the doubts which they had endeavored to raise in several provinces on the grounds of the enunciations which were found in the ancient concessions.' Cited Derbigny 23.

'We have not in our French law followed the Roman provisions in this respect: all islands or other accumulations which are formed in rivers belong to the King, and constitute a part of the domain. Lands added by alluvion to inheritances washed by rivers and navigable streams, do not belong to the riparians but when they have a deed of concession, which permits them to appropriate them to themselves.'

by the plaintiff, says:

As to augmentations happening suddenly, and all at once, the decision of the Roman laws in this respect is not observed in the kingdom. These augmentations belong to the King in navigable rivers.' And Denizart agrees, 'that *atterissemens* formed suddenly in the sea, or the navigable rivers or streams, belong to the King in the sole right of his sovereignty.'

'Louis, &c. Greeting. The right of property which we have in all rivers and navigable streams of our kingdom, and, consequently, in all the isles, mills ferries, &c. accumulation and increments formed by the said rivers and navigable streams, being incontestably established by the laws of the state, as a necessary consequence and dependence of our sovereignty, the Kings, our predecessors, and ourselves, have, from time to time, ordered inquiries as to isles and increments therein formed, &c. For these causes, with the advice of our council, and of our certain knowledge, full power, and royal authority, we have by these presents signed with our hand, declared, enacted, and ordained, and we do declare, enact, and ordain, we will, and it is our pleasure, that all the holders, proprietors, or possessors, of isles, islets, accumulations, increments, alluvions, rights of fishery, tolls, bridges, mills, ferries, packets, batteaus, edifices, and imposts, on

royaume, qui rapporteront des titres de propriété ou de possession, avant le 1er Avril, 1566, y soient maintenus et conservés dans leurs possessions, en payant au fisc une année, et ceux sans titre, ou possession antérieur au 1er Avril, 1566, en payant deux années de revenu.'

the navigable rivers of our kingdom which shall produce titles of property or of possession before the 1st of April, 1566, shall be therein maintained and secured in their possessions, on paying to the treasury one year's revenue, and those without title papers, or possession prior to the 1st of April, 1566, on payment of two years' revenue.'

Having no copy of this ordinance, I quote it from Mr. Derbigny, p. 20, Duponceau, p. 10, and l'Examen de la Sentence, p. 8, by putting together the parts they cite, for neither gives the whole of what I have cited. Other respectable authorities might be produced to the same effect, were it necessary to multiply them; and, it is also admitted that authorities of weight, and of a different aspect, exist; among these is Dumoulin, as respectable as Pothier, Guyot, or any other who has been cited. Were it absolutely incumbent on me, more than on those who rely on the contrary authorities, to assign reasons for a difference of opinion among lawyers on any point, it might be ascribed, in this case, to a difference of impression from views of the same subject, diversified as were the customs of the various provinces of France on this very point. Dumoulin wrote a century and a half before the ordinance of Louis XIV.; in that course of time, printing had become more diffused, books greatly multiplied, and a more correct collation of these customs could be made. So that had Dumoulin written in the days of Pothier and Guyot, and with their advantages, he would probably have concurred in the preceding observation, that, 'if there were any doubts, this ordinance has dissipated them.' Be this as it may, Louis XIV. and his council have decided between these two opinions, and if it were not law before, his decision made it so. By this edict, he declares the law of France 'incontestably' to be that 'alluvions belong to the King in all navigable rivers.' But with a spirit of indulgence, meriting more respect than he has found in the language of the adverse party, who dislike the truths he has declared, he confirmed all anterior usurpations, on payment of certain compositions and future rents, re-establishing by the example, the authority of the laws and rights of the crown against these usurpations. This ordinance was passed nineteen years before the charter to Louisiana, and, consequently, was comprehended among the edicts and ordinances originally established as the law of the province.

Mr. Livingston and his advocates have asserted that the right to the beds and increments of rivers is a gift of the feudal system to the sovereign, that is, to the nation, and is a peculiarity of that system; and, further, that that system was never introduced into Louisiana. That the latter assertion is palpably erroneous could be readily shown, were not the question altogether unnecessary. With respect to the former, surely it is putting the cart before the horse to say that the authority of the nation flows from the feudal system, instead of the feudal system flowing from the authority of the nation. That the lands within the limits assumed by a nation belong to the nation as a body, has probably been the law of every people on earth at some period of their history. A right of property in movable things is admitted before the establishment of Government; a separate property in lands not till after that establishment. The right to movables is acknowledged by all the hordes of Indians surrounding us; yet by no one of them has a separate property in lands been yielded to individuals. He who plants a field keeps possession till he has gathered the produce; after which, one has as good a right as another to occupy it. Government must be established, and laws provided, before lands can be separately appropriated, and their owner protected in his possession. Till then, the property is in the body of the nation, and they, or their chief, as their trustee, must grant them to individuals, and determine the conditions of the grant. In certain countries they have granted them on a system of conditions and principles which have acquired the appellation of feudal. Surely, then, it is the sovereign which has created the feudal principles, and not these principles which have created the rights of the sovereign. The Edinburgh reviewers, [No. 30. 339. Jan. 1810.] who, in the progress of their work, have deservedly attained a high standing in the public estimation, reviewing the condition of land tenures among the Hindoos, say, "the ter-

ritory of the nation, belonging in common to the nation, belongs, in this general sense, to the King, as the head and representative of the nation. As far, accordingly, as we have sufficient documents respecting rude nations, we find their Kings, without, perhaps, a single exception, recognised as the sole proprietors of the soil." And they quote, as their authorities,

In Europe.

For Wales, Leges Walliæ, c. 337.
For Great Britain, the Britons while they held the whole island, Turner's Anglo-Saxons, c. 3.
For Gaul and Germany, Cæsar, 4. 1. To which add Spain, Portugal, Italy, and all feudal states.

In Asia.

For China, Barrow, 397.
For India, Montesqu. Sp. L. 14. 6. Scott's Ferishta, vol. 2. 148. 495. 2. Bernier, 189.
For Persia, 3 Chardin, 340. Syria and the Turkish dominions, 2 Volney, 402.

In Africa.

For Egypt, Herodot. 2. 109. Volney *passim*.
For other parts of Africa, 4 Hist. Gen. des Voyages, 13. vol. do. 7. 5. 17. Mod. Univ. Hist. 322. Parke, 260.

In America.

For the Spanish part, Acosta, 6. 15. and 18. Garcilasso, 1. 5. 1. Carli, letter 15.
For the United States and the Indian hordes of our continent, we cite our own knowledge.

It seems, then, to be a principle of universal law, that the lands of a country belong to its sovereign as trustee for the nation. In granting appropriations, some sovereigns have given away the increments of rivers to a greater, some to a lesser extent, and some not at all. Rome, which was not feudal, and Spain and England which were, have granted them largely; France, a feudal country, has not granted them at all on navigable rivers, Louis XIV. therefore, was strictly correct when, in his edict of 1693, he declared, that the increments of rivers were incontestably his, as a necessary consequence of the sovereignty; that is to say, that, where no special grant of them to an individual could be produced, they remained in him, as a portion of the original lands of the nation, or as new created lands, never yet granted to any individual. They are, unquestionably, a regalian or national right, paramount and pre-existent to the establishment of the feudal system: that system has no fixed principle on the subject, as is evident from the opposite practices of different feudal nations. The position, therefore, is entirely unfounded, that the right to them is derived from the feudal law; and it is, consequently, unnecessary to go into the proofs of what the grants in that country exhibit palpably enough, that infeudations were partially at least, if not generally, introduced into Louisiana.

It ought here to be observed, however, that, so far as respects the beds and navigation of rivers, the right vested in the sovereign is a mere trust, not alienable. It is not like lands, imposts, taxes, an article of public property, constituting the revenues of the state, but like roads, canals, public buildings, reserved for the use of the individuals of the nation. See an explanation of this subject, Vattel 1. 235. 239.

I have now to advert, and I do it with extreme regret, to a passage in the very able Memoire of Mr. Thiery, a memoir conspicuous for its learning and sound reasoning, and to which I acknowledge myself peculiarly indebted for information on the points he has discussed. He says, page 30, "To the ancestors of John Gravier the right of alluvion belonged, not only by virtue of the coutumes de Paris, which, for two centuries back, acknowledged the principle of the Roman law, and against which, for that reason, the ordinances of the Kings of France could, with no manner of success, be pleaded; inasmuch, as a royal ordinance, specially made that coutume the civil law of this colony; but, also, by virtue of the Spanish laws, which, from 1769, have been constantly in force in Louisiana." 1st. That the Roman principle of alluvion was acknowledged by the coutumes de Paris has not been proved. The adverse council, [Dupon. p. 9.] has said, indeed, that those customs were silent on the subject; but I have considered Pothier, Guyot, and Le Rasle as better authority. 2d. Mr. Thiery supposes that a royal ordinance having specially made that coutume the civil law of Louisiana, the ordinances of the Kings of France were excluded from the system,

and could not control what was coutume. He had not, I presume, seen the charter of 1712, which makes the edicts and ordinances, with the coutume de Paris, the law of that province; nor sufficiently considered, that had the coutumes been alone established by one ordinance, another might change them. 3d. He supposes the Spanish laws have given allusions to the riparian proprietor; but the laws of the province, established by their charter, were not annulled by the change of one King for another, as their legislator. The latter might change them: but has he done so? If he has, his edict must be produced, that we may weigh its words and judge of its effects for ourselves. And we must guard against admitting that the example of a Spanish Governor, if such example has occurred, occasionally and incorrectly acting on the laws of Spain, amounted to a repeal of the whole system then existing, and a formal establishment of a different one. No such intention on his part to make so momentous a change should be so slightly inferred; and no power of his could effect it, even if intended. Nothing less than an ordinance of the sovereign himself, signed with his own hand, and sanctioned by all the solemnities attending their enactment and promulgation, was competent to reverse, at once, the legal condition of a whole people, and the laws under which their lives and properties were held. Again: even such an ordinance could not change the law as to past rights; and those now in question were vested before the Spanish Government took place, and could not be annulled by a subsequent law. These gratuitous admissions, therefore, of Mr. Thiery, not at all necessary to his argument, and, therefore, probably, not well considered, and in opposition to the opinions and demonstrations of an able brother counsellor, must be disavowed, and the authority of the ordinance of 1693 insisted on with undiminished confidence. Mr. Thiery himself will, perhaps, the more readily abandon them, when he sees with what avidity his eagle-eyed adversary has pounced upon them in a letter to some member of the government, in which he considers them as giving up all grounds of opposition to his claims.

To that edict, then, I shall now recur, and to the cavils raised against it by the advocates of the claims it annihilates. It is idle for them to call it bursal, fiscal, and the act of a tyrant, &c. [Duponc. 10.] as if the authority of laws was to be graduated by the character of the existing legislator, and as if we were to be the judges for other nations of the character and obligation of their laws. It is vain to pretend that because the word "alluvion," inserted in the enacting clause of the edict is not in the preamble, therefore it has no force in the body of the law; as if the preface, giving the general reason and views of a law, was alone to be the law, and its actual enactments, a mere nullity. Although the preamble of a statute is considered as a key to open the mind of the makers as to the mischiefs in their view, yet, in general, it is no more than a recital of some inconveniences, which does not exclude any other for which the enacting clauses provide; nor must the general words of an enacting clause be restrained by the particular words of the preamble. [6. Bac. Abr. Statute 1. 2. and the authorities there cited.] So says our law; so says reason; and so must say the Roman law, if it be the *ratio scripta*. But it is further to be observed that the words "attérissements et accroissemens," accumulations and increments, used in this preamble, are generic terms, of which "alluvion" is a species, and therefore strictly comprehended by it. This is proved by the Roman definition, "Alluvio est incrementum latens," alluvion es un accroissement, ou crément imperceptible," by the Napoleon code cited by Mr. Livingston.

'Les attérissements et accroissemens qui se forment successivement et imperceptiblement aux fonds riverains d'un fleuve, ou d'une rivière, s'appellent *alluvion*.' Sect. 556.

'The accumulations and increments which form themselves successively and imperceptibly against the riparian lands of a river or stream, are called *alluvion*.' Sect. 556.

And by the edicts of 1686 and 1689, both of which have the expression "cremens qui s'y sont formés soit par *alluvion*, ou par industrie," &c. And here Portalis's rhetorical flourish, on presenting this law, is cited [Duponc. 17. Liv. 22.] with triumph, as declaring that this law terminates the great question of alluvion, and decides it conformably to the Roman law. It is very true, indeed, that it has terminated the question as to future cases, by changing the law, by transferring the right of alluvion from the sovereign to the riparian proprietor, by giving the abandoned bed of a river as an indemnification to him on whose lands it has opened a new pas-

sage, and making this the future law of all the provinces. And had Louisiana then been subject to France, the law would have been changed thenceforward for Louisiana also. I find no fault with Napoleon for this Roman predilection. I believe the change is for the better so far as concerns rural possessions. A decision, too, of the parliament of Bordeaux is quoted by Mr. Duponceau (19.) to prove that the law giving alluvion to the adjacent possessor has been acknowledged in France by the decision of the parliament of Bordeaux, confirmed, as he has heard, on appeal by the parliament of Paris. This proves only that the Roman law of alluvion was the law of generality of Bordeaux, not that it was then the law of all France. In the country called the Bordelais, customary laws prevail. But

'Lorsque la coutume de Bordeaux ne s'est pas expliquée sur certains points de droit, ce n'est ni à la coutume de Paris, ni à d'autres coutumes qu'on a recours pour les faire décider, mais au droit écrit.' Enc. Méth. Jurisp. Bordeaux.

'When the custom of Bordeaux has not sufficiently explained itself on certain points of law, it is neither to the customs of Paris nor to other customs that recourse is had for decision, but to the written law,' that is, the Roman law.

The inference then is, either that the coutume de Bordeaux was the same on this point as the Roman law or that being silent, the Roman law was resorted to.*

Surely, never was the urgency of squeezing argument out of every thing so apparent as in the emphasis with which the adverse party presses and comments [Liv. 32.] on the answers of the several tribunals, to which the Napoleon code was referred for consideration and amendment. A dozen tribunals are named, with an &c. for more, who are acknowledged to have said nothing about alluvion; and this is produced as proof that it had belonged before to the riparian proprietor. But it proves more probably that these tribunals were contented with the change proposed, and had no amendment of it to offer. But, in truth, it proves nothing either the one way or the other. The tribunal of Paris is then quoted, with an acknowledgment that they do not make a single observation on the subject. Then long extracts from that of Rouen, proposing that islands, rising in the rivers, shall be given to the riparian proprietors; and recommendations to the same effect from those of Toulouse and Lyons. Now it is remarkable that neither the word "alluvion," nor the idea of the thing, is either expressed or referred to in any one of these quotations. And yet Mr. Livingston says, "We find all these learned men either passing over these articles, as merely declaratory to the old law, or else expressly acknowledging them as such;" and again after the citation from Rouen, "Here we have the positive declaration of a learned tribunal, &c. deciding that the edicts did not extend to alluvions, but only to islands in navigable rivers." And yet I repeat that neither the word nor the idea is to be found in any one of the quotations; for it is of these only I can speak, not possessing the book, but I presume Mr. Livingston's quotations are of the strongest passages. It is impossible to characterize such reasoning respectfully. I shall, therefore, leave it to the reflection of others. And I think myself authorized to conclude, on the whole, that had the Batture been really an alluvion, its ownership was to be decided by the laws of France; and that Louis XIV, with the advice of his council, certainly knew when they declared what the law of their country "incontestably" was; and if we, with our scanty reading on that subject, at this day and distance, know better than they did, yet the enacting clause of the edicts made it the law henceforward; that it came over as law for Louisiana; made the Batture, if an alluvion, the property of the sovereign; and certainly the whole tenor of the conduct of the Spanish Government proved that they did not mean to relinquish it.

Before we quit this branch of the discussion, it is not amiss to observe that the eloquent declamations of these learned men of Rouen, so much eulogized by Mr. Livingston, were not at all heeded. The Napoleon code, § 560. retained the *islands* rising in the beds of navigable or floatable rivers, and (changing the French law only as to alluvions) declares (§ 538.) in opposition to the Roman law, that

* M. Moreau de Lislet assures us, that he was in Paris at the time of the decision of this appeal from Bordeaux; that the decision of Bordeaux was reversed by the King and council, then referred to the parliament of Paris, and the reversal confirmed by that body. See his Memoire, 50.

‘Les fluves et rivières navigables ou flottables, les rivages, lais, et relais de la mer, les ports, les havres, les rades, &c. sont considérés comme les dépendances du domaine public.’
 ‘Rivers, and navigable or floatable streams, shores, increments, and decrements of the sea, ports, harbors, roads, &c. are considered as dependencies of the public domain.’
 So that, notwithstanding the “persuasive and conclusive arguments of these first lawyers of the country,” [Liv. 31.] the French law, as it stands at this day, and stood before, would have given the Batture to the public, being unquestionably the rivage,* or shore of the river.†

* *Rivage* is most commonly used for the shore of the sea, but correctly, also, for the shore of a river.

“Chaque fleuve, chaque ruisseau
 A partout franchi son rivage.”

Regnier, Dict. de Richelet, rivage.

“Le Tibre ecumeux et bruyant
 De sa course fougueuse étonneson rivage.”

St. Evremond.

It is particularly so used in law. “Sous le nom de *rivage* est compris le chemin qui doit être entretenu le long des côtes et rivières navigables, pour le hallage des bateaux.” And again: “droit de rivage, qui est dû sur les marchandises qui abordent au rivage de la ville de Paris.” Dict. Trevoux, *Rivage*. “Sur la rivage de la Seine.” Dict. de l’Académie.

† Little versed in French jurisprudence, possessing few of the authors teaching it, and, of some of those quoted by the adverse party, so much only as they have thought to their advantage to quote, I had apprehended it possible (page 84,) that there might be among those authors, that conflict of opinions on the law of alluvions, which these quotations indicate. But I have lately had an opportunity of reading in MS. a memoir on the subject of the Batture, written by M. Moreau de Lislet, of New Orleans, a French lawyer of regular education in the profession, who has treated the subject, generally, with great learning and abilities, and especially that branch which relates to the laws of France in cases of alluvion. He has proved that the doctrines of these great authorities are not contradictory, and that a proper attention to the different questions under contemplation, in the passages quoted, will show that all are right, and all in perfect harmony. To elucidate this, he explains certain principles of French law, which, mingling themselves with this subject, have occasioned the misunderstanding with which we have been perplexed. 1st. The laws of France leave to the King a right to *navigable* rivers only, and their increments. On rivers *not navigable*, the rights of the riparian proprietor prevail as under the Roman law. [See Pothier, ante, page 83.] Very early, however, these rights were drawn into question by the feudal superiors, who looking to the example of the King in the case of *navigable* rivers in his kingdom, claimed similar rights on those *not navigable* within their seignories.

But repeated decisions have condemned their claims, and confirmed the rights of the riparian tenant. 2d. By the laws of France, as by those of England, lands received by inheritance descend, on the death of the tenant, to the heirs of that branch, paternal or maternal, from which they came to him. But those he acquires by purchase [acquêts] pass to that line of heirs of which himself is the root. When, therefore, to a maternal inheritance an acquisition happened to be made by means of alluvion, a question would arise, between heirs of different lines, to which of them the alluvion would descend; whether to the direct heirs of the decedent, as being an acquisition first vesting in him, or to the maternal heir, as an accessory to his inheritance. The decisions were, that it united with the inheritance, became a part of that, and passed with it. Incrementum alluvionis nobis acquiritur jure quo ager augmentatus primum ad nos pertinebat; nec istud incrementum censetur novus ager sed pars primi.” “The increment of alluvion is acquired to us in the right in which the field augmented first belonged to us; nor is the increment considered as a new field, but a part of the first.” [Renusson.] It follows, that questions of alluvion would often arise in cases wherein the King’s rights were not at all concerned; they would arise between lord and vassal, and between individual heirs of different lines. These explanations premised, M. Moreau takes a review of the passages quoted from Henrys, Bourjoun, Dumoulin, Ferriere, Pothier, Le Rasle, Renusson, Dorgente, Denizart, and Guyot, and shows that, in every instance where the question concerned a *navigable* river, there was no division of opinions as to the validity of the King’s right; and that, in every instance where the riparian right is asserted, the question has been between private individuals, or concerning rivers *not navigable*. Recurring, then, to the edicts and ordinances, placing this right of the King beyond cavil, he observes, that a practice had prevailed from early times among riparian proprietors, of usurping on the rights of the Crown to the increments adjacent to them, and a necessary reaction of the Crown, by reclamations and resumptions, to preserve its own. And he gives a detail of the edicts on this subject, proving that that of 1693, instead of being the singular act of a particular Prince, whom the adverse party delights to revile, was one only of a long series preceding and following it. 1554. An edict was issued requiring the proper officers to

I will now proceed further, and say, that had the Batture been an alluvion, and to be decided by the Roman instead of the French law, the conversion of the plantation of Gravier into a suburb made it public property. And here I rejoin with pleasure the standard of M. Thiery, and avail myself of his luminous discussion of this point. Were I fully to go into it, I could but repeat his matter. I shall, therefore, give but a summary view of it, and rest on his argument for its more detailed support.

The position laid down is, that the Roman law gave alluvion only to the rural proprietor of the bank; urban

be vigilant in watching over the King’s rights in islands, “attérissements, et alluvions, comme ils l’ont accoutumés, faire d’ancieneté.” So that it was even then a law and practice d’ancieneté, and expressly including alluvions.

1664. An ordinance for making inquiries concerning islands, accroisements &c.

1668. April. An edict quieting possessions of these objects of one hundred years’ continuance, on paying a vingtième annually.

1659. The *ordonnance des eaux et forêts*, “qui accorde au Roi la propriété de toutes les rivières navigables, de leur lit, rives et de tous les terrains qui peuvent s’y former,” [Guyot, ante, page 83,] “granting to the King the property in all *navigable* rivers, their bed, banks, and the grounds forming there.”

1683. April. A declaration, reciting that as the rivers belong to the King, “tout ce qui se trouve renfermé dans leur lit, les isles, comme accroisements, et attérissements, lui appartient aussi,” confirms *title* anterior to 1556 without condition, possessions anterior to 1556 on conditions, and reunites all others to the crown.

1686. April. 2 Two edicts for Languedoc and Bretagne, 1689. August. 5 confirming possessors in the said islands, “ensemble des crémens qui s’y sont formés, et de ceux qui pourraient s’y former à l’avenir, soit par *alluvion*, ou par industrie.”

1693. An edict general for the kingdom, “le droit de propriété que nous avons sur tous les fleuves et rivières navigables étant incontestable, &c. ordonnons que les détenteurs des isles, islots, atterrissements, accroisements, alluvions, &c. sur les rivières navigables, &c.,” as more at large, page 84.

1710. February. An edict confirming possessions of islands, &c. of the sea on specified terms, copied almost verbally from that of 1693; using the word *alluvions* as that does, and referring to the provisions of that edict.

1722. September. An arrêt resuming isles, attérissements, &c. formed since the edict of 1693; and those of anterior formation, where the possessor has not made the payments provided by the edict of 1693.

But this whole branch of the argument of M. Moreau must be read with attention; its matter cannot be abridged, nor otherwise expressed, but for the worse.

Having thus luminously reconciled the authorities which had been so ill understood, and victoriously established the public right to alluvions on *navigable* rivers, M. Moreau, with too much facility, gives back to his adversary one-half the ground he has conquered, by a gratuitous admission, which those interested in the event of the cause are not ready to confirm. Led away as it seems, by an expression in the edict of 1683, “tout ce qui se trouve renfermé dans leur lit nous appartient,” and which is to be found in no other, and yielding to a single decision of the parliament of Paris of 1765, found in a law dictionary, adjudged that the ordinances giving to the King the isles which are formed “dans le lit des fleuves et rivières navigables, ne lui donnent pas les attérissements et *alluvions* qui peuvent se former hors le lit de ces mêmes fleuves,” &c. he admits that, although alluvions *within* the bed of a river belong to the King, those *without* the bed do not belong to him. M. Moreau is too reasonable to consider as a compliment to himself the adoption of an opinion on his authority alone, by any one not convinced by his reasonings. Certainly I do not feel myself competent to enter the lists with him on any question of difficulty in the French law; yet, after maturely considering the authorities appealed to in this case, and which he has rendered so strong by reconciling and forming them into one mass, I cannot yield, as he does, so imposing a mass to a single decision of the single parliament of Paris. I still must consider all alluvions on *navigable* rivers as belonging to the nation; and will briefly assign my reasons.

1st. It is of the essence of *alluvion* that it be, not *in* the bed of the river, but *out* of it, that is, adjacent to the bank. So say, expressly, the Roman and French definitions: “alluvio est incrementum agro tuo flumine adjectum.” “L’alluvion est un accroissement de terrain qui se fait sur les bords des fleuves, par les terres que l’eau y apporte, et qui se consolident pour ne faire qu’un tout avec l’atère voisine.” [Ante, page 83.] Increments *within* the bed of a river, though sometimes carelessly spoken of under the term of *alluvion*, are never so in correct language, never in the well weighed diction of ordinances and statutes. They are termed *accroisements*, *atterrissements*, *assablisements*, *îles*, *islots*, *javeaux*, in French; and in

possessions being considered as *prædia limitata*, limited possessions. The law which gives this right is expressed in the Institutes in these words, "quod per alluvionem *agro tuo* flumen adject, *jure gentium tibi acquiritur.*" [Inst. 2. 1. 20.] "What the river has added *agro tuo*, becomes yours by the law of nations." And the Digest 41. 1. 7. 1. in almost the same words says, "quod per alluvionem *agro nostro* flumen adject, *jure gentium nobis acquiritur.*" In both instances it is to the *possessor agri* only that it is given. It becomes material, therefore, to understand rigorously the import of the word *ager* in the Roman laws; and it happens that its definition is given critically by the same authority which uses it; "Locus sine ædificio, in urbe *area*, rure autem *ager* appellatur, idemque *ager*, cum ædificio, fundus dicitur." [Dig. 50. 16. 211.] "Quæstio est, fundus a possessione, vel *agro*, vel *prædio*, quid distet?" Ib. 115, in notis. "fundus est ipsum solum: eo si utimur *prædium* dicitur. *Ager* esse potest sine villa. "Grounds, without a building, in a city, is called *area*, but in the country *ager*! Pliny 1. 6. affirms that *ager* is derived from the Greek *ἀγρός* of the same import. And in the Greek Pragmatics of Attaliata, tit. 45. the law of alluvion uses "*ἀγρός*" for *ager*. "Τὸ ἀκτίναστον δὲ τὰς ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν προσέθεν τῶν ἀγρῶν μὲν, ἀγροῦ ἢ ἀπὸ τῶν ποταμῶν, καὶ ἐκείνῳ ἕσθαι." Quod insensibiliter τῶν ἀγρῶν μὲν per flumen adjectum est. Alluvionis est, et mihi competit. "What is insensibly added by the river *agro meo* is alluvion [adundatio, adaggeratio] and belongs to me." In the same title "ὡς ἐν τῶν ἀγρῶν οὐ στήριον ἐστὶν ἐν." What I sow *ἀγρῶν οὐ*, *agro tuo*, in your field, is yours." And Stephens, in his Thesaur. our language shoals, shallows, flats, bars, islands. Without the bed of the river, they add to the beach, or to the adjacent field, according to their elevation, and, in this last case only, constitute *alluvion*; within the bed of the river, they lose that name.

2d. "Les alluvions qui se forment dans le lit des fleuves" is not the language of the edicts cited by Moreau himself, not even of that single one on which this opinion is founded. That has, indeed, the expression "dans les lits," but applied not to alluvions, but to isles, accroisements, atterrissements, to which it is applicable with truth and correctness. These are the kinds of increments it enumerates, and describes as being "dans le lit." If they are enumerated *exempli gratia* only, as the word *comme* seems to imply, and alluvions, though not named, were within the purview, as they are within the reason of the law, then, if the thing itself is to be understood as if expressed in the text, its true description also is to be understood as if expressed, that is to say, its adjacency to the bank. The edicts of 1686 and 1689, mention "les isles des rivières navigables, ensemble les crémens qui s'y sont formés." That of 1693 says, in like manner, "le droit &c. sur tous les fleuves, et les isles et crémens qui s'y sont formés;" and again: "isles et alluvions sur les rivières navigables," not "dans leurs lits." That of 1710 says, "possession des isles et alluvions sur les dits rivières." Thus we see that, wherever the edicts mention *alluvions*, they describe them as "sur le fleuve," not "dans le lit du fleuve." When they speak of those increments, which are "dans le lit des fleuves," they name them as accroisements, atterrissements, &c. but not as *alluvions*.

3d. This distinction is founded on a single decision of a single parliament, and on the authority of a King's advocate, Bacquet, and the dictum of Salvaing, there cited; all, perhaps, influenced by the same and single expression in the edict of 1683. It is cited, too, from a dictionary by Prost de Royer, where it is, doubtless, stated in abridgment only, and possibly with the omission of circumstances, arguments, and expressions, which, were they before us, would change the aspect of the case, as M. Moreau himself has shown to be so possible, in his review of the mutilated authorities produced by the adversary. And are we, for this, to give up the doctrines of Pothier, Denizart, Ferrière, and a host of other great authorities, and all the definitions of the Roman and French laws, all of which, when speaking of *alluvions*, place them exclusively on the borders, and not in the beds of rivers. I cannot do it.

4th. This distinction is new in this cause, having never been claimed by the plaintiff or his counsel, or suggested by any other who has treated the question. This naturally begets a suspicion that it is peculiar, though, doubtless the adversary will adopt it with avidity. And is he entitled to this gratuitous aid? Is it the equity of his cause, or even its honesty, or its utility, which gives him this claim on our tenderness? I cannot consent to a concession which gives the Batture from the public in the contingency of its being considered as a real alluvion, consolidated with, and making part of, the adjacent field. On the contrary, I insist on the public right in this case also, under the laws of France, as hitherto understood, and as declared by her highest authorities.

5th. I adhere to this ground the more firmly, because I observe, from another part of this memoir, (page 99,) that M. Moreau himself seems not very decided in this new opinion. After stating the mischief of Mr. Livingston's works, he says, "it is to prevent a like abuse, that the Roman and Spanish laws of *haute police*, which I have cited, are opposed to every species

Ling. Gr. Voce, "*ἄγρος*" translates it "rus ager" "*ἐν ἀγρῶν*, in agro, ruri. *Ἐξ ἀγρῶν*, ex agro, rure. *Ἐς ἀγρῶν*, in agrum, rus. And he cites examples "*Νηὸς δὲ μοι ἔσ' ἔσθαι ἐν ἀγρῶν, νεαφί πόλιος.*" [Hom. Od. 1. 174.] My vessel is stationed in the country, apart from the city." "*Διὰ τὸ μὴ μεγάλαις ἔσθαι τὰς ΠΟΛΙΕΣ, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν ἈΓΡῶΝ ὁμαίν τὸν δῆμον ἀρχαῖον ὄντα.*" [Aristo. Polit. 5.] "Because, the cities not being then large, the people were occupied in the country," where *ἀγρός* is proved to be pointedly the contradistinction to *πόλις*, to wit, the country to the city. From these definitions it appears that the word *ager*, in the law, constantly means field, or farm, in the country, and that a city lot is termed *area*. In towns the whole bank and beach being necessary for public use, the private right of alluvion would be inadmissible; and the adverse counsel have been challenged [Thiery, 33.] to produce a single instance, under the Roman law, of a claim of alluvion allowed in a city. To this might be added a similar challenge as to the laws of England. These give alluvion on rivers, as the civil law does, to the riparian proprietor. [Bracton 1. 2. c. 2 § 1. Fleta 1. 3. c. 2.] Can they, from the volumes of English law, with which they are so much more familiar, produce one single instance of the private right of alluvion allowed in a city? In England, I mean, and not in America, where special circumstances have prevented attention to the law on this subject, or the breach of it. And this must be from the reason of the thing alone, because the common law never having been, like the civil law, reduced to text, no verbal criticisms on a text can have cooperated against the claim.* Repeating, therefore, my of works undertaken on the banks of rivers and navigable streams, the effect of which might be to extend the limits of riparian fields, compromising the public safety, and injuring the facility of navigation. It was with this view, and not to create fiscal resources for himself, that Louis XIV. renewed the ordinances, which ascribed to the sovereign the property in rivers and navigable streams, and of whatever is contained in their bed. For if it be advantageous to navigation that the King should be proprietor of the islands which form themselves in navigable rivers, the same interest requires still more that he should be proprietor of the *alluvions* and increments formed along the shore itself; since any ownership of these objects, except that of the sovereign, might oppose obstacles to the free landing on the shore, which every one ought to have, and to the use of it which the law gives to the public."

Considering this admission, then, as doubted by M. Moreau himself, on a second and sounder view of it, I conclude that the law is accurately laid down by Pothier, [ante, page 83,] "By our French law, alluvions formed on the borders of navigable streams and rivers belong to the King. The proprietors of riparian heritages can have no claim to them, unless they have documents of the grant made them by the King, of the right of alluvion along their heritages. With respect to alluvions formed along the borders of a river not navigable, the property of which belongs to the proprietors of the neighboring heritage, the dispositions of the Roman law are to be followed."

*Since this was written, I have seen the case of Smart vs. the magistrates, town council, and community of Dundee, reported in 8 Brown's Reports of Appeals in Parl. 119. This was an appeal from the court of session in Scotland to the House of Lords. The crown of Scotland had, in very ancient times, granted to the corporation of Dundee, on the river Tay, the borough, with all the lands and pertinents, the privileges, profits, customs, ports, and liberties of the river on both sides, as freely in all respects as is possessed by the borough of Edinburgh over that of Leith; and, in a word, as it seems, every right, power, and trust which the Crown could grant. Smart, the proprietor of a lot bounded on one side *per fluxum maris*, or the sea flood, admitting that the sovereign, as trustee for the public, has a right to prevent all such appropriation of the sea-shore, or the banks of navigable rivers, as would impede navigation, render it dangerous, or hurt the interests of commerce, either inland or foreign, and that all private persons or corporations, having a grant of a port and harbor, possess, to a certain extent, the same privileges as derived from the sovereign, within a defined space, still he insisted on the right of the adjacent proprietor to ground gained from the sea by its recess, or by his own industry in embanking, or by any other *opus manufactum*, not prejudicial to navigation or the established rights of others. On the other hand, the corporation claimed, by their grant, a right to the sea-shore adjacent to the town, *in trust, for the benefit of the community*, to make harbors, basins, and works for securing them, market places, wharves, wood yards, and other repositories for the accommodation of the trade, and, for these different works, to take sites from the water by embankment; in short, as standing in the place of the Crown, that they succeeded to all the cares and powers of the Crown in the territory and its waters, for the public good and, for that object, were now engaged in making an embankment adjacent to the appellant's lot, for the benefit of navigation and commerce. They admit the general doctrine of the riparian right to the soil which may be acquired from a sea or river, by its receding naturally, or by industry; but that this

reference to the reasoning and authorities of M. Thiery on this point, and my own conviction of their soundness. I consider it as established, that, were this question to be decided by the Roman law, the conversion of the farm into a faubourg of the city passed to the public all the riparian rights attached to it while a rural possession, and, among these, the right of alluvion.

And, if the right of alluvion is not given to urban proprietors, much less would it to a mere holder of the bed of a road. But did any one ever hear of a man's holding the bed of a road, and nothing else? Is it possible to believe that Bertrand Gravier, in selling his lots "face au fleuve," really meant to retain the bed of the road and levee? that a man, having a road on the margin of his land, which is its boundary, should mean to sell his land to the road, and to retain that by itself? a thing of no possible use to him, because the use being in the public, he could never employ it in agriculture or otherwise. Were all this possible, yet this bed of a road, this "labrum annis," would be no *ager*, no field to which the right of alluvion could attach. That right is but an accessory, or, in the language of our law, an appendage or appurtenance, and an accessory, not to a mere line, but to something of which it can become a part. Had the law, therefore, ever given alluvion to any but the holder of an *ager*, of a field, yet the general doctrines of principal and accessory, would not have carried the benefit to Bertrand Gravier in this case. "Accessorium sequitur naturam sui principalis. Et in accessoriis, præstanda sunt quæ in principali. Accessorium non tenet sine principali, sublato principali, tollitur et accessorium." These are maxims of the civil law. [Calvini Lexicon Jurid.] "An accessory follows the nature of its principal. If the accession then be to a field, it becomes part of the field; if to a town, it would become part of the town; if to a road, the use of which belongs to the public, it would be to the road, and to the public. It must follow the nature of its principal, and become a part of that, subject to the same rights, uses, and servitudes with that; and Bertrand Gravier had no right of use in the principal, that is, of the road and levee.

The equity on which the right of alluvion is founded is, that as the owner of the field is exposed to the danger of loss, he ought, as an equivalent, to have the chance of gain. But what equitable reason could there be in the present case, for giving to Gravier the benefit of alluvion, when he could lose nothing by alluvion? If the levee and bank were washed away, they would not go to his plantation, back of the suburb, for a new one. The public would have to purchase a new bed for a road from the adjacent lot-holders. Then "qui sentit onus, sentire debet et commodum."

But I do deny to the Batture every characteristic of an alluvion.

The French and Roman law constituting that of the place, let us seek from them the definition of alluvion. The Institute, 2. 1. 20. gives it in these words; and the Digest. 41. 1. 7. § 1. in almost *verbatim* the same.

‘Quod per alluvionem agro tuo flumen adjecit, alluvion to your field be-
jure gentium tibi acquiritur comes yours by the law of

does not apply to the site of a *tenement within a burgh*, where the corporation is entitled to all the soil not expressly granted away; that the words, "per fluxum maris," are but words of description, which were accurate too at the date of the grant, but have since become otherwise by a change of character, in the boundary, not in the area granted. They are a limitation of the subject of the grant in the same way as a road would be, which, if removed further off, would not carry the granted subject with it; or as the tenement of another would be; and make it an *ager limitatus*, not an *ager arcifinius*; the particular boundaries being named, not to limit the coterminous property, but the property granted. The Appeal was accordingly dismissed by the House of Lords. No arguments of counsel, other than the written pleadings, nor reasons of the Lords, are reported; but from this case, (crowded as it is with circumstances, many of which are irrelevant to the merits of the question, and of those relevant, not the words, but the condensed substance, is here given,) the book says, the general principle to be gathered is, that "where the sea flood is stated as the boundary of premises granted on the shore of a *sea-port being an incorporated borough*, this does not give the grantee a right to follow the sea, or to the land acquired from it, or left by it where it has receded, in prejudice of the corporation having, by their charter, a right vested in them to the whole territory of the burgh," and, consequently, in prejudice of the King, or public, where no such grant has substituted others in their place; and it authorizes a strong inference that the English, like the Roman law, restrains the right of alluvion to the *prædium rusticum*, not admitting it on the shores bordering a city.

tur. Est autem alluvio incrementum latens. Per alluviorem autem id videtur adjeci quod ita paulatim adjicitur, ut intelligi non possit quantum, quoque temporis momento adjiciatur.

And in the Greek version of Theophilus, the words 'alluvio est incrementum latens' are rendered, ἐλάσσειν ἐσιν ἢ πρόσκλισις ἢ πρόσρχυσις, translated by Curtius 'alluvio est adundatio vel adaggeratio.' Retaining only the the words of this paragraph, which are definition, it will stand thus :

‘Alluvio est incrementum [adundatio, adaggeratio,] agro tuo flumine adjectum, ita latens et paulatim, ut intelligi non possit quantum quoque temporis momento adjiciatur.’

nature. Alluvion is a latent increase. That seems to be added by alluvion which is so added by degrees that you cannot conceive how much in each moment of time is added.’

‘Alluvion is an increment [an ad-undation or ad-aggeration] added by the river- to your field, so latent and gradual, that the quantity added in every moment of time cannot be known.’

This is the Roman definition.

In the law dictionary of the Encyclopédie Méthod, voce 'alluvion' by Le Rasle, the definition is,

‘Alluvion, un accroissement de terrein qui se fait peu-à-peu sur les bords de la mer, des fleuves, et des rivières, par les terres que l'eau y apporte, et qui se consolident pour ne faire qu'un tout avec la terre voisine.

‘Alluvion, an increment of ground which is made by little and little on the border of the sea, rivers or streams, by earth which the water brings, and which is consolidated so as to make but one whole with the neighboring ground.’

To reduce the essential members of the Roman and French definitions to a single one, according with our own common sense, (for certainly we all understand what alluvion is,) I should consider the following definition as comprehending the essential characteristics of both :

1. ‘Alluvion is an extension which the waters add insensibly.
2. ‘By apposition of particles of earth.
3. ‘Against the adjacent field.
4. ‘And consolidate with it so as to make a part of it.’

‘Incrementum flumine adjectum latens et paulatim.
ἡ πρόσρχυσις, addaggeratio.
ἡ πρόσκλισις, adundatio.
Ἄγρο.

Qui se consolide pour ne faire qu'un tout avec la terre voisine.’

I take this to be rigorously conformable with the French and Roman definitions, as cited from the authorities before mentioned, and that it contains not one word which is not within their unquestionable meaning. Now let us try the Batture by this test.

1. "Alluvion is an extension which the waters add insensibly." But the increment of the Batture has by no means been insensible. Every swell of six months is said [Derb. xix.] to deposit usually nearly a foot of mud on the whole surface of the Batture, so that when the waters retire, the increment is visible to every eye. And we have seen that, aided by Mr. Livingston's works, a single tide extended the Batture from seventy-five to eighty feet further into the river, and deposited on it from two to seven feet of mud, inasmuch that a saw scaffold, seven feet high when the waters rose on it, was, at their retiring, buried to its top. This increment is surely not insensible. (See the Mayor's answer to the Governor, Nov. 18, 1808. MS.)

2. "By apposition of particles of earth," or by their adhesion. But the addition to the Batture is by *deposition* of particles of earth on its face, not by their apposition, or adhesion to the bank. It is not pretended that the bank has extended, by apposition of particles to its side, one inch towards the river. It remains now the same as when the levee was erected on it. The deposition of earth on the bottom of a river can be no more said to be an apposition to its sides than the coating the floor of a room can be said to be plastering its walls.

3. "Against the adjacent field." "la terre voisine." Not a particle has been added to the adjacent field; that remains as it was, bounded by the identical line, *crepido*, or *ora terræ*, which has ever bounded it.

4. "And consolidated with the field so as to make part of it." "Un tout avec la terre voisine." Even supposing the continuity of the adjacent field not to be broken by the intervention of the levee and road, nothing is consolidated with it, not even with the *margo riparium*, or *chemin de hallage*, if there be any, between the levee

and brim of the bank. No extension of its surface has taken place so as to form one with the former surface, so as to be a continuation of that surface, so as to be arrable like that. The highest part of the Batture, even where it abuts against the bank, is still materially below the level of the adjacent field. A terrace of some feet in height still separates the field from the deposition called the Batture. It is now as distinguishable from the adjacent field as it ever was, being covered with water periodically six months in the year while that is dry. Alluvion is identified with the farmer's field, because of identity of character, fitness for the same use; but the Batture is not fitted for ploughing or sowing. It is clear, then, that the Batture has not a single feature of alluvion; and, divesting it of this misnomer, the whole claim of the plaintiff falls to the ground: for he has not pretended that it could be his under any other title than that of alluvion.

We will now proceed to show what it is, which will further demonstrate what it is not.

In the channel, or hollow, containing a river, the Roman law has distinguished the *alveus*, or bed of the river, and the *ripa*, or bank, the river itself being *aqua*, water. 'Tribus constant flumina, alveo, aqua, et ripis.' [Dig. 43. 12. note 1.] All above high water mark they considered as *ripa*, bank; and all below as *alveus*, or bed. The same terms have the same extent in the language of our law likewise; but we distinguish by an additional name that band, or margin of the bed of the river, which lies between the high and the low water marks; we call it the *beach*: other modern nations distinguish it also. In Spanish it is *playa*; Italian, *piaggia*; in French *plage*; in the local terms of Orleans it is *batture*, and sometimes *platin*.* In Latin, I know of no term which applies exactly to the *beach of a river*. *Litus* is restrained to the *shore of the sea*, and there comprehends the beach, going to the water edge, whether at high or low tide. '*Litus est maris. ripa fluminis*,' says Vinnius, in his Commentary on the Inst. 2. 1. 4. and he confirms this difference of extent towards the water, (ibid.) where he says,

'Neque vero idem est *ripa in flumine, quod litus in mari*. Ripa flumine non subjicitur, ut litora subjiciuntur mari, et quotidianis accessibus ab eo occupantur.'

'Nor is the bank of a river and the shore of the sea the same thing. The bank is not subject to the river as the shores are to the sea, which are occupied by it in its daily accesses.'

In our rivers, as far as the tide flows, the beach is the actual as well as the nominal bed of the river, during the half of every day. Above the flow of tide it is covered half the year at a time, instead of half of every day. The tide there being annual only, or one regular tide in a year. This, in the State where I am, begins about the 1st of November, is at its full tide during the months of January and February, and retires to its minimum by the end of April. In other States, from north to south, this progression may vary a little. Hence we call them the summer and winter tides, as the Romans did theirs, 'hibernus et æstivus.' The Mississippi resembles our fresh water rivers in having only one regular swell or tide a year. It differs from them in not being subject to occasional swells. The regions it waters are so vast, that accidental rains and droughts in one part are countervailed by contrary accidents in other parts, so as never to become sensible in the river. It is only when all the countries it occupies become subject to the general influence of summer or winter, that a regular and steady flood or ebb takes place. It differs, too, in the seasons of its tides, which

* Etymologies often help us to the true meaning of words; and where they agree in several languages, they show the common sense of mankind as to the meaning of the word. In French, *Batture* is derived from *battre*, to beat, being the margin on which the surges beat. In English, *beach* is from the Anglo-Saxon verb *Beotian, Beation*, to beat, pronounced beachian—as christian, fustian, question, are pronounced emischian, fuschian, queschian, &c.

In Spanish, *Playa*,
In Italian, *Piaggia*,
In French, *Plage*, } are from $\beta\alpha\lambda\lambda\alpha\ \pi\lambda\eta\gamma\eta\varsigma$.

Platin, from $\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\eta\nu$, percutere. Perhaps from *plat*, F. flat.

Greek, $\alpha\rho\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma\ \acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\eta$, from $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\omega$, agere.

$\beta\eta\iota\ \beta\alpha\tau\iota\varsigma$, à *batere* ferio, quia litus fluctibus feritur.

Clav. Homer. A. 31.

$\beta\epsilon\rho\gamma\mu\iota\nu\ \acute{\alpha}\ \beta\eta\tau\tau\alpha$, frango, quia in litore fluctus frangitur.

Ib. v. 437.

are about three months later than in our rivers. Its swell begins with February, is at its greatest height in May, June, and July, and the waters retire by the end of August. Its high tide, therefore, is in summer, and the low water in winter. Being regular in its tides, it is regular also in the periods of its inundations; whereas, in ours, although the natural banks rarely escape being overflowed at some time of the season, yet the precise time varies with the accident of the fall of rains. But it is not the name of the season, but the fact of the rise and fall, which determines the law of the case.

Now the Batture Ste. Marie, is precisely within his band or margin between the high and low water-mark of the Mississippi called the beach. It extended from the bank into the river from one hundred and twenty-two to two hundred and forty-seven yards before Mr. Livingston began his works, and these have added in one year from seventy-five to eighty feet to its breadth. This river abounds with similar beaches, but this one alone, from its position and importance to the city, has called for a legal investigation of its character. Every country furnishes examples of this kind, great or small; but the most extensive are in northern climates. The beach of the Forth, for example, adjacent to Edinburg, is a mile wide, and is covered by every tide with twenty feet water. Abundance of examples of more extensive beaches might be produced; many doubtless from New Hampshire and Maine, where the tide rises forty feet. This, therefore, of Ste. Marie is not extraordinary but for the cupiditly which its importance to the city of New Orleans has inspired.

I shall proceed to state the authorities on which this division between the bank and bed of the river is established, and which makes the margin or beach a part of the bed of the river.

'Ripa est pars extrema alvei, quod naturaliter flumen excurrit.' Grotius de Jur. B. et P. 2. 8. 9.

'Ripa ea putatur esse quæ plenissimum flumen continet.' Dig. 43. 12. 3. And Vinnius's commentary on this passage is, 'ut significet, partem ripæ non esse, spatium illud, ripæ proximum, quod aliquando flumine caloribus minuto æstivo tempore, non occupatur.'

'Ripa autem ita recte definitur, id quod flumen continet, naturalem rigoremque cursui sui tenens. Cæterum si quando vel imbribus, vel mari, vel quâ alia ratione, ad tempus excrevit, ripas non mutat. Nemo denique dixit Nilum, qui incremento suo Ægyptum operit, ripas suas mutare, vel ampliare. Nam cum ad perpetuam sui mensuram redierit ripæ alvei ejus muniendæ sunt.' Dig. 43. 12. 5.

'Alveus flumina tegitur.' Grot. S. B. P. 2. 8. 9.

'Alveus est spatium illud flumini subjectum per quod fluit.' Vinnii Parthiones Tur. Civil. 1. 17.

Litus, in the Roman law, being the beach or shore of the sea, "rivage," definitions of that will corroborate the division between the *ripa* and *alveus*, the bed and bank of a river. In both cases, what is covered by the highest tide belongs to the public; all above it is private property.

'Litus est quousque maximus fluctus a mari pervenit. Idque Marcus Tullium aiunt, cum arbiter esset, primum constituisse.' Dig. 50. 16. 96.

† Rigor, a rectitudine dicitur, est et cursus aquæ rectum profluentis tenorem significans. Sic vigor stillicidii rectus ejus fluxus est. Calvinii Lexicon juridicum, rigor. I have therefore translated it "direction."

'The bank is the outermost part of the bed in which the river naturally flows.'

'That is considered to be bank which contains the river when fullest;' and Vinnius's commentary on this passage is, 'this signifies that that space next to the bank, which is sometimes not occupied by the river, when reduced by heats in the summer season, is not a part of the bank.'

'The bank may be thus rightly defined, that which contains the river holding the natural direction of its course. But, if at any time, either from rains, the sea, or any other cause, it has overflowed a time, it does not change its banks. Nobody has said that the Nile, which by its increase covers Egypt, changes or enlarges its banks. For when it has returned to its usual height, the banks of its bed are to be secured.'

'The bed is covered by the river.'

'The bed is the space subjacent to the river, through which it flows.'

'Est autem litus maris quatenus hibernus fluctus maximus excurrit.' Inst. 2. 1. 3. The paraphrase of Theophilus adds, 'unde et æstate, usque ad ea loca litus definimus,' and his Scholiast subjoins, 'non ut mediis caloribus solet, sed hibernus; quoniam hieme protissimum mare turbatur, mare est undabundum.'

'The shore of the sea is as far as the greatest winter wave reaches.' The paraphrase of Theophilus adds, 'wherefore, in summer also, we bound the shore by the same limits;' and his Scholiast subjoins, 'not the wave of midsummer, but of winter; because in winter the sea is most agitated and most swelled.'

"By *shore*, the Institutes mean up to the high-water-mark, or (where little or no tides, as in the Mediterranean,) as high as the highest winter wave washes." 1 Brown's Civil and Admiralty Law, b. 2. c. 1.

We must not, however, with Mr. Livingston, [page 61,] seize on the single word "hibernus" in the last quotation, and sacrifice to that both the fact and the reason of the law. The substance of the *fact* on which the law goes is, that there is a margin of the bed of the river covered at high water, uncovered at low. The season when this happens is a matter of circumstance only, and of immaterial circumstance. In the rivers familiar to the Romans, the *maximus fluctus*, or highest wave, was in winter; in the Mississippi, it is in summer. Circumstance must always yield to substance. The *object* of the law is to reserve that margin to the public. But to reduce, with Mr. Livingston, the public right to the summer water line would relinquish that object. The explanations quoted from Vinnius, from Theophilus and his Scholiast, prove, from the reason of the law, that the law of the winter tide for the Po and the Tiber must be that of the summer tide for the Mississippi. The Spanish law, therefore, is expressed in more correct terms; and we have the authority of Mr. Livingston [ibidem] for saying that the Justinian code is the common law of Spain.

'La ribera del rio se entiende todo lo que cubre el agua de el, quando mas crece, en qualquiera tiempo del ano, sin salir de su yema y madre.' Curia Philippica. 2, 3. 1. cited Derb. 46.

'The bank of a river is understood to be the whole of what contains its waters when most swelled, in whatsoever time of the year, without leaving its bed or channel.'

This is the law correctly for all rivers, leaving to every one its own season of flood or ebb.

To these authorities from the Roman and Spanish law, I will add that of the French ordinance of 1681, sect. 43. art. 1. on the same subject.

'Sera réputé bord et rivage de la mer, tout ce qu'elle couvre et découvre [precisely the beach or Batture] pendant les nouvelles et pleines lunes, et jusqu'ou le grand flot de mer cesse de s'y faire sentir. Il est facile de connoître jusqu'ou s'étend ordinairement le grand flot de Mars, par le gravier qui y est déposé; ainsi il ne faut pas confondre cette partie avec l'espace ou parvient quelquefois l'eau de la mer par les ouragans, et par les tempestes. Ainsi jugé à Aix, le 11 Mai, 1742.' Boucher, Institut. au Droit Maritime, 27. 13. Nouveau Commentaire sur l'Ordonnance de la Marine de 1681. tit. 7. art. 1.

'The border and shore of the sea shall be reputed to be the whole which it covers and uncovers [precisely the beach or Batture] during the new and full moons, and as far as to where the full tide of the sea ceases to be perceived. It is easy to know how far ordinarily the full tide of March extends, by the gravel which is deposited there; therefore, we must not confound that part with the space where the waters of the sea come sometimes, in hurricanes and storms.' So adjudged at Aix, May 11, 1742.

ture, nor, collated with the other authorities, make a more consistent and rational provision. "The bank ends at that line on the levee to which the river rises at its full tide; and although the Batture or beach next below that line is uncovered by the river when reduced to its low tide, yet that Batture or beach does not therefore become a part of the bank, but remains a part of the bed of the river;" for, says Theophilus, "even in low water [et æstate] we bound the bank at the line of high water." [Inst. 2. 1. 3.] The bank being the *extima alvei*, the border of the bed, within which bed the river flows when in its fullest state *naturally*, that is to say, not when "imbribus, vel quâ aliâ ratione, ad tempus, excrevit," not when "temporarily overflowed by extraordinary rains," &c.—[Dig. 43. 12. 5.] but "quando mas crece, sin salir de su madre en qualquiera tiempo del ano," "when in its full height, without leaving its bed, to whatsoever season of the year the period of full height may belong." This is unquestionably the meaning of all the authorities taken together, and explaining one another.

From these authorities, then, the conclusion is most rigorously exact, that all is river, or river's bed, which is contained between the two banks, and the high water line on them; and all is bank which embraces the waters in their ordinary full tide.

Agreeably to this has been the constant practice and extent of grants of lands on the Mississippi. Charles Trudeau swears [Liv. 57.] that "during twenty-eight years that he has performed the functions of Surveyor General of this province, it has always been in his knowledge, that the grants of land on the borders of the Mississippi have their fronts on the edge of the river itself, and when its waters are at their greatest height." And Laveau Trudeau [Liv. 58.] that "the concession to the Jesuits, he believes, was like all the others, that is, from the river at its greatest height."

Thus we see what the law is; that it has been perfectly understood in the territory, and has been constantly practised on, and, consequently, that neither the grant to the Jesuits, nor to Bertrand Gravier, could have included the beach or Batture.

It will perhaps be objected that, establishing the commencement of the bank at the high-water-mark, leaves in fact no bank at all, as the high water regularly overflows the natural bank, or brim of the channel. And will it be a new phenomenon to see a river without natural banks sufficient to contain its waters at their full tide? The Mississippi is certainly a river of a character marked by strong features. It will be very practicable, by exaggerating these, to draw a line of separation between this and the mass of the rivers of our country, to consider it as *sui generis*, not subject to the laws which govern other rivers, but needing a system of law for itself; and until this system can be prepared, it may be abandoned to speculations of death and devastation like the present. But will this be the object of the sound Judge or legislator? It is certainly for the good of the whole nation to assimilate as much as possible all its parts, to strengthen their analogies, obliterate the traits of difference, and to deal law and justice to all by the same rule and same measure. The bayous of all that territory and of the country thence to Florida point are without banks to contain their full titles. The Mississippi is in the like state as far as Baton Rouge, where competent banks first rise out of the waters, and continue, with intervals of depression, to its upper parts. Many of the rivers of our maritime States are under circumstances resembling these. The channel which nature has hollowed for them is not yet deep enough, or the depositions of earth on the adjacent grounds not yet sufficiently accumulated, to raise them entirely clear of the flood tides. Extensive bodies of lands, still marshy, therefore, are covered by them at every tide. In some of these cases, the hand of man, regulated by laws which restrain obstructions to navigation and injury to others, has aided and expedited the operations of nature, by raising the bank which she had begun, and redeeming the lands from the dominion of the waters. The same thing has been done on the Mississippi. An artificial bank of three, four, or five feet has been raised on the natural one, has made that sufficient to contain its full waters, and to protect a fertile and extensive country from its ravages. These are become the real banks of the river, on which the laws operate as if the whole was natural. The Nile, like the Mississippi, has natural banks, not competent in every part to the conveyance of its waters. In these parts, artificial banks are, in like manner, raised, through which, and the natural bayous

Let us now embody those authorities by bringing together the separate members, making them paraphrase one another, and form a single description. The Digest 43. 12. 3. with Vinnius's comment, will stand thus: "The bank ends at the line to which the water rises at its full tide; and although the space next below it is sometimes uncovered by the river when reduced by heats in the summer season, yet that space is not a part of the bank." Now, substituting for "the heats of the summer season," which is circumstance, and immaterial, the term "low water," which is the substance of the case, nothing can more perfectly describe the beach or Bat-

and artificial canals, the inundation, when at a given* height, is admitted; this being indispensable to fertilize the lands in a country where it never rains. And these banks of the Nile, natural and artificial, are recognised as such by the Roman law, as appears in a passage of the Digest before cited, declaring that its banks, though inundated periodically, are not thereby changed. Nor are those of our rivers when temporarily overflowed by rains, or other causes. Wherever, therefore, the banks of the Mississippi have no high water line, the objection is of no consequence, because the lands there are not as yet reclaimed or inhabited; and wherever they are reclaimed, the objection is not true; for there a high water line exists to separate the private from the public right. †

Having ascertained what the Batture is not, and what it is, and established the high-water-mark as the line of partition between the bed and bank of the river, we will proceed to examine to whom belongs the ground on either side of that line.

And 1. As to the bed of the river, there can be no question but that it belongs purely and simply to the sovereign, as the representative and trustee of the nation. If a navigable river, indeed, deserts its bed, the Roman law gave it to the adjacent proprietors; the for-

* *Justum incrementum [Nili] est cubitorum XVI in XII cubitis famen sentit: in XIII etiamnum esurit; XIV cubita hilaritatem affert: XV securitatem: XVI delicias: maximum incrementum, ad hoc ævi, fuit cubitorum XVIII, cum steteret aqua, apertis molibus admittuntur.* Plin. Hist. Nat. 5. 9.

† This part of our subject merits fuller development. That the periodical overflows of some rivers do not differ from the accidental overflows of others, in any circumstance which should affect the law of the high-water line, in the one more than in the other, will be rendered more evident by taking a comparative view of them. To begin with ordinary rivers: 1. These have, along their greater part, and some of them through their whole course, natural banks adequate to the confinement of their waters, in the high-water season, except in cases of accidental inundation. Here, then, the Roman authorities tell us the inundation does not change the bank, nor the landmark on it. 2. Along other parts, where the natural bank was not high enough to contain the river in its season of steady high water, the hand of man has raised an artificial bank on the natural one, which effects this purpose, with the exception, as before, of accidental inundations, where such happen. This artificial bank performs all the functions of the natural, and is placed under the same law. 3. In other parts of them, the natural banks are still not high enough to contain the high tides, nor have they yet been made so by the hand of man. Here, then, the law cannot operate, because the local peculiarities, as yet, exclude the case from its provisions. The ground so covered by inundation has been, or may yet be, public property. But the legislator, instead of holding it as the bed of the river, grants it to individuals, as far as to the natural or incipient bank, that they, by completing the bank, may reclaim the land for their own and the public benefit; and, this done, the law comes into action on it. Much of this reclaimed and unreclaimed land exists in all these States.

I proceed next to rivers of particular character; of which, among those analogous to the Mississippi, the Nile is best known to us, and shall be described. That river, entering Upper Egypt at its cataracts, flows through a valley of twenty or thirty miles wide, and of four hundred and fifty miles in length, bounded on both sides by a continued ridge of mountains. Through most of this course, its natural banks are sufficient to contain its waters in time of flood, till they rise to that height at which, by their law, they are to be drawn off. In low parts, where the natural banks are not sufficient, they have been raised by hand to the necessary height. In addition also to the natural bayous, like those of the Mississippi, they have opened numerous canals, leading off at right angles from the river towards the mountains, and sufficient to draw off the greatest part of the current passing down the river. These, in ordinary times, are closed by artificial banks raised to the level of the natural ones. When the flood is at a height sufficient for irrigating and fertilizing the fields, which by the Nilometer is at sixteen cubits above the bed of the river, there artificial banks are cut, and the waters let in. The plain declining gently from the banks of the river, (which, like those of the Mississippi, are the highest ground,) towards the mountains, the waters are there stopped, as by a dam, and continue to rise, and diffuse themselves, till they reflow nearly to the bank of the river. If the rise ceases there, the waters remain stagnant, and deposit a fertilizing mud over the whole surface. But if uncommon rains above occasion a continuance of the rise till all the waters meet over the summits of the banks, then the motion of that in the river is communicated to the stagnant water on the plains, a general current takes place, and, instead of a deposit left, the former soil is swept away to the ocean, and famine ensues that year. This, the traveller Bruce informs us, had happened three times within the thirty years preceding his be-

mer law of France to the sovereign; and the new code gives it as an indemnity to those through whose lands the new course is opened. But, while it is occupied by the river, all laws, I believe agree in giving it to the sovereign; not as his personal property, to become an object of revenue, or of alienation, but to be kept open for the free use of all the individuals of the nation.

‘Flumina omnia et portus publica sunt.’ Inst. 2. 1. 2.

‘All rivers and ports are public.’

‘Impossibile est ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus.’ Dig. 43. 12. 7.

‘It is impossible that the bed of a public river should not be public.’

‘Litus publicum est eatenus qua maximus fluctus exæstuat.’ Dig. 50. 16. 96. 112.

‘The sea-shore is public as far as the greatest wave surges.’

And ‘litus’ we have seen is the beach or shore of the sea.

As to navigable streams and rivers, on which boats can ply, the property of them is in the King, as an incontestible right, naturally attached to the sovereignty; and since public things belonged to the people in the

ing in that country. When the waters have withdrawn, and the river is returned into its natural bed, the banks are repaired in readiness to restrain the floods of the ensuing year. Such is the case in Upper Egypt. When the river enters Lower Egypt, it parts into two principal branches, the Pelusian and Canopic; which diverge and reach the Mediterranean at about two hundred miles apart, including between them the triangle called the Delta. Besides these, there are, within the Delta, three natural bayous, and two canals, dry at low water, which make up the famed seven mouths of the Nile. The mountains diverge as do the main branches of the river, the eastern going off to the isthmus of Suez, and the western to the sea near Alexandria. The waters, lessened by depletion, and spreading over a widening plain, are reduced, by the time they reach the base of the triangle at the sea, to one or two cubits depth. Banks therefore, of three or four feet high, are sufficient to protect the country, until here also they open the bayous and canals which intersect the triangle. Here, then, the case recurs of a river whose natural banks are partly competent to contain its high waters in common floods, and are partly made so by the hand of man, so as to furnish an ordinary high-water line. In extraordinary floods it overflows these banks, and in ordinary ones is let through them. Yet these inundations, as the Digest declares, do not change the banks. ‘Nemo dixit Nilum ripas suas mutare,’ &c. But when the river retires within its natural bed, the banks are again repaired: ‘cum ad perpetuum sui mensuram redieret, ripæ alvei ejus muniendæ sunt,’ ib. [See 2 Herodot. 6—19. Strabo 788. 1. Univ. Hist. 391—413. 1. Maillet, Description de l’Egypte 14—121. 1 De la Croix 338. Encyclop. Méth. Geographic. Nil. 1. Savary 3—14. 2 Savary 185—275. 1 Volney 34—48. 4 Bruce 364—407.

1. The Upper Mississippi, like the Upper Nile, has competent natural banks, through probably three fourths of its whole course. There, then, the Roman law is applicable in its very letter. 2. For about four hundred miles more, the natural banks have been aided by artificial ones, on both sides, so as to contain all the waters of the *flumen plenissimum*: and the inhabitants there have no occasion, as those of the Nile, to open their banks for the purpose either of fertilizing or irrigating the lands. Here, then, there is still less reason than in the case of the Nile to say that “the Mississippi has changed its bank.” 3. On the lower parts of the Mississippi, and some of its middle portion, especially on the western side, artificial banks have not yet been made, and the country is regularly inundated, as it is on those parts of our Atlantic rivers not yet embanked. But our increasing population will continue to extend these banks of our Atlantic rivers; and, for this purpose, our Governments grant the lands to individuals. And the same, we know, is done on the Mississippi. The Cyprieries, adjacent to New Orleans, for example, though covered with the reflux water from the lake, we know have been granted to individuals, and will, with the rest of the drowned lands, be reclaimed in time, as all Lower Egypt has been.

Thus, then, we find the laws of the Tiber and Nile transferred and applied to the Mississippi, with perfect accordance, and that all rivers may be governed by the same laws. Other rivers are subject to accidental floods, which are declared, however, not to disturb the law of the *plenissimum flumen*. The Nile and Mississippi not being subject to accidental floods, the *flumen plenissimum* with them is steady and undisturbed, and needs not the benefit of the exception. Nor will the reason of the law be changed, whether the cause of the inundation be the saturation of the earth and fountains, or rains, or melted snows, or the reflux of the ocean. The principle remains universally the same, that the landmark, when once established by a competent bank, is not changed by inundation or by any cause or circumstance of its high waters.

Roman republic, amongst us [in France] they must belong to our sovereigns." Julien, cited by Thiery 10. And Prevost de la Jannes, in his principles of French Jurisprudence, after having said that the property of public things belongs to the King, adds, "subject to the use thereof, that is due to the people." Thiery, ib.

In like manner, by the common law of England, the property, *tam aquæ quam soli*, of every river, having flux or reflux, or susceptible of any navigation, is in the King; who cannot grant it to a subject, because it is a highway, except for purposes which will increase the convenience of navigation. "The King has a right of propriety to the sea-shore, and the *maritima incrementa*. The *shore* is the land lying between high water and low water mark in ordinary tides, and this land belongeth to the King *de jure communi*, both in the shore of the sea, and the shore of the arms of the sea. And that is called an arm of the sea when the tide flows and reflows, and so far only as the tide flows and reflows." Hale *De Jure Maris*, c. 4. cited Bac. abr. Prærog. b. 3.

So that I presume no question is to be made but that the bed of the Mississippi belongs to the sovereign, that is, to the nation.

2. In the bank, from the high-water line inland, it is admitted that the property or ownership is in the riparian proprietor of the adjacent field or farm: but the use is in the public, for the purpose of navigation and other necessary uses.

* Riparum quoque uses publicus est jure gentium [i. e. gentis humanæ] sicut ipse fluminis: itaque naves ad eas appellere, funes arboribus ibi natis religare, onus aliquod in his reponere, cuilibet liberum est, sicut per ipsum flumen navigare. Sed proprietates earum, illorum est, quorum prædiis hærent: quæ de causa arbores quoque in eisdem natæ eorundem sunt. [Inst. 2. 1. 4.] And Vinnius adds, "non ut litora maris, ita ripas, conditionem fluminis sequi."

* Publica sunt flumina, portus, alveus fluminis quamdiu à flumine occupatus, ripæ. Hærent rerum omnium, proprietates nullius, si ripas exciperis, quarum proprietates eorum est qui prope ripam prædia possident." Vinnii Part. Jur. L. 1. c. 17.

"Rivers, streams, high roads, belong to all men in common; and although the soil of the banks of the rivers be an accession to the property of the owners of the contiguous land, yet all men may make use of them so far as to make fast their vessels to the trees which grow there, to repair them, and spread their sails on the banks; and they may there discharge their goods. Fishermen have also a right to dry their nets there, to expose their fish for sale on the banks, and, in general, to use them for every purpose of their art, or the occupation by which they live." 3 Part. 28. 6. cited Thiery 9.

"The same usefulness of the navigation of rivers demands the free use of their banks; so that in the breadth and length necessary for the passage and track of the horses which draw the boats there be neither tree planted nor any other obstacles in the way." [Dom. Pub. law, 1. 8. 2. 9.] To moor their vessels, spread their sails, unlade, sell their fish, &c. are here mentioned for example only, and not as a full enumeration of the variety of uses which, flowing from the public rights, may be exercised by them. In England it is said to have been decided that the public have no *common law* right to tow upon the banks of navigable rivers." 3 Term rep. 253. cited Bac. abr. highways A.

These authorities are so clear that they need no explanation. The text is as plain as any commentary can make it.

But there is an important limitation to these rights. Every individual is so to use them as not to obstruct others in their equal enjoyment. The space every one occupies on the bank or bed, as in a highway, a market, a theatre, is his for reasonable temporary purposes, but not to be held permanently. The adjacent landholder may repair or fortify his bank, to protect his land from

inundation, but under the control of the magistrate, that his neighbors be not injured. He cannot divert the course of the stream, or even draw off water from it, to the injury of the navigation, nor erect any work which shall incommode the harbor or quay.

* Ne quid in flumine publico, ripave ejus, facias, ne quid in flumine publico, neve in ripa ejus immittas, quo statio, iterve navigio deterior sit. [Dig. 1. 43. t. 12.] Stationem dicimus a statuendo; is igitur locus demonstratur, ubicunque naves tuto stare possunt." Ib. § 13.

* Deterior statio, itemque iter navigio fieri videtur, si uses ejus corrumpatur, vel difficilior fiat, aut minor, vel rarior, aut si in totum auferatur. Proinde, sive derivatur aqua, ut exiguor facta minus sit navigabilis, vel si dilatetur, aut diffusa brevem aquam faciat; vel contra sic coangustetur, et rapidius flumen faciat: vel si quid aliud fiat quod navigationem incommodet, difficilior rem faciat, vel prosus impediatur, interdicto locus erit." Dig. 43. 12. 15.

* Molino, nin canal, nin casa, nin torre, nin cabaña, nin otro edificio ninguno, non puede ninguno home facer nuevamente en los rios por los quales los omes andan con sus navois, nin en las riveras dellos, porque se embarasse el uso comun dellos. E si alguno lo ficsiese y de nuevo, ó fuesse fecho antiqamente de que viniese dano al uso comun *debe ser deribado*. Ca non seria cosa quisadaque el pro de todos los omes comualmente se estorbasse por la pro de algunos." Partidas 3. 28. 8. cited Derb. 48. Poydras 12.

The owner of lands on the bank of a river, may, however, make or repair a bank to protect them from the river.

* Quamvis fluminis naturalium cursum, opere manu facto alio, non liceat avertere, tamen ripam suam, adversus rapidi amnis impetum, munire prohibetur, non est." Codex L. 7. t. 41. § 1.

But he is not permitted to do even this if it will affect the public right, or injure the neighboring inhabitants.

* In flumine publico, inve ripæ ejus facere, aut in id flumen ripamve immittere, quo *aliter* aqua fluat quam priore ætate fluxit, veto." Dig. L. 43. tit. 13. § 1.

* Quod autem ait *aliter* fluat, non ad quantitatem aquæ fluentis pertinet, sed ad modum, et ad rigorem cursus aquæ referendum est. Et si quod aliud vitii accollæ ex facto ejus qui convenitur sentient interdicto locus erit." Ib. § 3.

* You are not to do any thing in a public river, or on its banks, you are not to cast any thing into a public river, or its banks, which may render the station or course of a ship worse. It is called a *station*, from *statuere*, to place; that place is intended where ships may safely stay.

* The station and course of a ship seems to be rendered worse, if its use be destroyed, or made more difficult, or less, or scantier, or if it be wholly taken away. Moreover, if water be drawn off, so that, being scantier, it is less navigable, or if it be dilated, or spread out, so as to make the water shallow, or if, on the other hand, it be so narrowed as to make the river more rapid, or if any thing else be done which incommodes the navigation, makes it worse, or wholly impedes it, there is ground for interdict."

* Mill, nor canal, nor house, nor tower, nor cabin, nor other buildings whatsoever, may any man make newly in the rivers along which men go with their vessels, nor on their banks, by which their common use may be embarrassed. And if any one does it anew, or were it anciently done, so that injury is done to the common use, it ought to be destroyed; for it would not be meet that the benefit of all men in common should be disturbed for the benefit of some."

* Although it is not allowed to turn the natural course of a river by another made by hand, yet it is not prohibited to guard one's bank against the force of a rapid river."

* I forbid any thing to be done in a public river, or on its bank, or to be cast into the river or on its bank, by which the water may be made to flow otherwise than it flowed in the last season."

* When he says to *flow otherwise*, it relates, not to the quantity of water, but to the manner and direction of the course of the water. And if the neighbors experience any other evil from the act of him who is convened, there will be ground for interdict."

'Sunt qui putent excipiendum hoc interdicto quod ejus ripæ muniendæ causa non fiet,' scilicet ut si quid fiat quo aliter aqua fluat, si tamen muniendæ ripæ causâ fiat, interdicto locus non sit. Sed ne hoc quibus dam placeat; neque enim ripæ, cum incommodo accoleantur, muniendæ sunt.' Ib. § 6.

More particularly full and explicit as to the inhibitions of the law against obstructing the bed, beach, or bank of a sea or river is Noodt. Probabil. Juris Civilis, 4. 1. 1. After declaring that as to a house, or other such thing, built in a public river, the law is the same as obtains as to the sea and sea-shore, he proposes to state, 1. The law respecting the sea and its shore; and, 2. As it respects a river and its bank; and says,

'Ait Celsus maris communem usum esse, ut aëris: jactasque in id pilas fieri ejus qui jecit; sed id concedendum non esse, si deterior litoris marisque usus eo modo futurus sit. Adeo hoc quod in mari extructum est, facientis est. Ut tamen extruere liceat, et decreto opus est, ut innoxia edificatio sit. Porro ut usus maris, ita usus litoris, sive communis sive publicus est, jure gentium; et ideo licet unicuique in litore ædificare, litusque ædificatione suam facere. Si tamen, ut in mari, ita in litore, impetravit; præterea si non eo modo deterior futurus sit usus litoris; vel nisi usus publicus impediatur. Hoc in mari et litoribus jus est. Idem in fluminibus publicis, Ulpiano teste Dig. 39. 2. 24., cum sic ait, "fluminum publicorum communis est usus, sicut viarum publicarum et litorum. In his igitur publicè licet culibet ædificare, et distruere, dum tamen hoc sine incommodo cujusquam fiat." Vult tamen Ulpianus, ut ædificari possit, ædificari publicè et sine cujusquam incommodo; pariter ut in mari et litore definitum; publicè inquam, seu publicè auctoritate; id enim hoc verbum, publicè, indigitat. And § 2. citing Dig. 43. 12. 4. he says, "quesitum est, an is qui in utràque ripâ fluminis publici domus habeat pontem privati juris [vel privato jure] facere potest, respondit non posse." Et si facit, interdicto teniri. Causa responsi est quod, cum pontem facit, usum fluminis publici facit deteriorem.' So far Noodt.

'Some think liable to this interdict only "what is not done for the purpose of strengthening the bank," to wit, that if any thing be done by which the water may otherwise flow, if nevertheless it was to secure the bank, there is no ground for interdict. But this is not approved by others, for that banks are not to be secured to the inconvenience of the inhabitants.'

'Celsus says that the use of the sea is common, as is that of the air; and that stones laid in it were his who laid them; but that it was not to be admitted if the use of the shore or sea would be the worse. So what is constructed in the sea is his who constructs it. But to make it lawful to construct, a decree is necessary, and that the construction be innocent. Moreover, as the use of the sea, so that of the shore, is either common, or public, by the law of nations; and therefore it is lawful for any one to build on the shore, and to make the shore his by the building; if, however, as in the sea, so on the shore, he has obtained permission: and provided besides, the use of the shore will not thereby be rendered worse, nor the public use be impeded. This is the law as to the sea and its shore. It is the same as to public rivers, according to Ulpian. Dig. 39. 2. 24. where he says, "the use of public rivers is common, as of highways and shores. In these, therefore, any one may build up, or pull down, publicly, provided it be done without inconvenience to any one." That you may build, however, Ulpian requires that you build publicly, and without inconvenience to any one; in like manner as is prescribed as to the sea and its shore; publicly, I say, or by public authority; for that is what the word publicly indicates. And § 2. citing Dig. 43. 12. 4. he says it is asked whether he who has houses on both banks of a public river may build a bridge of his own private authority. He answers, he cannot; and if he does, he is bound by the interdict. The reason of the answer is, that, by building a bridge, he injures the use of a public river.' So far Noodt.

'Si quis à principe simpliciter impetraverit ut in publico loco ædificet, non est credendus sic ædificare ut cum incommodo alicujus id fiat.'

We see, then, that the Roman law not only forbade every species of construction or work on the bed, beach, or bank of a sea or river, without regular permission from the proper officer, but even annuls the permission after it is given, if, in event, the work proves injurious, not abandoning the lives and properties of its citizens to the ignorance, the facility, or the corruption of an officer. Indeed, without all this appeal to such learned authorities, does not common sense, the foundation of all authorities, of the laws themselves, and of their construction, declare it impossible that Mr. Livingston, a single individual, should have a lawful right to drown the city of New Orleans, or to injure, or change, of his own authority, the course or current of a river which is to give outlet to the productions of two-thirds of the whole area of the United States?

Such, then are the laws of Louisiana, declaratory of the public rights in navigable rivers, their beds and banks. For we must ever bear in mind that the Roman law, from which these extracts are made, so far as it is not controlled by the customs of Paris, the ordinances of France, or the Spanish regulations, is the law of Louisiana. Nor does this law deal in precept only, or trust the public rights to the dead letter of law merely; it provides also for enforcement. Digest, L. 43, tit. 15. De Ripâ Muniendâ, provides,

§ 1. 'Riparum fluminum publicorum reficere, munire, utilissimum est, dum ne ob id navigatio deterior fiat: illa enim sola refectio toleranda est, quæ navigationi non est impedimento.'

§ 3. 'Is autem qui ripam vult munire, de damno futuro debet vel cavere, vel satisfacere, secundum qualitatem personæ. Et hoc interdicto expressum est, ut damni infecti, in annos decem, viri boni arbitratur, vel caveatur, vel satisfacetur.'

§ 4. 'Dabitur autem satis vicinis; sed et his qui trans flumen possidebunt.'

'Ne quid in loco publico facias, inve eum locum immittas, quæ ex re quid illi damni detur. [Dig. 43. 8. 2.] Ad ea loca hoc interdictum pertinet, quæ publico usui destinata sunt: ut si quid illic fiat, quod privato noceret, Prætor intercederet interdicto suo.'

§ 5. Adversus eum qui molem in mare projecit, interdictum utile competit ei, cui forte hæc res nocitura sit: si autem nemo damnum sentit, tunc est is, qui in litore ædificat, vel molem in mare jacit. § 8. Damnum autem pati videtur, qui commodum amittit, quod ex publico consequatur, qualequale sit. § 11. Si tamen nullum opus factum fuerit, officio judicis continetur, ut caveatur, non fieri.' § 18.

'If any one obtains leave simply from the prince to build in a public place, it is not to be understood he is so to build as to incommode another.'

§ 1. 'To repair and strengthen the banks of public rivers is most useful, provided the navigation be not by that deteriorated; for those repairs alone are to be permitted which do not impede the navigation.'

§ 3. 'But he who would strengthen his bank, should give either an engagement, or security against future injury, according to the quality of the person. And this interdict establishes that the engagement, or security, against future injury, shall be for ten years, by the opinion of a good man.'

§ 4. 'Security shall be given to the neighbors, and also to possessors on the other side of the river.'

'You are to do nothing in any public place, nor to cast any thing into that place, from which any damage may follow. This interdict respects those places, which are destined to public use: and that if any thing be there done, which may injure an individual, the Prætor may interpose by his interdict. Against him who projects a mole into the sea, the interdictum utile lies for him to whom this may possibly do injury; but if nobody sustains damage, he is to be protected who builds on the seashore, or projects a mole into the sea. And he seems to suffer injury who loses any convenience, which he derived from the public, whatsoever it may be. But if no work is done, he should be constrained by the authority of the judge to engage that none shall be done.'

The same is the law as to highways and public places—Dig 43. 8. 2. 16.

"Seeing the use of rivers belongs to the public, nobody can make any change in them that may be of pre-

judice to the said use. Thus, one cannot do any thing to make the current of the water slower or more rapid, should this change be any way prejudicial to the public, or to particular persons. Thus, although one may divert the water of a brook, or of a river, to water his meadows, or other grounds, or for mills and other uses, yet every one ought to use this liberty so as not to do any prejudice either to the navigation of the river, whose waters he should turn aside, or the navigation of another river which the said water should render navigable by discharging itself into it, or to any other public use, or to neighbors who should have a like want and an equal right." Dom. Pub. Law, 1. 8. 2. 11.

The same laws make it peculiarly incumbent on the Government and its officers to watch over the public property and rights, and to see that they are not injured or intruded on by private individuals. "In order to preserve the navigation of rivers, it is proper for the Government to prohibit and punish all attempts which might hinder it, or render it inconvenient, whether it be by any buildings, fisheries, stakes, floodgates and other hindrances, or by diverting the water from the course of the rivers, or otherwise. And it is likewise forbidden to throw into the rivers any filth, dirt, and other things, which might be of prejudice to the navigation, or cause other inconveniences." Dom. Pub. Law, 1. 8. 2. 8.

‘Quoique la mer et ses bords soient, suivant, les principes du droit naturel, des choses publiques et communes à tous, avec faculté à chacun d’en user selon sa destination, néanmoins il ne doit pas être permis aux uns d’en jouir au préjudice des autres. Ainsi pour prévenir les inconveniens qui seroient resultés de la liberté d’user de la chose commune il a fallu que cette liberté fut limitée par la puissance publique, ainsi que s’en explique Domat, &c.’ Neuy. Comment. sur l’ordon. de 1681. tit. 7. art. 2. note.

‘Although the sea and its shores, according to the principles of natural law, are things public and common to all, with liberty to every one to use them according to their destination, nevertheless it ought not to be permitted to some to enjoy them to the prejudice of others. Therefore, to prevent the inconveniences which would result from the liberty of using the public property, it is necessary that that liberty be limited by the public authority, as explained by Domat, &c.’

“It is likewise agreeable to the law of nature, that this liberty, which is common to all, being a continual occasion of quarrels, and of many bad consequences, should be regulated in some manner or other; and there could be no regulation more equitable, or more natural, than leaving it to the sovereign to provide against the said inconveniences. For as he is charged with the care of the public peace and tranquillity, as it is to him the care of the order and government of the society belongs, and it is only in his person that the right to the things which may belong in common to the public, of which he is the head, can reside; he, therefore, as head of the commonwealth, ought to have the dispensation and exercise of this right, that he may render it useful to the public. And it is on this foundation that the ordinances in France have regulated the use of navigation, and of fishing in the sea and in rivers.” [Dom. P. L. 1. 8. 2. 1. note.] Observe, that the work of Domat was published in 1689, and he died in 1696.” [Dict. Hist. par une société, *verbo* Domat.] We know then from him the state of the laws of France at a period a little anterior only to the establishment of the colony of Louisiana, and the transfer of the laws of France to that colony by its charter of 1712.

To the provisions which have been thus made by the Roman and French laws and transferred to Louisiana, no particular additions, by either the French or Spanish Government, have been produced on the present occasion. We know the fact, and thence infer the law, that from a very early period, the governors of that province were attentive especially to whatever respected the harbor of New Orleans which included the grounds now in question.

We see them forbidding all kinds of enclosures, or buildings on them, pulling down those built, publishing bans against future erections, forbidding earth for buildings and streets to be taken from the shore adjacent to the city, and assigning the beach Ste. Marie for that purpose, protecting all individuals in the equal use of it as a Quai, in which cares and superintendence the Cabildo, or city council, participated; and on the change of Government we see that council pass an ordinance declaratory of the limits of the port of New Orleans, and come forward in defence of the public rights, in the first moment of J. Gravier’s intrusion, by pulling down his enclosure; and when that

intrusion, under the enterprise of Mr. Livingston, assumed a more serious aspect, they, as municipal guardians of the interests of the city, made an immediate appeal to the judiciary, the executive and legislative authorities. In addition, too, to the French laws for the protection of the bed and banks of the river, the territorial legislature, on the 15th of February, 1808, passed an act, reciting that, inasmuch as “the common safety of the inhabitants of the shores of the river Mississippi depends not only on the good condition of the levees or embankments, which contain the waters of the said river, but also on the strict observance of the laws concerning the police of rivers and their banks, which are in force in this territory, and by which it is forbidden to make on the shores of the rivers any work tending to alter the course of the waters, or increase their rapidity; or to make their navigation less convenient, or the anchorage less sure, [almost in the words of the Roman law, *ne quid in flumine publico,*] they, therefore, enact that no levee shall be made in front of those which exist at present, but on an inquisition by twelve inhabitants, proprietors of plantations situate on the banks of the river, convoked for that purpose by the parish judge; that no such levee, which, at the time of passing this act shall happen to be commenced in front of others already existing, shall be continued or finished, without a like authorization; that those who act in contravention shall be fined one hundred dollars for every offence in contravention, and pay the expenses of removing the nuisance, and costs of suit, and prohibiting the receiving compensation for the use of the shores, under a penalty of five hundred dollars.” A law of wonderful, not to say imprudent and dangerous, tenderness to the riparian proprietors, who are thus made the sole judges in cases where their own personal interests may be in direct opposition to the interests, and even the safety of the city, to which it gives no participation or control over the power which may devote it to destruction.

This act is partly declaratory of the existing law, and partly additional. Application was to the prætor under the Roman law [Dig. 43. 13. 6.] for permission to fortify a bank for the protection of a farm. He might refuse permission if injurious; but if he thought it would not be injurious, the party was to give security to make good all damages which should accrue within ten years; and this security was for the protection, not only of immediate neighbors, but of those also on the opposite bank *trans flumen possidentibus*. The Governor and Cabildo seem to have held this prætorian power in Louisiana, as well as that of demolishing what was unlawfully erected. This act of the legislature, without taking the power from the Governor and the city council, gives a concurrent power to the parish judge and a jury of twelve riparians: and, without dispensing with the security required by the existing law, adds penalties against contraveners.

And surely it is the territorial legislature, which not only has the power, but is under the urgent duty, of providing regulations for the government of this river and its inhabitants, regulations adapted to their present political relations, as well as to the peculiar character and circumstances of the river, and the adjacent country. Their power is amply given in the act of Congress of 1804, c. 38. § 11. “The laws in force in the said territory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force, until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature. § 4. The Governor, by and with advice and consent of the said legislative council, or of a majority of them, shall have power to alter, modify, and repeal the laws which may be in force at the commencement of this act. Their legislative powers shall extend to all the rightful subjects of legislation;” with special exceptions, none of which take away the authority to legislate for the police of the river. And if ever there was a rightful subject of legislation, it is that of restraining greedy individuals from destroying the country by inundation.

And here it must be noted that Mr. Livingston’s works were arrested by the marshal and *posse comitatus*, by an order from the Secretary of State on the 25th of January, 1808; and on the 15th of the ensuing month, the legislature took the business into the hands of their own Government, by passing this act. From this moment it was in Mr. Livingston’s power to resume his works, by obtaining permission from the legal authority. The suspension of his works, therefore, by the General Government was only during these twenty-one days.

That Mr. Livingston’s works were clearly within the interdict of the Roman, the French, and the Spanish laws, which forbid the extending a mole into the water,

constructing in it mills, floodgates, canals, towers, houses, cabins, fisheries, stakes, or other things which may obstruct or embarrass the use, will result from a brief recapitulation of their character and effects, drawn from the statement before given. For it is not to establish a mill which, though an intrusion, would be but a partial one; it is not to erect a temporary cabin or fisherman's hut, which would be a minor obstacle; but it is to take from the city and the nation what is their port in high water and at low tide their quay; to leave them not a spot where the upper craft can land or lie in safety; to turn the current of the river on the lower suburbs and plantations; to embank the whole of this extensive beach; to take off a fourth from the breadth of the river, and add equivalently to the rise of its waters; to demolish thus the whole levee, and sweep away the town and country in undistinguished ruin. And this not as a matter of theory alone, but of experience: the fact being known, that, since the embankment of the river on both sides through a space of three or four hundred miles, the floods are two or three feet higher than before that embankment. In fine, should they have time to save themselves from inundation by doubling the height and breadth of their levee, it is that they may fall victims to the pestilential diseases, which, under their fervid sun, will be generated by the putrefying mass with which he is to raise up the foundation between the old and new embankments. But has he entitled himself to attain these humane achievements, by fulfilling the preliminary requisites of the law? Has he attained the prætorian or proprætorian license, that of the Governor and city council, to erect this embankment? Has he given security for all the damages which shall be occasioned by his works for ten years? Has he even carried his case before a jury of twelve brother riparians? Or does he fear to trust it even to those having similar interests with himself, lest the virtuous feelings of compunction for the fate of their fellow-citizens should scout his proposition with honest indignation? And yet until this permission, every spadeful of earth he moved was an outrage on the law, and on the public peace and safety, which called for immediate suppression. What was to be done with such an aggressor? Shall we answer in the words of the imperial edict, on a similar occasion, that of breaking the banks of the Nile? Cod. 9. 38. "Flammis eo loco consumatur, in quo vetustatis reverentiam et propemodum ipsius imperii appeterit securitatem; conscis et consortibus ejus deportatione constringendis, sic ut nunquam supplicandi, eis, vel recipiendi civitatem vel dignitatem, vel substantiam, licentia tribuatur." "Let him be consumed by the flames in that spot in which he violated the reverence of antiquity and the safety of the empire; let his accessories and accomplices be cut off by deportation from the possibility of supplicating forgiveness, or of being restored to country, dignities or possessions." Our horror is not the less because our laws are more lenient.

Such, then, were the facts, and such the state of the law, on which we were called, and repeatedly and urgently called, to decide: not, indeed, in all the fulness in which they have since appeared, but sufficiently manifested to show that an atrocious enterprise was in a course of execution, which, if not promptly arrested, would end in a desolation for which we could never answer. The question before us was, what is to be done? What remedy can we apply, authorized by the laws, and prompt enough to arrest the mischief?

Were the case within the jurisdiction of our own laws, its character and remedy would be obvious enough. A navigable river is a highway, along which all are free to pass. And as the obstructing a highway on the land, by ditches or hedges, or logs across it, or erecting a gate across it, is a common nuisance, so to weaken injuriously the current of a river by drawing off a part of its water, to obstruct it by moles, dikes, viers, piles or otherwise, is a common nuisance; and all authorities agree, that every one is allowed to remove or destroy a common nuisance. [Hawkins, P. C. 1. 75. 12.] The marshal and posse, instead of pleading the order from the Secretary of State, have a right to say "we did this as citizens, and the law is our authority;" and it would really be singular if, what every man may, or may not do at his pleasure, the magistrate who is sworn to see the law executed, and is charged with the care of the public property and rights, is alone prohibited from doing; or if his order should vitiate an act, which without it would have been lawful, or which he might have executed in person. It would be equally singular, and equally absurd, that the law should punish the magistrate for hindering Mr. Livingston from doing what itself had forbidden and would punish, and reward him with damages for having

been restrained from what they had forbidden him to do. The law makes it a duty in a bystander to lay hands on a man who is beating another in the street, and to take him off. And yet it is proposed that the same law shall punish him for taking off one who was engaged not in beating a single individual, but in drowning a whole city and country. This is not our law; it is not the law of reason; and I am persuaded it is no part of a system emphatically called *ratio scripta*. If it is, let the law be produced. Until it is, we hold every man authorized to stay a wrong-doer in the commission of a wrong, in which himself and all others are interested.

2. By nature's law, every man has a right to seize and retake by force, his own property, taken from him by another, by force or fraud. Nor is this natural right among the first which is taken into the hands of regular Government, after it is instituted. It was long retained by our ancestors. It was a part of their common law, laid down in their books, recognised by all the authorities, and regulated as to certain circumstances of practice. Lambard, in his *Eirenarcha*, b. 2. c. 4. says, "It seemeth that (before the troublesome reign of King Richard the Second,) the common law permitted any person (which had good right or title to enter into any land,) to win the possession by force, if otherwise he could not have obtained it. For a man may see, (in Britton fo. 115.) that a certain respite of time was given to the disseisee, (according to his distance and absence,) in which it was lawful for him to gather force, arms, and his friends, and to throw the disseisor out of his wrongful possession." Hawkins in his Pleas of the Crown, and all the abridgments and digests of the law say the same: but, not to take it at second hand, we will recur to the earliest authorities, written while it was yet the law of the land. Fleta, in the time of Edward I. writes—

"Si facta fuerit disseisina, primum et principale competit remedium quod ille qui ita disseisitus est, per se si possit, vel sumptus viribus, vel resumptis (dum tamen sine aliquo intervallo, flagrante disseisina et maleficio) rejiciat spoliantem. Quem si nullo modo expellere possit, ad superioris auxilium erit recurrendum. Si autem verus possessor absens fuerit, tunc locorum distantia distinguere oportebit, secundum quod fuerit propè vel longè, quo tempore, viz. scire potuit disseisina esse factam, ut sic, allocatis ei rationabilibus dilationibus, primo die cum venerit, statim suum dejiciat disseisitorem; qui, si primo die, non possit, in crastino, vel die tertio, vel ulterius; dum tamen sine fictitia, hoc facere poterit, vires sibi resumendo, arma colligendo, auxiliumque amicorum convocando." Fleta L. 4. c. 2. And Bracton l. 4. c. 6. in almost *totidem verbis*; and Britton, "le premier remède pour disseisine est al disseisi de recoiller amys et force, et sauns delay faire (après ceo que il le purra saver) engetter les disseisours." Britton c. 44.

"If a disseisin has been committed, a first and principal remedy lies, that he who has been so disseised, by himself, if he can, or taking force, and retaking, (provided it be without any interval, the disseisin and wrong being yet flagrant,) may eject the spoliator; whom, if he can by no means expel, resort is to be had to the assistance of a superior. But, if the rightful possessor were absent, then regard must be had to the distance of the places, according as it was near or far off, at what time, for instance, he could know that a disseisin had been committed, that so reasonable delays being allowed him, on the first day when he comes, he may immediately eject the disseisor, which, if he cannot do on the first day, he may on the morrow, or third day, or later; provided, however, he do it without false pretences, by taking to himself force, collecting arms, and calling in the aid of his friends." And Bracton l. 4. c. 6. almost in the same words, and Britton, says, "The first remedy for disseisin is for the disseisee to collect his friends and force, and without delay (after he may know of it,) to eject the disseisors."

This right, as to real property, was first restrained in England by a statute of the 5 R. 2. c. 7. which forbade entry into lands with strong hand; and another of the same reign, 15 R. 2. c. 2. authorized immediate restitution to the wrong-doer, put out by forcible entry. And even at this day, in an action of trespass, for an entry, *vi et armis*, if the defendant makes good title, he is maintained in his possession, and the plaintiff recovers no damages for the force. [Lambard 2. 4. Hawk. P. C. 1. 64. 3.] And in like manner, the natural right of recaption by force still exists as to personal goods, and the validity of their recaption. Hawk. 1. 64. 1. Kelway

92. is express. Blackstone, indeed, [3. 1. 2.] limits the right of recaption to a peaceable one, not amounting to a breach of the peace; meaning, I presume, that the recaptor by force may be punished for the breach of the peace. So may the defendant in trespass for an entry *vi et armis*. Yet in an action of detinue for the personal thing retaken by force, the first wrong-doer cannot recover it, nor damages for the recaption, any more than in the case of trespass for lands. So that to this day the law supports the right of recaption as between the parties, although it will punish the public offence of a breach of the peace.

When this natural right was first restrained among the Romans I am not versed enough in their laws to say. It was not by the laws of the twelve tables, which continued long their only laws. From the expression of the Institute "divalibus constitutionibus," I should infer it was first restrained by some of the Emperors, predecessors of Justinian. L. 4. t. 2. § 2.

'Divalibus constitutionibus prospectum est, ut nemini liceat vi rapere vel rem mobilem, vel se moventum licet suam eandem rem existinat. Quod non solum in mobilibus rebus, quæ rapi possunt, constitutiones obtinere censuerunt, sed etiam in invasionibus, quæ circa res soli fiunt.'

'By the imperial constitutions it is provided that no one shall take by force a thing either movable or moving, although he considers it as his own. Which the constitutions have ordained to take place, not only in movable things, which may be taken, but also in intrusions which are made into lands.'

But I believe that no nation has ever yet restrained itself in the exercise of this natural right of reseising its own possessions, or bound up its own hands in the manacles and carvils of litigation. It takes possession of its own at short hand, and gives to the private claimant a specified mode of preferring his claim. There are cases, of particular circumstance, where the sovereign, as by the English law, must institute a previous inquest: but in general cases, as the present, he enters at once on what belongs to his nation. This is the law of England. "Whenever the King's [i. e. the nation's] title appears of record, or a possession in law be cast upon him by descent, escheat, &c., he may enter without an office found: for if his title appear any way of record, it is as good as if it were found by office; and if any one enter on him, even before his entry made, he is an intruder; he cannot gain any freehold in the land, nor does he put the King to an assize or ejectment, or take away his right of entry: for he cannot be disseised but by record. Stamford. Prærogativa Regis, 56. 57. Com. Dig. Prærog. D. 71, the substance of the authorities cited.

What are the prescriptions of the Roman law in this case I do not know, nor are they material, but inasmuch as they may be the law of the case in Louisiana. A Spanish law before cited, (p. 94.) forbidding erections on the beds, or on the banks of rivers, says expressly, "si alguno lo ficesse deber ser deribido." "If any one does it, it is to be destroyed." And the constant practice of the Governors of demolishing such erections was the best evidence of the law we could obtain. Not skilled in their laws ourselves, we had certainly a right to consider the Governor and Cabildo as competent expositors of them, and as acting under their justification and prescription. We might reasonably think ourselves safe in their opinions of their own law. In fact, if the immediate entry was permitted by the English law and our own, we thought we might, *a fortiori*, conclude it permitted by those of the province. We had before us too the example of many of the States, and of the General Government itself, which have never hesitated to remove by force the squatters and intruders on the public lands. Indeed, if the nation were put to an action against every squatter for the recovery of their lands, we should only have lawsuits, not lands, for sale. While troops are on parade, should intruders take possession of their barracks, and shut the doors, are they to remain in the open air till an action, or even a writ of forcible entry, replace them in their quarters? If, in the interval of a daily adjournment, intruders take possession of the Capitol, may not Congress take their seats again till an inquisition and posse shall reintroduce them? Let him who can draw a line between these cases. The correct doctrine is, that so long as the nation holds lands in its own possession, so long they are under the jurisdiction of no court, but by special provision. The United States cannot be sued. The nation, by its immediate representatives, administers justice itself to all who have claims on its public property. Hence, the numerous petitions which occupy

so much of every session of Congress in cases which have not been confided to the courts. But when once they have granted the lands to individuals, then the jurisdiction of the courts over them commences. They fall then into the common mass of matter justiciable before the courts. If the public has granted lands to B, which were the legal property of A, A may bring his action against B, and the courts are competent to do him justice. The moment B attempts to take possession of A's lands, the writ of forcible entry, the action of trespass or ejectment, and the chancery process, furnish him a choice of remedies. The holders of property, therefore, are safe against individuals, by the law; and they are safe against the nation, by its own justice: and all the alarm which some have endeavored to excite on this subject has been merely *ad captandum populum*. As if the people would not be safe in their own hands, or in those of their representatives; or safer in the hands of irresponsible judges, than of persons elected by themselves annually or biennially. The truth is, no injury can be done to any man by another acting either in his own or a public character, which may not be redressed by application to the proper organ to which that portion of the administration of justice has been assigned.

3. Our third, and conclusive remedy, was that prescribed by the act of Congress of 1807, c. 91, to prevent settlements on lands ceded to the United States. The Executive had been indulgent, perhaps remiss, in not removing squatters from the public lands, under the general principles of law before explained and habitually acted on. This act, therefore, was a recent call on them to a more vigilant performance of their duty, in the special district of country lately ceded to them by France, with some modifications of its exercise on previous settlers. The act has two distinct classes of intruders in view. 1. Those who, before the passing of the act, had possessed themselves of the lands, and were actually resident on them at the time of passing it; and 2. Those who should take possession after the passage of the act. 1. With respect to the class of intruders before the passage of the act, the second section provides that, on renouncing all claim, they may obtain from the register or recorder permission to remain on the lands, extending their occupation to three hundred and twenty acres, [§ 3.] which permissions are to be recorded; but [§ 4.] those not obtaining permission are, on three months' notice, to be removed by the marshal. But Mr. Livingston was much too wise to qualify himself for the benefit of these sections by an actual residence on the Batture. His part of the act, therefore, is the first section which enacts that "if any person shall take possession of any lands ceded to the United States by treaty, he shall forfeit all right to them, if any he hath; and it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to direct the marshal, or the military, to remove him from the lands: providing, however, that this removal shall not affect his claim until the commissioners shall have made their reports, and Congress decided thereon." The tribunal to which the Legislature had specially delegated a power to take cognizance of the claims on the public lands in Orleans, and to inform them what lands were clear of claim, and free to be granted to our citizens, was a Board of Commissioners: and the plain words and scope of the law were, to keep all claims and prior possessions *in statu quo*, until they could be investigated by these commissioners, reported and decided on by Congress. And this act indulgently provides, that the right of a person removed by the Executive for irregularly taking possession of lands which he thought his own, should not be effected by this removal, but that he might still lay his claim before the commissioners, and Congress would decide on it. Mr. Livingston's claim was clearly within the purview of the law. It was of lands "ceded to the United States by treaty," and he had "taken possession of them after the passage of the act." For the decree of the court was not till May 23, 1807, and his possession was subsequent to that. If he should say, as his counsel seems to intimate, [opinion lxvii.] that this was a remitter to him of the ancient possession of Bertrand Gravier, I answer that it was no remitter against any one, because the case was *coram non judice*, as will be shown, and still less against the United States who were no parties to the suit: and if it had been a remitter, then I should have observed that the order has been executed on a person not comprehended in it; for it was expressly restrained to possessions taken after the 3d of March, 1807. In that case the marshal must justify himself, not under the order, but his personal right to remove a nuisance. But investigations, reports, and decisions of Congress were dangerous. It was safer to be his own

judge, to seize boldly, and put the public on the defensive. He seizes the ground he claims, and refers his title to no competent tribunal. When ousted, according to the injunctions of the statute, and repossession taken on behalf of the United States he passes by the preparatory tribunal of the commissioners, and endeavors to obtain a decision on his case by Congress in the first instance: in this, too, he has been disappointed. Congress have maintained the ground taken under the statute; and Mr. Livingston now demands the value of the lands from the magistrate on whom devolved the duty of executing the statute.

Taking now a brief review of the whole ground we have gone over, we may judge of the correctness of the decision of the cabinet, as to their duty in this case. I trust it will appear to every candid and unbiassed mind, that they were not mistaken in believing—

That the customs of Paris, the ordinances of the French Government, the Roman law as a supplement to both, with the special acts of the Spanish and American Legislatures, composed that system of law which was to govern their proceedings.

That, were this a case of alluvion, the French law gives to the sovereign in all cases, and the Roman law to the private holder of *rural* possessions only.

That Bertrand Gravier had converted his plantation into a faubourg and appendage of the city of New Orleans, with the *previous* sanction of the Spanish Government, according to his own declarations; by which those claiming under him are as much bound, as if made by themselves; and certainly by its *subsequent* formal recognitions and confirmations, which acted retrospectively; and the character of the ground being thus changed from a rural to an urban possession, the Roman law of alluvion does not act on it.

That even had his ground retained its rural character, and admitting that the grant to him 'face au fleuve' conveyed the lands to the water's edge, his sales, 'face au fleuve' conveyed to his purchasers the same right which the same terms had brought to him, and they, and not the plaintiff, now hold the rights of Bertrand Gravier, whatever they were.

That John Gravier having elected to take the estate as a purchaser by inventory and appraisement, the Batture, if Bertrand's, was not in that inventory, nor consequently purchased by John Gravier.

That the deed from him to De la Bigarre was fraudulent and void, as well by the *lex loci*, as on the face of the transaction.

That the decision of the court in his favor could in no wise concern the United States, who were neither parties to the suit, nor amenable to the jurisdiction.

And consequently, that under all these views of the French law, the Roman law, the conveyances 'face au fleuve,' the purchase by inventory, and the fraudulency of the deed to Bigarre, the plaintiff's claim is totally unfounded. And, if void by any one of them, it is as good as if void by every one.

But it has appeared further that the Batture had not a single characteristic of alluvion.

That the *bank* of a river is only what is above the high-water-mark.

That all below that mark is *bed*, or *alveus*, of which the Batture is that portion between the high-water and low-water-mark, which we call the beach.

That it serves, as other beaches do, for a port while covered, and quay uncovered, and is the only port in the vicinity of the city which river craft can use.

That as a part of the *bed* of the river, it is purely public property.

That it is not lawful for an individual to erect, on either the bed or bank of a river, any works which may affect the convenience of navigation of the harbor or quay, or endanger adjacent proprietors on either side of the river.

That though it is permissible to guard our own grounds against the current of the river, yet, so only as to be consistent with the convenience and safety of others.

That of this the legal magistrates are to be judges in the first instance; but even *their* errors are to be guarded against by an indemnification for all damages which shall actually accrue to individuals within a given time.

That Mr. Livingston's works, in a single flood, had given alarming extent, both in breadth and height, to the Batture; had turned the efforts of the river against the lower suburbs and habitations not before exposed to them; that they would deprive the public of what was their quay in low water, and harbor in times of flood; that by narrowing the river one-fourth, it must raise it in equivalent proportion, to discharge its waters: that this would sweep away the levee, city, and country, or quadruple the bulk of the levee, and the increased danger to which that would expose it: and, even then, would infect the

city, by the putridity of the new congestions, with pestilential diseases, to which its climate is already too much predisposed.

That Mr. Livingston was doing all this of his own authority, without asking permission from the public magistrate, or giving any security for the indemnity of injured citizens.

That under the pressure of these dangers, the Executive of the nation was called on to do his duty, and to extend the protection of the law to those against whose safety these outrages were directed.

And that the authorities given by the laws, 1st. for preventing obstructions in the beds or banks of rivers; 2d. For reseizing public property intruded on; and 3d. For removing intruders from it by force, were adequate to the object, if promptly interposed.

On duly weighing the information before us, which, though not as ample as has since been received, was abundantly sufficient to satisfy us of the facts, and has been confirmed by all subsequent testimony, we were all unanimously of opinion, that we were authorized, and in duty bound, without delay, to arrest the aggressions of Mr. Livingston on the public rights, and on the peace and safety of the city of New Orleans, and that orders should be immediately despatched for that purpose, restrained to intruders since the passage of the act of March 3. The Secretary of State accordingly wrote the letter of November 30 to the Governor, covering instructions for the marshal to remove immediately, by the civil power, any persons from the Batture Ste. Marie, who had taken possession of it since the 3d of March, and authorizing the Governor, if necessary, to use military force; for which purpose a letter of the same date was written by the Secretary at War to the commanding officer at New Orleans. This force, however, was not called on. The instructions to the marshal were delivered to him about 9 o'clock in the morning of the 25th of January, 1808. [D'Orgenoy's Let. to the Governor.] He immediately went to the beach, and ordered off Mr. Livingston's laborers. They obeyed; but soon after returned. On being ordered off a second time, the principal person told him that he was commanded by Mr. Livingston not to give up the Batture until an adequate armed force should compel him. And, in the mean time, Mr. Livingston had procured from a single judge of the Superior Court of the territory an order, purporting to be an injunction, forbidding the marshal to disturb Edward Livingston in his possession of the Batture, under pain of a contempt of court. The marshal, placed between contradictory orders, of the National Government as to the property of the nation, and a territorial judge without jurisdiction over it, obeyed the former, collected a *posse comitatus*, ordered off the laborers again, who peaceably retired; and no further attempts were afterwards made to recommence the work.

I have said that the marshal received an order purporting to be an injunction: an authoritative injunction it could not be, because that is a chancery process, and no chancery jurisdiction has been given by any law to the Superior Court of that territory. Its judges were first established by the act of Congress of 1804, c. 38, with commissions for four years, and certain specified powers, which it is unnecessary to state, because an act of March 2 of the next year, c. 83, established in that territory "a Government in all respects similar to that exercised in the Mississippi territory;" which Government had been established by an act of 1798, c. 5. "in all respects similar to that in the territory northwest of the Ohio." So that we are to find all their powers in the ordinance of 1787, for the Northwestern Territory, in which are the following words: "There shall be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a *common law jurisdiction*; and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior." And again: "The inhabitants of the said territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of habeas corpus, and of the trial by jury." New commissions were accordingly given to the judges appointed under the first law; and, instead of their former powers, they were now to have a *common law jurisdiction*. By these words, certainly no *chancery jurisdiction* was given them; every one knows that common law jurisdiction is a technical term, used in contradistinction to a chancery jurisdiction, and exclusive of that, the common law ending where the chancery begins. The one authority is here given, and therefore they have it; the other is not given, and therefore they have it not; they have no authority but that which is given by the legislature. If they have not chancery powers, then, by this law, there remains but one other source from which they can legally derive it. The act of 1804, before mentioned, §11, says, "The laws in force in the said terri-

tory, at the commencement of this act, and not inconsistent with the provisions thereof, shall continue in force until altered, modified, or repealed by the legislature." We have seen that the laws in force were the French and Roman, with perhaps some occasional Spanish regulations. It being perfectly understood that these were not meant to be included in the change, it follows, that the term *common law*, when applied to this territory, must be equivalent to the common law of that land, or the law of the land. Was, then, the establishment of the French and Roman laws an establishment of the chancery system of law? Will it be said, that the Roman and chancery laws, for instance, are the same? That the civil law and the chancery are synonymous terms, both meaning the same system? Nobody will say that. The system of chancery law is partly concurrent, but chiefly supplementary and corrective of that of the common law. It sometimes corrects the harshness of the latter, where that includes what was not intended. It gives remedies in certain cases where that gave none, and more perfect remedies in other cases. It is adapted to the common law as one part of an indenture is to its counterpart. It is formed to tally with that in all its prominences and recesses, its asperities and defects, and with no other body of law on earth. It consists of a set of rules and maxims, modified by the English chancellors, through a course of several centuries, derived from no foreign model, but contrived to reduce specifically the principles of common law to those of justice. The Roman law has something similar in its *jus prætorium*, where the discretion of the prætor was permitted to mollify and correct the harshness of the *leges scriptæ*. But to apply the *jus prætorium* to our common law, or our chancery to the *leges scriptæ* of the Romans, would be to apply to one thing the tally of another, or to mismatch the parts of different machines, so as to render them inconsistent and impracticable. Our chancery system is as different from the civil as from the common law. All systems of law, indeed, profess to be founded on the principles of justice; but the superstructures erected are totally distinct. The chancery, then, being a system clearly distinct from that of the French and Roman laws, it cannot be said that the Legislature of the United States, by establishing the French and Roman laws in Orleans, established there the chancery system. It will not be pretended that the process of subpoena, used in the present case, and the sole and peculiar original process of chancery, is a civil law process. It is known to have been the invention of Waltham chancery of Richard II., founded on the statute of Westminster the 2d. c. 24, giving writs in *consimili casu*.

Might it be urged, (for I am really at a loss to conjecture on what grounds this power has been assumed,) that possessing, under the act of 1804, the powers of the chancery combined with those of the French and Roman laws, the subsequent act which gave them a common law jurisdiction, did not take away the others? In *totidem verbis* it did not, but in effect it did completely, by changing the Government into one in all respects similar to that in the Mississippi territory, where there was no chancery jurisdiction. Moreover, there is not a word in the act of 1804 which gives them chancery jurisdiction. It says, "they shall have jurisdiction in all criminal cases, and original and appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases of the value of one hundred dollars, and the laws in force at the commencement of this act shall continue in force." Here, then, is their jurisdiction, and the particular system of law according to which they are to exercise it; and the chancery made no part of that system. This argument, too, would suppose, that to the French, the Roman, the Spanish, and the chancery laws, the common law was also added. This would be an extraordinary spectacle indeed, and the imputation of such an intention would be an insult on the legislature. Their laws have always some rational object in view; and are so to be construed, as to produce order and justice. But, this construction, establishing so many systems, and these inconsistent and contradictory, would produce anarchy and chaos, and a dissolution of all law, of all rights of person or property. And what would be the consequences of carrying on a system of chancery concurrent with the French and Roman laws? A case is brought, for instance, into their court of chancery; I ask the honorable judges, is the law of chancery, in this case, the same as the civil law? If the same, what need of calling in the system of chancery? If different, will you decide against the law established by the Legislature? If you carry on two systems, the one of which, in any case, gives a right to A, and the other to B, the suitor who covets his neighbor's property needs only choose that court, the rules of which will give it to him. Thus

all rights will be set afloat between two opposite systems. The wisdom of the legislature, therefore, has been as sound in not giving a chancery jurisdiction concurrently with the civil law, as the judges have been ill-advised in usurping it. And have they adverted to the national feelings, when they have ventured, on their own authority, to abolish the trial by jury, pledged by the ordinance to the inhabitants forever? Whoever wishes to take from his opponent the benefit of this trial, has only to bring his suit in the court of chancery. In this very case, on which the well-being of a great city is suspended, no jury was called in. The judges took upon themselves to decide both fact and law; aware, at the same time, that a jury could not have been found in Orleans, which would not have given a contrary decision. I shall not ascribe either favoritism or intentional wrong to them; but they ought not to be surprised if those whose interests and safety are so much jeopardised by this shuffle of the judges into the place of the jury. It is much regretted that these respectable judges have set such an example of acting against law. It will be more regretted, if they do not, by the spontaneous exertion of their own good sense and self-denial, tread back their steps, and perceive that there is more honor and magnanimity in correcting than persevering in an error. They had before them, too, the example of their neighbors of the Mississippi territory, whose Government was expressly made the model of theirs. Their judges, like themselves, entitled to common law jurisdiction only, and sensible it needed the mollifying hand of the chancery, did not think the assumption of it within their competence. The territorial legislature, therefore, invested them with the jurisdiction. The judiciary power of the Indiana territory, modelled by the same ordinance, was enlarged in like manner by the local legislature. And yet the Orleans territory least of all needed the aid of a chancery, as possessing already a corresponding corrective, well adapted to the body of their law, to which the system of chancery was entirely inapplicable.

Although I had before noted, (page 80,) that the decree of this court was a nullity as to the United States, 1st. Because they were not a party, nor amenable to their tribunal: 2d. Because, also, it was on a subject over which they had no jurisdiction; I have thought it useful to prove it a nullity: 3d. Because the result of a process, and of course of pleading and trial, belonged to a court whose powers they do not possess by law, in which course of action, the law considers them as mere private persons, entitled to the obedience of no one. I have done this, the rather, because it has been seized as a ground of censure on the executive, as violating the sanctuary of the judicial department, and of inculcating the marshal, who, placed between two conflicting authorities, had to decide which was legitimate, and decided correctly, as I trust appears, in obeying that which ordered him to remove the plaintiff from an usurped possession.

The territorial legislature, three weeks after, took up the subject, and passed an act prescribing in what manner riparian proprietors should proceed who wished to make new embankments in advance of those existing. This gave to Mr. Livingston an easy mode of applying for permission to resume his enterprise; and, had he obtained a regular permission, certainly it would have been duly respected by the national Executive. On the 1st of March, I received from Governor Claiborne a letter of January 29, informing me of the execution of our orders, and covering a vote of thanks from the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of Orleans, for our interposition; and, on the seventh of the same month, I laid the case before Congress by the following message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S.:

In the city of New Orleans, and adjacent to it, are sundry parcels of ground, some of them with buildings and other improvements on them, which it is my duty to present to the attention of the Legislature. The title to these grounds appears to have been retained in the former sovereigns of the province of Louisiana, as public fiduciaries, and for the purposes of the province. Some of them were used for the residence of the Governor, for public offices, hospitals, barracks, magazines, fortifications, levees, &c.; others for the town-house, schools, markets, landings, and other purposes of the city of New Orleans. Some were held by religious corporations or persons; others seem to have been reserved for future disposition.

To these must be added a parcel called the Batture, which requires more particular description. It is understood to have been a shoal, or elevation of the bottom of the river adjacent to the bank of the suburbs of Ste. Marie, produced by the successive depositions of mud

during the annual inundations of the river, and covered with water only during those inundations. At all other seasons it has been used by the city immemorially to furnish earth for raising their streets and court-yards, for mortar, and other necessary purposes, and as a landing or quay, for unloading firewood, lumber, and other articles brought by water. This having lately been claimed by a private individual, the city opposed the claim on a supposed legal title in itself: but it has been adjudged that the legal title was not in the city. It is, however, alleged that that title, originally in the former sovereigns, was never parted with by them, but was retained by them for the uses of the city and province, and, consequently, has now passed over to the United States. Until this question can be decided under legislative authority, measures have been taken according to law to prevent any change in the state of things, and to keep the grounds clear of intruders. The settlement of title; the appropriation of the ground and improvements formerly occupied for provincial purposes to the same; or such other objects as may be better suited to present circumstances; the confirmation of the uses in other parcels to such bodies, corporate or private, as may of right, or on other reasonable considerations, expect them, are matters now submitted to the determination of the Legislature. The papers and plans now transmitted will give them such information on the subjects as I possess, and, being mostly originals, I must request that they may be communicated from the one to the other House, to answer the purposes of both.

TH: JEFFERSON.

MARCH 7, 1803.

This removal of the case before Congress closed the official duties of the Executive and his interference respecting these grounds, except that the Attorney of the United States for the district of Orleans having given written permission to the inhabitants to use the Batture as before; this, on the application of Mr. Livingston, was directed to be withdrawn by a letter from the Secretary of State, of October 5, 1803. This was correct. It placed the inhabitants exactly on their former footing, without either permission or prohibition on the part of the National Government.

The *possession*, the only charge of the Executive, was now cleared from intrusion, and restored to its former condition; and the question of title committed to the Legislature, the only authority competent to its decision. If they considered the ground taken by the Executive as incorrect, their vote or their reference of the case to commissioners would correct it: and as to damages, if any could justly be claimed, they were due, as in other cases, not from the judge who decides, but the party which, without right, receives the intermediate profits. If, on the other hand, Congress should deem the public right too palpable, (as to me it clearly appears,) and the claim of the plaintiff too frivolous to occupy their time, they would of course pass it by. And certainly they might as properly be urged to waste their time in questioning whether the beds of the Potomac, the Delaware, or the Hudson, were public or private property, as that of the Mississippi. Their refusing to act on this claim, therefore, for five successive sessions, though constantly solicited, and their holding so long the ground taken by the Executive, is an expression of their sense that the measure has been correct.

I have gone with some detail into the question of the plaintiff's right, because, however confident of indulgence in the case of an honest error, I believed it would be more satisfactory to show that, in the exercise of the discretionary power entrusted to me by Congress, a sound discretion had been used, no act of oppression had been exercised, no error committed, and, consequently, no wrong done to the plaintiff. I have no pretensions to exemption from error. In a long course of public duties I must have committed many. And I have reason to be thankful that, passing over these, an act of duty has been selected as a subject of complaint, which the delusions of self-interest alone could have classed among them, and in which, were there error, it has been hallowed by the benedictions of an entire province, an interesting member of our national family, threatened with destruction by the bold enterprise of one individual. If this has been defeated and they rescued, good will have been done, and with good intentions. Our constitution has wisely distributed the administration of the Government into three distinct and independent departments. To each of these it belongs to administer law within its separate jurisdiction. The Judiciary in cases of *meum* and *tuum*, and of public crimes; the Executive, as to laws executive in their nature; the Legislature, in

various cases which belong to itself, and in the important function of amending and adding to the system. Perfection in wisdom, as well as in integrity, is neither required nor expected in these agents. It belongs not to man. Were the judge who, deluded by sophistry, takes the life of an innocent man, to repay it with his own; were he to replace with his own fortune that which his judgment has taken from another, under the beguilement of false deductions; were the Executive, in the vast mass of concerns of first magnitude which he must direct, to place his whole fortune on the hazard of every opinion; were the members of the Legislature to make good from their private substance every law productive of public or private injury; in short, were every man engaged in rendering service to the public bound in his body and goods to indemnification for all his errors, we must commit our public affairs to the paupers of the nation, to the sweepings of hospitals and poor-houses, who, having nothing to lose, would have nothing to risk. The wise know their weakness too well to assume infallibility: and he who knows most knows best how little he knows. The vine and the fig-tree must withdraw, and the brier and bramble assume their places. But this is not the spirit of our law. It expects not impossibilities. It has consecrated the principle that its servants are not answerable for honest error of judgment. [1. Ro. abr. 92; 2 Jones 13; 1 Salk. 397.] He who has done his duty honestly, and according to his best skill and judgment, stands acquitted before God and man. If, indeed, a judge goes against law so grossly, so palpably, as no imputable degree of folly can account for, and nothing but corruption, malice, or wilful wrong can explain, and especially if circumstances prove such motives, he may be punished for the corruption, the malice, the wilful wrong, but not for the error: nor is he liable to action by the party grieved. And our form of Government, constituting its respective functionaries judges of the law which is to guide their decisions, places all within the same reason, under the safeguard of the same rule. That in deciding and acting under the law in the present case, the plaintiff, who may think there was error, does not himself believe there was corruption or malice, I am confident. What! was it my malice or corruption which prompted the Governors and Cabildoes to keep these grounds clear of intrusion? Did my malice and corruption excite the people to rise and stay the parricide hand uplifted to destroy their city, or the grand jury to present this violator of their laws? Was it my malice and corruption which penned the opinion of the Attorney General, and drew from him a confirmation after two years of further consideration, and when I was retired from all public office? Was it my malice or corruption which dictated the unanimous advice of the heads of Departments when officially called on for consultation and advice? Was it my malice and corruption which procured the immediate thanks of the two Houses of the Legislature of the territory of Orleans, and a renewal of the same thanks for the same interference in their late vote of February last? Has it been my malice and corruption which has induced the National Legislature through five successive sessions to be deaf to the doleful Jeremiahs of the plaintiff on his removal *from his estate* at New Orleans? Have all these opinions, then, been honest, and mine alone malicious and corrupt? Or has there been a general combination of all the public functionaries, Spanish, French, and American, to oppress Mr. Livingston? No. They have done their duties, and his declaration is a libel on all these functionaries. His counsel, indeed, has discovered [Opinions lxxiv.] that we should have had legal inquests taken, writs of inquiry formed, prosecutions for penalties, with all the &c. of the law. That is, that we should be playing push-pin with judges and lawyers, while Mr. Livingston was working double tides to drown the city. If a functionary of the highest trust, acting under every sanction which the constitution has provided for his aid and guide, and with the approbation expressed or implied of its highest councils, still acts on his own peril, the honors and offices of his country would be but snares to ruin him. It is not for me to inquire into the motives of the plaintiff in this action. I know that his understanding is of an order much too high to let him believe that he is to recover the value of the Batture from me. To what indirect object he may squint with one eye, while the other looks at me, I do not pretend to say. But I do say, that if human reason is not mere illusion, and law a labyrinth without a clew, no error has been committed: and, recurring to the tenor of a long life of public service, against the charges of malice and corruption, I stand conscious and erect.

TH: JEFFERSON.

MONTICELLO, July 31, 1810.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 166.

2d SESSION.

LAND IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CALLED THE BATTURE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 1, 1810.

Whereas the right of property to the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, of New Orleans, is about to be made a question before the honorable the Congress of the United States, and that, on a subject so interesting to the inhabitants of the Territory of Orleans, it is proper that the Legislative Council and House of Representatives should express their sentiments, and more especially that the same may serve as instructions to the delegate from this Territory to the Congress of the United States—

Therefore resolved by the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Orleans, That, in their opinion, "the Batture in front to the suburb St. Mary is a shoal or elevation of the bottom of the Mississippi, produced by the successive deposite of mud during the annual rise of the river."

Resolved, That the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, being covered with water, generally, from five to six months in each year, and, during that time, immemorially used as a great highway, can only be considered a part of the bed of the Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary, when not covered by the Mississippi, which is generally from five to six months in each year, having been used "by the city of New Orleans immemorially to furnish earth for raising their streets and court-yards,

for mortar, and other necessary purposes, and as a landing or quay, for unloading fire-wood, lumber, and other articles brought by water," ought in justice to continue subject to the same uses.

Resolved, further, as the opinion of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, That the embanking of the Batture, in front of the suburb St. Mary, would tend to change the channel of the Mississippi in front of New Orleans, and prove of lasting injury to that port, and that the possession of the said Batture by an individual would subject the citizens of New Orleans, and all the citizens of the United States trading to New Orleans, to the payment of tribute, for a use which the laws of nature, and immemorial custom, and the sanction of the former Spanish Government of Louisiana, secured to them.

Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the President of the Legislative Council and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and be by them transmitted to Julian Poydras, Esquire, the delegate from the territory of Orleans to the Congress of the United States.

THOMAS URQUHART,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. D. DEGOUTIN BELLECHASSE,

President of the Legislative Council.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 167.

2d SESSION.

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 13, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW made the following report :

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Mary Piercy, widow of Henry Piercy, deceased, and a report of the Secretary of War thereon, have considered the subject, and submitted the following report:

That it appears that Henry Piercy, by his services as a lieutenant during the Revolutionary war, was entitled to a bounty of two hundred acres of land; that, in the year 1794, a warrant was issued therefor to the said Piercy, but the said warrant was taken from the War Office (as appears by the Secretary's report) in a felonious manner by some person whose name does not appear. It was again returned into the Register of the Treasury's office on the 11th of February, 1800, and located with other warrants upon section No. 3, township 8, range 13, in the name of Paul Bentalow. It appears from the documents accompanying the petition, that the said Piercy

was never in possession of the warrant, or the land to which it gave title.

It is the opinion of the committee that no legislative interference is necessary to enable the petitioner to reclaim the property. The public records designate the section of land on which the warrant was located. The unauthorized and fraudulent act of taking from the public office a land-warrant cannot invest the felon with a title, or in any way impair or divest the legal proprietor of the right of property. It only remains for the petitioner to resort to a court of competent jurisdiction to obtain possession of her property. To direct a warrant to be issued for other lands, and leave the illegal possessor in the enjoyment of the property, would be as contrary to the principles of justice as it is to the former decisions of the House in cases of a like nature. The committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw her petition.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 168.

2d SESSION.

APPLICATION TO LOCATE A LAND WARRANT ISSUED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 15, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of John Potter, of the State of North Carolina, made the following report :

That it appears by the petition and accompanying documents, that Robert Munford, in consequence of his services as a chaplain in the war of 1755, and agreeably

to the proclamation of His Britannic Majesty of 1763, obtained a warrant from Lord Dunmore, Governor of the then colony of Virginia, for three thousand acres of land, which warrant Munford assigned to John Potter, the petitioner. The warrant was located in the year 1780, on land in the western part of Virginia, (now in the State of Kentucky,) but, by mistake or accident, the survey was not returned to the proper office, and the lo-

cation was lost. In 1790, the petitioner caused a relocation of his warrant to be made, but afterwards discovered the land was covered by other claims; consequently, he failed to complete his title.

The subsequent formation of the state of Kentucky, and the restrictive acts of her Legislature, prevented the location of the warrant within the boundaries of that State; and the petitioner has been informed that there is no vacant land in the State of Virginia on which his warrant can be located. He alleges that there is a sufficiency of land in the tract reserved and set apart for satisfying military claims, northwest of the river Ohio, to satisfy his claim, and every other purpose intended by the reservation. He prays that his warrant may be renewed, and the location made in the said reservation, or other reasonable redress be afforded him. The committee, by referring to the act of cession of Virginia, ceding western lands to the United States, perceive that the military reservation is special in favor of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line and continental establishment; the claim of the petitioner not being of that description, cannot, with propriety, be admitted to location in that tract; and the fact cannot be ascertained whether there will be any surplus land in the tract reserved, until the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line shall be satisfied; but in case a surplus of land should

be found to exist in that tract, the committee are of opinion that the petitioner's warrant could not be admitted, as they are decidedly of opinion that he has presented no legal or just claim against the United States. The offer of lands by the proclamation under which the petitioner claims, appears to have been gratuitous and honorary; no lands were promised to the officers and soldiers when they engaged in the service, nor until after the army was disbanded; and to those who availed themselves of the proclamation the advantage was inconsiderable, as the terms differed little from that on which other crown lands were then offered. The equity of the petitioner's claim is much affected by his own neglect to apply in a reasonable time, and appears to be the sole cause of his failure to obtain his grant. But it is inconceivable to the committee how the United States should become liable to satisfy a claim originating in an offer or promise, whether gratuitous, honorary, or pecuniary, of the King of Great Britain, made long anterior to the commencement of its existence; especially as it is believed that no part of the land which, at any time, was liable to satisfy the claim, is now, or ever has been, the property of the United States. The committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 169.

2d Session.

RESERVATION OF LAND TO THE BAPTIST SOCIETY OF SALEM, IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 16, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of a committee appointed by the Baptist church at Salem, in the Mississippi territory, made the following report:

The petitioners state that the society to which they belong have built a meeting-house, which has cost them eight hundred dollars, on lands belonging to the United States, the situation being more eligible and convenient than any other in the neighborhood; that there is no provision in the laws by which they can secure the land except by purchase at public sale, which might subject them to pay not only the value of the land, but also a considerable part of the value of the house erected for a public purpose, and that a much larger quantity of land might be offered together for sale than they would wish to purchase; the land is represented by them to be of inferior quality. They pray that Congress may provide,

by law, for securing to them so much land, and on such terms as may appear reasonable and proper. It appears to the committee that the society are not a corporate body, and therefore cannot properly be vested with property; or, in case of a donation being made, is there any security that it would be applied by their trustees only to the object proposed; the committee, therefore, cannot recommend any grant of lands. But as it would be a serious hardship, should the society lose a property intended for a public purpose, or incur a heavy expense to secure the possession of it, the committee have thought proper to recommend a reservation from sale of a small lot of land, including the ground on which the meeting-house is built, for the use of the society; they therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That five acres of land, including the ground on which the Baptist meeting-house at Salem, in the Mississippi territory, is built, be reserved from sale for the use of the Baptist society at that place.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 170.

2d Session.

FORFEITURE RELINQUISHED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 17, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Wilson, made the following report:

The petitioner states that he filed his claim with the Board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to land east of Pearl river, and south of the State of Tennessee; that a decision was made in his favor of a pre-emption for four hundred and eighty acres on the Tombigbee river, and a certificate issued in his name agreeably to law; but being in a state of bad health, unable to attend to his own business, he appointed an agent to attend to

his land business; and, from the confidence he had in his agent, did not make any inquiry of his conduct until after the period for recording his certificate, and for paying the first instalment, had expired. He prays that he may be permitted to have his certificate recorded, and to pay the first instalment, with interest thereon, agreeably to law. The committee can discover no reasonable objection against the granting of the prayer of the petitioner; by so doing, no injury can result to the public, and the petitioner may receive a benefit.

Therefore, resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 171.

2d Session.

RECOGNITION OF A DONATION RIGHT IN THE DISTRICT EAST OF PEARL RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 20, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Richard Terwin, made the following report:

The petitioner states that, in the year 1794, he made application to the Spanish Government for a title to eight hundred acres of land, situate on the east bank of the Tombigbee river; that a warrant of survey for the land was issued in the year 1797. He presented his claim to the Board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to lands for confirmation, but was induced to withdraw his claim under the warrant of survey, it being dated subsequent to the 27th of October, 1795, and to claim the land as a donation. He, however, failed in his application, as he could not prove that the land was cultivated in the year 1797, and, not being apprised that he was entitled to a right of pre-emption, made no application for a certificate. In consequence of his not having a pre-emption certificate, he has been unable to avail himself of the provision of a subsequent law, which authorizes the Register and Receiver to grant donation in lieu of pre-emption certificates, when it shall appear that the cultivation and occupancy had taken place prior to the 30th day of March, 1798. He alleges that he can pro-

duce proof unequivocal that he did occupy the land prior to that period, and states that it is yet vacant. He prays for a grant of the land, or such other relief as may appear just.

There is no evidence before the committee of the fact that the petitioner did actually occupy and cultivate the land prior to the 30th of March, 1798; they cannot, therefore, recommend a confirmation of his claim; but if the petitioner has correctly stated the facts in his petition, he is justly entitled to a donation certificate. It occurs to the committee that the plan best calculated to secure the petitioner in his property, and the public against imposition, is to authorize the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys to issue a donation certificate to the petitioner, on his producing satisfactory evidence to them that his settlement and occupancy had been made and taken place according to the laws in that case made and provided.

Therefore, resolved, That the petitioner be permitted to substantiate his claim to a donation certificate, and that he produce the proof of his cultivation and settlement to the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys of the district east of Pearl river, in the Mississippi territory, who shall decide thereon.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 172.

2d Session.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHT GRANTED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 27, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Edwin Lewis, made the following report:

It appears that the petitioner presented his claim to the Board of Commissioners for adjusting claims to land east of Pearl river, to a pre-emption to six hundred and ninety-six acres of land, situate on the Tombigbee river; that the Board, in deciding on his claim, adjudged him to be entitled to a right of pre-emption to one hundred and sixty acres, and in making the location, includes, in the centre of the tract, a cantonment at that time occupied by the troops of the United States, for which, in the certificate of pre-emption, five acres are reserved to the United States for their future use and disposition. The petitioner considers himself aggrieved by the decision of the Board, inasmuch as they have reduced the quantity of land he claimed from six hundred and ninety-six to one hundred and sixty acres, and the location, he alleges, does not include his improvement; and the reserve of five acres for a military station in the centre

of his tract he views as illegal, unnecessary, and injurious to his interest. It appears, by a plot produced by the petitioner, that there is no vacant land adjoining to the tract assigned him; had the six hundred and ninety-six acres been adjudged to him, it would have interfered with lands adjudged to his neighbors; and in case the location specified in the certificate does not include his improvement, the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys for the district are authorized by the existing law to give relief in such cases. As to the military cantonment in the centre of his tract, the committee have no information on the subject, that would enable them to decide the propriety of abandoning the station; but are of opinion that, so soon as the cantonment shall be finally abandoned, the petitioner should have a preference in becoming the purchaser. *Therefore*

Resolved, That the petitioner shall have a preference in becoming the purchaser of five acres of land situate in the centre of his farm whenever the said land shall be offered for sale.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 173.

2d Session.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF VINCENNES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 27, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Gabriel Bolon, Jun. and Amable Bolon, Jun. for themselves and others, heirs at law of Antoine Marie, and Margaret his wife, made the following report:

The petitioners state that their ancestors, in whose right they claim, had, in consideration of their services as Indian interpreters to the troops of Virginia, at and

subsequent to the reduction of the post of Vincennes, received from the court a grant of land to each; which grants accompany the petition.

The said grants were presented to the officers authorized by Government to adjust and settle the claims to land in that country, but have not been confirmed, as no proof was produced, that the land had been actually improved and cultivated. The petitioners consider the

services rendered, as a good and valuable consideration for the land they claim; and pray for a confirmation of their grants.

It appears to the committee, on referring to the resolutions of the Congress under the confederation, and the laws since passed in relation to the claims to land in that country, that the court grants have never been considered as possessing legal validity. It has been provided, where lands have been improved and cultivated under a supposed grant of the same, by a commandant, or court claiming authority to make such grant, that the person making the improvement should be confirmed in part or the whole of the tract, as might appear reasonable, not exceeding four hundred acres. As the lands claimed by the petitioners do not appear to have been improved on, or cultivated, the decision of the officers could not be otherwise than against the claim. As to the equitable

claim of the petitioners to a confirmation of the grants, the committee would observe that no evidence has been produced that the services stated in the petition were actually rendered, except the presumptive evidence arising from the grants. The inhabitants of that country were confirmed in the tracts of land which they possessed; and four hundred acres donation was provided to be given to each of those persons who, in the year 1783, were heads of families; of which gratuity, the petitioners' ancestor most probably partook. To the ancient inhabitants of that country the Government have not only been just but liberal.

The committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 174.

2d SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT EAST OF PEARL RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 27, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Samuel Mims of the Mississippi territory, made the following report:

That, prior to the year 1795, the petitioner inhabited and cultivated a tract of land in Washington county, in said territory, believing the same to be vacant, but afterwards, finding that it was covered by two British patents, granted to a certain William Clark, who was at that time deceased, the petitioner, in order to quiet himself in his possession, purchased of one Abraham Gindrat, the legal representative of said William Clark, deceased, for a valuable consideration, all his right and title to said lands, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same, without interruption, until this time; that the petitioner filed his claim with the Register of the Land Office east of Pearl river, in the territory aforesaid, for the quantity of five hundred and twenty-four acres of land, being the quantity covered by said British grants. It appears, also, to your committee, that the claim of the petitioner was rejected, in consequence of a supposed defect in the power of the said Abraham

Gindrat to convey the right of said William Clark, deceased, who was the original patentee.

Your committee think it unnecessary to examine the question whether Abraham Gindrat was fully authorized to convey the land as the legal representative of William Clark, deceased, inasmuch as the defect, if any exists in the transfer, is properly a question between the heirs of William Clark, deceased, and the petitioner, to be investigated in the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and it being manifest that the United States have no title to the said land, because the same was granted by the British Government, and has been inhabited and cultivated from prior to the year 1795 until this time, your committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That Samuel Mims be confirmed in his title to the quantity of five hundred and twenty-four acres of land purchased by him of the legal representative of William Clark, deceased, so as not to deprive the heirs of said Clark of any legal remedy which they may have for the recovery of said land from the said Samuel Mims, his heirs, or assigns.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 175.

2d SESSION.

APPLICATION OF THE RELIGIOUS ORDER OF LA TRAPPE FOR A CONFIRMATION OF ITS RIGHT TO A TRACT OF LAND, AND AN EXTENSION OF CREDIT ON THE PURCHASE OF OTHER LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 2, 1810.

Mr. BRENT, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of father Urban Guillet, in behalf of the religious order of La Trappe, reported:

That the order of La Trappe is represented to the committee to be of the Roman Catholic religion, and of very high antiquity. It consists of monks of severe habits and rigid discipline. That one great object of their order is the gratuitous instruction and education of children, either in literature, agriculture, or the mechanical arts. That every person, upon entering into the order, is subjected to religious vows, for the due observance of the customs, habits, and discipline of the order.

Amongst these vows are the following: To observe celibacy, to avoid riches, to employ their time in labor, and the gratuitous instruction and education of children, &c.

That this order was formerly established in France, not far distant from Paris; that, during the revolution there, upon the suppression of the monasteries, the pe-

tioner and his associates sought an asylum in the United States, and first settled themselves in the State of Kentucky, where they established their order, and persevered in the observance of all the rights, customs, &c. thereof; that they have since removed into the Illinois territory, about four miles from St. Louis, where they have again established themselves upon a tract of four hundred acres of land, a donation from N. Jarrot; that they have made considerable improvements upon this land, and have now thirty monks and thirty-five scholars in the establishment; the scholars are educated gratuitously, and principally supported by the cultivation bestowed by the order upon a portion of that tract of land; that, although the order of La Trappe is strictly Roman Catholic, male children of all descriptions and denominations are equally permitted to enjoy the benefits of their instruction; the only rule of exclusion being the incapacity of the child.

The petitioner has presented to the committee numerous testimonials of the innocence and good morals

of the order, and its utility in affording an opportunity of instruction to the poor children in their neighborhood, and even to the aborigines of the country, several of whom they are now instructing in the agricultural and mechanical arts.

The petitioner has some apprehensions of the validity of the title of the four hundred acres of land upon which the establishment is made, and is desirous of having the same confirmed by the United States. He is also desirous of purchasing four thousand acres of the public lands on a credit of twelve years, for the purpose of enabling their order to extend their establishment. The committee are of opinion that the establishment is a useful one in that part of the country, in affording an opportunity for instruction to children, who would

otherwise be destitute thereof, and therefore entitled to the patronage of Congress, at least to the limited extent prayed for by the petitioner.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the United States relinquish to Urban Guillet, for the benefit of the religious order of La Trappe, their right to the four hundred acres of land mentioned in his petition.

Resolved, That provision be made, by law, for selling to Urban Guillet, for the benefit of the order of La Trappe, four thousand acres of land adjoining their present establishment in the Illinois territory, for two dollars per acre, upon a credit of twelve years, without interest.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 176.

2d SESSION.

APPLICATION TO CONFIRM AN ENTRY MADE AT THE LAND OFFICE AT MARIETTA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 12, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of John McIntyre, of the State of Ohio, made the following report:

That the petitioner, on the first of January, 1803, entered with the Register of the Land Office at Marietta, the fourth section of the twelfth township in the thirteenth range, and also the east fractional section No. 5, same township and range, and also the east fractional section No. 1, in township No. 16, and range No. 14. The petitioner states that the last mentioned fraction formed the principal inducement to the purchase; that he bought the other tracts in compliance with the law requiring fractional sections (in the sale) to be attached to, and sold with the adjacent entire sections.

It appears, as well from the representation of the petitioner, as from the documents accompanying his petition, that the last mentioned fraction is situated on the east bank of the Muskingum river, and is claimed by Encrease Mathews and Levi Whipple; under a purchase made at the public sales of land in May, 1800, of section No. 12, and fraction No. 1, in township No. 16, and range 14, also fraction No. 6, in township No. 12, range No. 13, lying on the west side of the Muskingum river. The prayer of the petitioner is, that a law may pass confirming his title, alleging that the purchase of Mathews and Whipple of a fractional section on the west side of the Muskingum cannot be construed to embrace a fraction lying on the opposite side of that river; because by the law regulating the sales of public lands in that quarter, it is provided that fractional sec-

tions shall be annexed to and sold with the adjacent entire sections, the Muskingum being a navigable water, and so reserved as a public highway; land on the one side cannot be annexed to and sold with land on the other side of the river. The petitioner further states, that the adverse claimants are in possession of the land in dispute, and that he cannot prosecute his action of ejectment with effect for the possession, unless a law passes in confirmation of his title, or a grant issues by which his legal title will be perfected: your committee, after a due consideration of the case made out by the petitioner, and the laws applicable thereto, cannot discern the necessity, or even the propriety, of legislative interference, inasmuch as no distinction can be taken between this and every other question of property between adverse claimants, whose proper resort for redress is to a judicial tribunal, whose duty it is to adjust controversies of this kind upon application made in proper form. Under this view of the case, your committee forbear to express any opinion as to the party holding the title, or whether it is not yet in the United States, because, if either claimant is entitled, it is competent alone for a court of judicature to determine which it is, and if neither have acquired a property in the disputed fractional section, the land may be ordered to be sold for the benefit of the United States under the existing laws.

The committee respectfully recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition and accompanying documents.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 177.

2d SESSION.

ILLINOIS AND WABASH LAND COMPANIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON THE 21ST OF DECEMBER, 1810.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, the United Illinois and Wabash Land Companies respectfully submit the following memorial.

In the year 1773, William Murray, in conjunction with various other persons, as whose agent he acted, as well as on his own account, formed a plan for the purchase of lands from the Illinois Indians; a nation consisting of various tribes, who claimed and possessed a very extensive tract of country on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Illinois rivers.

Murray had long been engaged in trade with these Indians, and resided in their country. In the month of June, 1773, he held several public conferences on the subject of the intended purchase with the several tribes

of Illinois Indians at the village of Kaskaskias, which was in their country, and had been the principal residence of one of the tribes. It was then a British settlement and military station. At these conferences, which lasted nearly a month, the civil and military officers of the British Government, and all the inhabitants of the place, were invited to be present. Many persons of both descriptions did attend, and the Indians were carefully prevented from obtaining any spirituous liquors during the whole continuance of the negotiation.

On the 5th of July, 1773, the bargain was completed, by which these Indians, for a very large and valuable consideration, agreed to sell to Murray and his associates two tracts of land, which are thus bounded: the first begins on the east side of the Mississippi river, at the

mouth of "Heron Creek," called by the French "the river of Mary," being about a league below the mouth of the Kaskaskias river. From thence the line runs a straight course northward of east about eight leagues, be it more or less, to the hilly plains; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to the Crab-tree plains, seventeen leagues, or thereabout, be it more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line to a remarkable place known by the name of the Buffalo Hoofs, seventeen leagues, or thereabout, be it more or less; thence the same course, in a direct line to the Salt Lick creek, about seven leagues, be it more or less; thence, crossing the creek, about one league below the ancient Shawnees town, in an easterly, or a little to the north of east course, in a direct line to the river Ohio, about four leagues, be it more or less; thence, down the Ohio by its several courses, until it empties into the Mississippi, about thirty-five leagues, be it more or less; and thence, up the Mississippi by its several courses, to the place of beginning, about thirty-three leagues, be it more or less.

The second of these tracts begins also at the Mississippi, on the east side, at a point directly opposite to the mouth of the Missouri. From thence the line runs up the Mississippi, by its several courses, to the mouth of the Illinois, about six leagues, be it more or less; thence, up the Illinois, by its several courses, to Chicago or Garlick creek, about ninety leagues, be it more or less; thence nearly a northerly course, in a direct line, to a certain place remarkable for being the ground on which a battle was fought about forty or fifty years before that time between the Pewariz and Renard Indians, about fifty leagues, be it more or less; thence, by the same course, in a direct line, to two remarkable hills close together in the middle of a large prairie, about fourteen leagues, be it more or less; thence, a north of east course, in a direct line, to a remarkable spring, known by the Indians by the name of the Foggy Spring, about fourteen leagues, be it more or less; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to a great mountain to the northward of the White Buffalo Plain, about fifteen leagues, be it more or less; and thence, nearly a southwest course, in a direct line to the place of beginning, about forty leagues, be it more or less.

The boundaries of the land being thus settled, and the contract fully concluded, Murray, in behalf of himself and his associates, paid the stipulated consideration; and the principal chiefs of the Illinois nation, in behalf of themselves and of their respective tribes, and with the knowledge and full assent of those tribes, by whose authority they acted, executed and delivered to him and his associates, as tenants in common, in fee simple, a deed for these two parcels of land, bearing date on the 5th of July, 1773, and attested by various persons, among whom were the commandant of the British military posts in the Illinois country, and the Indian interpreters for the British Government there. Those interpreters explained the deed to the Indians before it was executed; and it was then duly proved and recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskias, which, according to the French laws, then permitted by the British Government to remain in force in that country, was a public office for the registration of deeds. A copy of the deed (marked No. 1) is hereto annexed by your memorialists, who are ready to produce the original whenever it may be deemed necessary. The purchasers under this deed were denominated "The Illinois Land Company."

In September, 1775, Murray commenced another negotiation with the Piankeshaw Indians, on behalf of himself and several other persons associated with him, for the purchase of lands on the Wabash river, then claimed and held by those Indians. In this purchase, in effecting which Louis Viviat, one of the associates, was employed as an agent, the same precautions were used as in the former. The chiefs of the various tribes of Piankeshaw Indians were convened in public conference at Post Saint Vincent's, or Vincennes, on the Wabash, then under the British Government, and a British military post. At these conferences, as at the former, the civil and military officers of the British Government, as well as the inhabitants of the place, were invited to attend. The Indians were prevented from obtaining spirituous liquors while the business was pending. Every thing was conducted openly and fairly. And at length, on the 18th of October, 1775, the contract was concluded, by which the Indians in question, for a large and valuable consideration, agreed to sell to Viviat, Murray, and his associates, as tenants in common, in fee simple, two tracts of land on the Wabash, which are bounded as follows:

The first begins on the Wabash, at the mouth of the rivulet called "Rivière du Chat," or "Cat River," be-

ing about fifty-two leagues above Post St. Vincent, and thence, down the Wabash by its several courses, to a place called "Point Coupée," about twelve leagues above Post St. Vincent, being forty leagues or thereabouts in length on the Wabash river, from the place of beginning, with forty leagues in width on the east side, and thirty on the west side of that river, to be continued from the place of beginning to Point Coupée aforesaid.

The second tract begins on the Wabash where it receives White river, about twelve miles below Post St. Vincent; and runs thence down the Wabash, by its several courses, till it empties into the Ohio, being about fifty-three leagues, be it more or less; with forty leagues in width on each side of the Wabash, to be continued from White river aforesaid to the Ohio.

For these two tracts the stipulated consideration was then paid, and a deed was executed and delivered by the Indians to the purchasers, bearing date on the 18th of October, 1775. This deed was publicly interpreted to the Indians before they signed it, by two sworn interpreters, and was attested by many persons present at the execution, and at the delivery of the consideration which it mentions. It was then recorded in the office of a notary public there, also a public office for the registration of deeds. The purchasers under it were denominated "the Wabash Land Company." A copy of it is hereto annexed, (marked No. 2,) and the original is in the possession of your memorialists, ready to be produced whenever required.

The war which soon afterwards broke out between Great Britain and the North American colonies, and ended in the American Revolution, prevented the purchasers under these two deeds from taking actual possession of their lands, or adopting any measures for making settlements on them. But, in the beginning of the year 1780, these purchasers, many of whom were grantees in both deeds, resolved to unite the two companies in one, under the name of "the United Illinois (or Wabash) Land Companies," and to hold the whole lands, conveyed by both deeds, as a joint stock or property, according to regulations then established. This resolution was carried into effect by an instrument of writing, bearing date on the 29th of April, 1780.

The rights thus acquired by fair purchases, for valuable consideration, from the original owners of the land, whom no law did or could forbid to sell their property, are now vested in your memorialists, constituting "the United Illinois and Wabash-Land Companies," some of whom claim as original purchasers, and the others by descent, devise, or conveyance from such as were so. These rights your memorialists, and those under whom they claim, have repeatedly brought before the Government of the United States. Their first application was made to Congress under the old confederation, and was reported on by a committee of that body in 1781. On this report no further proceedings were had, and the claim rested in that situation till the dissolution of the old Government.

In December, 1791, your memorialists renewed their application, by a memorial to both Houses of Congress, which was in each House referred to a committee. To these committees your memorialists made a full representation of their claim, with the proofs and facts to support it, and proposed terms of compromise, which the committee of the House of Representatives, by their report, advised Congress to accept. The committee of the Senate, on the 26th of March, 1792, reported differently; and, consequently, nothing was then done for the relief of your memorialists.

This relief they again sought in 1797, by a memorial to Congress, which was referred in each House to a committee. These committees resolved to adopt the report made by the committee of the Senate on the 26th of March, 1792.

Having thus again failed in obtaining relief, your memorialists took no further step in the affair till the year 1804, when a petition was again presented to the House of Representatives on their part, and was referred to a committee, whose report, unfavorable to the claim, was adopted by the House.

And, lastly, this claim has been brought before the commissioners appointed under an act of Congress to investigate claims to land within the district of Vincennes, and to report on them to Congress, through the Treasury Department. These commissioners reported unfavorably to the claim, but this part of their report has not yet been acted on by Congress.

The reasons on which these successive rejections were founded are various, and, in some instances, contradictory, but your memorialists believe that they are all reducible to the following points:

1st. That the Indian tribes, in whose names these sales were made, were not in fact the proprietors of the land sold, which is claimed by the Six Nations and their tributaries.

2d. That the grantors, or individual Indians who signed and delivered the deeds, do not appear to have been duly authorized by their respective nations, who, in their subsequent treaties with the United States, have never acknowledged these sales.

3d. That the purchases in question were made from the Indians by private individuals, without any public treaty, or other act of notoriety; without any public authority or previous liberty from the Government, or its subsequent confirmation; and, therefore, contrary to the common and known usage in such cases, and to the express prohibitions contained in the British King's proclamation of October 7, 1763.

4th. That one of the deeds contains merely a number of lines, without including any land whatsoever.

5th. That the purchase of 1775, on the Wabash, was made since the revolution, while Congress had an agent for Indian affairs residing at Fort Pitt, who received no notice of this purchase.

6th. That the lands comprehended in these deeds have been ceded by the Indian tribes to the United States, who have paid an adequate compensation for them.

And, lastly, that the proceeds of all sales of lands in the Western country, "belonging to the United States," are appropriated towards the discharge of the public debt.

These objections your memorialists now proceed to answer, and, as they confidently hope, to remove, in the order in which they are here stated.

FIRST OBJECTION.

That the Indian tribes, in whose names these sales were made, were not in fact the owners of the land sold, which was claimed by the Six Nations and their tributaries.

This objection is set up in the report made by the committee of the old Congress in 1781.

It might be a sufficient answer to it to say, that the United States have since acknowledged the title of these Indians, by purchasing from them, at two several times, large portions of the land in question.

The first of these purchases was made by a treaty concluded at Vincennes on the 13th of August, 1803, from the Kaskaskias Indians, stating themselves to be all that remained of the various tribes of Illinois Indians, united into one tribe, and long known by the name of Kaskaskias, and it includes the whole of the tract first described in the deed of July 5, 1773, from those Indians to your memorialists, with a large part of the second tract. This treaty is found in the seventh volume of the Acts of Congress, page 205. A comparison of it with the last mentioned deed to your memorialists will show that the tribes making the grants, and the land granted are the same.

The second purchase was made from the Piankeshay Indians, by a treaty concluded with them at Vincennes, on the 30th of December, 1805. This purchase includes a large part of the second tract, granted by the same Indians, (the Piankeshaws) to your memorialists, by the deed of October 18, 1775. The treaty is contained in the eighth volume of the Acts of Congress, page 339. It will appear, on a comparison of this treaty with the deed, that the lands granted are the same, and that the grants are made by the same tribe of Indians.

A still more solemn, though less direct, recognition of this right had previously been made by the United States in the treaty of Greenville, concluded with the Northwestern Indians on the 3d of August, 1795.

This treaty is found in the second volume of the Acts of Congress, page 449. The United States claimed the lands northwest of the Ohio, as having been ceded to the British Crown by the Six Nations, and by the British Crown to the United States by the treaty of peace. The Northwestern Indians resisted the claim, and from this dispute arose the bloody contest, which, after various turns of fortune, was terminated at the rapids of the Miami, and by the treaty of Greenville. By this treaty the United States relinquished forever their claim, with some small and particular exceptions, to all the lands north and west of the boundary line then established, which runs a little to the west of the Great Miami, and very far to the east of the lands claimed by your memorialists. The above mentioned exceptions, and all the lands to the south and east of that line, they purchased from the Indians, for a sum in hand of twenty

thousand dollars, and a perpetual annuity of nine thousand five hundred dollars.

Among the Indians to whom this relinquishment was made, the Kaskaskias, including all the tribes of the ancient Illinois, and the Piankeshaws, are particularly named. They also received a proportionate part of the sum paid for the lands reserved, a part of which lay within their particular territories.

Your memorialists presume to expect that, after these solemn and repeated recognitions by the United States of the title of these Indians to the lands in question, the objection now under consideration will not be again repeated; but they do not rely on these recognitions alone. On the contrary, they are prepared to show, by the most undoubted and unequivocal testimony, whenever it shall be necessary, that no Indians, except those under whom they claim, ever possessed, or were supposed to be entitled to, the lands in question. As to the Six Nations, it will be clearly proved that neither they, nor their tributaries or allies, ever claimed any lands whatever to the westward of a line to be drawn "up the Ohio, from the mouth of the Cherokee or Tennessee river to the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence, up the Great Miami, to its source." The lands claimed by your memorialists lie far to the west of this line.

But, although your memorialists do not deem it necessary now to enter at large into the proofs of this fact, which are to be found in the history of Indian transactions, from the first settlement of North America up to the American revolution, and in all the geographical accounts of the country, especially that published by Captain Hutchins, to explain his map; they will, nevertheless, present one document of a nature so conclusive, as to remove all doubt, could any exist. It is a deposition of Colonel George Croghan, for more than thirty years deputy superintendent of Indian Affairs, made in the year 1781, near the close of his life. This deposition is in these words:

"George Croghan, Esq. being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say, that, the Six Nations claim, by right of conquest, all the lands on the southeast side of the river Ohio, down to the Cherokee river, and on the west side of the Ohio down to the Big Miama river, (otherwise called Stony river); and, that the Six Nations never had a claim of any kind, or made any claim, to lands below the Big Miami, or Stony river, on the west side of the Ohio; but, that the lands on the west side of the Ohio, below Stony river, were always supposed to belong to the Indians of the Western confederacy. That the deponent has, for thirty years, been intimately acquainted with the above country, and the Indians, and their different claims to territory, and never heard the Six Nations claim, and knows that they never did claim, beyond the above description; nor did they ever dispute the claim of the western confederacy. And further, saith not."

To this, your memorialists will add the description given by the Six Nations themselves of their boundaries, at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in November, 1768. It is contained in their final deed of cession to the King of Great Britain, dated November 5th, 1768, and is in these words:

"We begin on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Cherokee river, which is our just right; and from thence, we go up, on the south side of the Ohio, to Kittaning, above Fort Pitt; from thence, in a direct line, to the nearest fork of the Susquehannah; thence, (by various natural boundaries and courses described in the deed,) to the mouth of Canada creek, where it empties itself into Wood creek, at the end of the long carrying place beyond Fort Stanwix."

After this testimony of the best informed witness that ever lived of the Six Nations themselves; of the British Government, who were parties to the deed, and under whom the United States claim; and of the United States, in their recent purchases, already mentioned; your memorialists presume, that no more will be said of the claim of the Six Nations to these lands. They, therefore, proceed to the

SECOND OBJECTION.

That the grantors, or individual Indians who signed and delivered these deeds, do not appear to have been duly authorized to make the sales by their respective nations, who, in their subsequent treaties with the United States, have never acknowledged these sales.

This objection is contained in the report of a committee of the House of Representatives in 1804. It divides itself into two branches, which will be separately considered.

1st. The want of previous authority.

2d. The want of subsequent acknowledgment.

As to the previous authority, it may be observed, in the first place, that there exists the same proof of it in this case as in all other cases of purchase from the Indians, under either the British or American Governments, by the public or individuals. The Indians who sign the deeds are declared in the instruments to act by the authority of their respective nations or tribes. This authority is further attested by the publicity of the act itself, and by the presence and acquiescence of many other individuals of the several tribes, who would undoubtedly oppose the act if not done by proper authority; in the same manner have all treaties and contracts with Indians been made. A few of the chief men act on the part of the tribe, claiming to be duly authorized; the transaction is public; and many other individuals of the tribe attend, who, by their assent attest the authority. Finally, when the purchase money is paid, each individual of the tribe then present receives his share, and the shares of those who are absent are afterwards delivered to them. Their future silence attests this delivery and their assent to the sale; for, otherwise, they would not fail speedily to complain.

This being the usual and, indeed, the sole manner of making purchases from the Indians, and of attesting the authority of the immediate sellers, or rather agents, your memorialists may safely challenge those who object to their title on this ground, to produce an instance in which all these formalities have been more strictly fulfilled, or all the requisites of a fair purchase more fully complied with. The conferences were held in the midst of the Indian country, and in the near neighborhood of their principal settlements; these conferences continued for a month. The utmost publicity attended the transaction; numbers of the Indians, besides those who signed the deeds, were present; all were prevented from the use of spirituous liquors. The price agreed on was very large, in comparison with what is usually, or perhaps ever, paid for Indian lands; it was paid on the spot, and distributed to the individuals of the several tribes, as far as they were present. And no complaint has since been heard that the sale was made without authority, or that any part of the purchase money remained unpaid.

It is to be remarked, in the second place, that, considering the state of society among these Indians, and the nature of their customs and institutions, it is impossible for an authority to do any act on behalf of a tribe, to be attested in any other manner. It will not, as your memorialists apprehend, be expected, that, in such a case, a formal power of attorney, or a written commission, shall be produced; and, short of these, it is not perceived how an authority can be better attested.

On the second branch of this objection, the want of subsequent acknowledgment of these sales, by the Indians who made them, in their negotiations since held with the United States, your memorialists will observe, in the first place, that, as they were not parties to those negotiations, and as their rights, though long before brought into the view of the United States, and fully understood by the Government, at the time of those negotiations were not represented or mentioned; they could not, upon any principles of law or justice, be prejudiced by the silence of the Indians, under such circumstances, or even by their express disavowal of the sales, had they made one in the most formal manner. Such silence can only be considered as presumptive evidence that no sales were made; and your honorable body need not be told, that such evidence cannot avail against the positive proof of the fact. This sale your memorialists humbly conceive, must be considered, in this respect at least, in the same manner with all other sales. And they are yet to learn, that the declarations of a seller, much less his silence, while he is selling the property a second time, can affect the rights of the first purchaser.

But they contend that a very strong, though not an express, acknowledgment by the Indians of these purchases, is to be found in the price at which they made the subsequent sales to the United States. These sales include about one-half of the lands sold to your memorialists, for which they paid, more than thirty years ago, when the country was a wilderness for many hundred miles around, the sum of fifty thousand dollars at least, on a fair valuation of the goods enumerated in the deeds, and actually delivered to the Indians. By recurring to the two treaties mentioned above (August 13th, 1803, 7 Laws, 205; and December 13th, 1805, 8 Laws, 339,) it will be found that for about one-half of the same quantity of land, in the present advanced state of that country, which has increased the value of lands at least ten-

fold beyond what it was in 1775, the United States have paid the following sums: To the Kaskaskias, an addition to their former annuity, so as to increase it to one thousand dollars; a house for the chief, and the enclosing of a field of one hundred acres, both of which might, perhaps, cost five hundred dollars; one hundred dollars a year for seven years, as a salary for a priest; three hundred dollars towards the erection of a church; and a gross sum of five hundred and eighty dollars. The former annuity being five hundred dollars, as settled by the treaty of Greenville, the increase of five hundred makes the capital of eight thousand three hundred dollars. The different sums to be paid amount to two thousand dollars more; making, in the whole, ten thousand three hundred dollars to the Kaskaskias, who made by far the largest cession. The payment to the Piankeshaws was an annuity of three hundred dollars, representing a capital of five thousand, and a sum in hand of one thousand one hundred. Thus, the whole purchase money accepted by those Indians from the United States, for more than one-half of the land formerly sold to your memorialists, amounted to sixteen thousand five hundred dollars; about in the proportion of one-half of what your memorialists paid thirty years ago for the same quantity of the same land.

And this price, compared with that which the United States have paid for other lands purchased from the Indians, under less favorable circumstances, appears still more inadequate.

The tract of land relinquished by the Northwestern Indians to the United States by the treaty of Greenville, in the year 1795, is not more extensive than those purchased from the Kaskaskias and Piankeshaws in 1803 and 1805.

For the latter, a value equal to sixteen thousand five hundred dollars was paid. A great part of the Greenville purchase was, at the time of making it, more remote from the white settlements than the lands purchased from the Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were in 1803 and 1805. In point of contiguity to navigable water, there is no comparison. The lands purchased from the Kaskaskias, form a triangle, which is bounded on two sides by the Mississippi and Ohio. Those purchased from the Piankeshaws lie on the Wabash, not far above its mouth. Those, on the contrary, relinquished by the treaty of Greenville, though washed on one side by the Ohio, much higher up its stream, are by far the greater part very remote from that or any other navigable water.

And, lastly, the United States had a well founded claim to those last mentioned lands bottomed on the cessions made by the Six Nations to the British Government; and, in support of that claim, had maintained a war in which they had recently been completely victorious.

And yet for this relinquishment, under all these circumstances, unfavorable to the value of the lands and to the right of the Indians, the United States agreed, by the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795, to pay twenty thousand dollars in hand, and a perpetual annuity of nine thousand five hundred dollars, which represents a capital of one hundred and fifty-eight thousand three hundred dollars. Add to this the twenty thousand dollars paid down, and it gives the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred dollars, as the price of the Greenville purchase. In addition to which, the United States relinquished their claim to the lands beyond the boundary then established, with some inconsiderable exceptions.

And yet, eight or ten years afterwards, in 1803 and 1805, when the population of the country, and consequently the value of lands had very much increased, they obtain from the Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias, for the trivial sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars, a part of the land thus relinquished by them to those tribes, equal in extent, equal or superior in quality, and greatly superior in situation, to the Greenville cession; for which, under circumstances so much more favorable to the purchase, they had paid more than ten times as much!

The same observations apply to the purchase made at Detroit, on the 17th of November, 1807, (Acts of Congress, vol. 9, page 166;) the quantity of land purchased was less than one-half of that obtained from the Kaskaskias and Piankeshaws, as may be seen by tracing the lines of all the cessions on the map. For this Detroit purchase, so much more remote from settlements, and only half as large, the United States paid ten thousand dollars in hand, and an annuity of two thousand four hundred, which represents a capital of forty thousand dollars, making, in the whole, fifty thousand dollars; nearly four times as much as they paid to the Kaskas-

kias and Piankeshaws for double the quantity of land, better situated, and in every respect more valuable. This great inadequacy of price, your memorialists contend, must be considered as evidence that the Indians who consented to it remembered the sales made to your memorialists, were conscious of their fairness and validity, and, consequently, regarded themselves as selling nothing more to the United States than a quit claim to lands before sold.

With these remarks your memorialists dismiss the second objection, and proceed to the third.

THIRD OBJECTION.

“That the purchases in question were made from the Indians by private individuals, without any public treaty, or other act of notoriety, without any public authority or previous license from the Government, or its subsequent confirmation; and, therefore, contrary to the common and known usage established in such cases, and to the express prohibition contained in the British King’s proclamation of October 7th, 1763.”

This objection was first brought into view, though very imperfectly, by the report of the committee of Congress in 1781. It remained unnoticed in all the subsequent reports on this subject, till it was brought forward in that of the Vincennes commissioners.

That these purchases were made from the Indians by private individuals, without any public authority or previous license from the Government, or its subsequent confirmation, is a fact which your memorialists admit, and the legal consequences of which will be presently considered. But it is not a fact that they were made without any public treaty, or other act of notoriety. On the contrary, no conferences with Indians were ever more public or more notorious. The conferences were held at British military posts, in the view and presence of the British military and civil officers. They lasted a month each time. All the Indians, as well as the white settlers, were invited to attend. Great numbers of each description did attend. And, finally, the treaties, after having been interpreted to the Indians by the sworn interpreters of the British Government, were attested by its civil and military officers.

Your memorialists do not perceive in what manner such transactions could have been rendered more public or notorious.

The objection to the legal validity of these purchases, on account of their having been made without the previous authority of the Government, and not having received its subsequent confirmation, rests on one of two grounds.

1. That the Indians in North America were divested of their right to sell their lands, by the acts of the British Government, in establishing colonies whose nominal limits included those lands; or,

2. That the British King had authority to restrain the Indians, by proclamation, from exercising the right of sale, in favor of British subjects.

Your memorialists confidently expect to show that both these grounds are utterly untenable.

The first question which they are to discuss is, whether the Indians in North America were divested of their right to sell their lands, by the acts of the British Crown, in establishing colonies whose nominal limits included those lands?

Your memorialists say “nominal limits,” because, as to lands *actually occupied* by British subjects, or included within the bounds of their *actual settlements*, the question, could it at this day arise, might depend on different principles. But the present question is, whether the British Government, by establishing a colony of a few thousand or a few hundred persons, on the Atlantic coast of North America, and describing its limits in a charter or a commission to its Governors, so as to extend from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and to include the territories and habitations of many independent States, over whom it neither could exercise or did claim any jurisdiction, right, or power whatever, did or could divest those States of their property in the soil, which they had held as sovereigns and proprietors from time immemorial, or of the right of alienation, which is one of the inherent and essential ingredients of property?

Surely to state so extravagant a proposition is to refute it; and yet it is for this proposition, in all its extent, that they who oppose the claim of your memorialists do and must contend.

But certain it is that the British Government never set up such a claim. It incorporated companies, indeed, for the settlement of colonies in America, and gave them charters, describing the limits within which they might

make settlements. After settlements were made, it established Governments, and prescribed their limits, by its charters or commissions. But these acts were considered merely as conferring powers of Government over colonies composed of British subjects, and as defining the limits within which those powers might be exercised, when settlements should be made. It never entered into the head of any man in England, that the Indians included within the limits of those grants became British subjects, were deprived of their property in the soil, or in any manner restricted in its use or disposition. On the contrary, the British Government, and the Governments and people of the colonies thus established, always considered and treated these Indians as independent nations, and absolutely owners of the land; from whom individuals or colonies might purchase, and did purchase, as convenience or inclination happened to direct.

This appears from the whole history of the New England settlements, of which more authentic and particular accounts exist than of any others, and from which your memorialists will select two very noted and remarkable instances by way of illustration.

The first is the Indian deed in New Hampshire, to Whelewright and others.

James I. on the 3d of November, 1620, granted to the council of Plymouth all the country from the Atlantic to the South Sea, and from the fortieth to the forty-eighth degree of north latitude. This charter included all the country which now composes the New England States, and much more.

On the 10th of August, 1622, the council of Plymouth granted to Mason and Gorges all the country lying between the rivers Merrimack and Lagadahock, and extending back to the great lakes and the river of Canada. This grant included the greater part of New Hampshire and Vermont, besides a considerable portion of the district of Maine.

On the 17th of May, 1629, John Whelewright and others, without any permission from any person whatever, purchased from the Piscataqua Indians, by deed, the lands between the Merrimack and Piscataqua rivers, extending back to lines drawn in various directions, from Pantucket falls in the Merrimack, to Newishwanock falls in the Piscataqua. The whole of this land lay within the grant from the Plymouth Company to Mason and Gorges.

On the 7th of November, 1629, Mason alone obtained from the Plymouth Company a new grant of the country lying between the Merrimack and Piscataqua, and lines drawn west from the head of the Merrimack, and northwest from the head of Piscataqua, sixty miles. This grant included all the land purchased by Whelewright and others from the Indians.

Mason was a man of fortune and influence in England, as well as in the colony. He possessed great energy, enterprise, and activity of character; and he and his descendants and representatives were constantly engaged, from the year 1629, to the American Revolution in 1775, more than one hundred and fifty years, in efforts to recover those lands under his grant from the Plymouth Company. But all these efforts were unavailing. The lands continued to be held, and are at this day held, under the Indian deed, in opposition to the pre-emptive right or right of soil claimed under the Crown of Great Britain, through its charter to the council of Plymouth. Since the Revolution, a quit-claim, for the purpose of putting an end to a troublesome dispute, has been obtained for some trifling or nominal consideration, from the persons who had purchased the claim.*

The other case is that of Major Mason’s purchase, within the limits of Connecticut, from the Mohegan Indians.

The country which now composes the State of Connecticut was also included within the charter of James I. to the council of Plymouth.

On the 17th of March, 1631, it was granted by the company to Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brooke, and others; who, in their turn, made grants to persons inclined to undertake settlements.

But those persons never supposed themselves to have any right till they had purchased from the Indians. Such purchases were sometimes made by the colonies, to whom the patents had been granted, and very often by individuals on their own account, who had obtained no patents.

A large portion of the lands belonged to the Mohegan Indians, whose chief, Uncas, on the 1st of September, 1640, made a deed to the colony of all his lands situated

* See Belknap’s Hist. of New Hampshire, vol. 1, pp. 4, 8, 11, 13, *et passim*.

within its limits, reserving parts for himself and his nation, among which was the land now composing the township of Norwich.

In June, 1659, Uncas and his two sons, sold and conveyed, by a formal deed, this township, a tract of country about nine miles square, to Thomas Leffingwell, Major Mason, and others; who do not appear to have asked or had any permission from any person whatever to make this purchase, under which the lands have ever since been held.

There can be no doubt that, in the history of the other New England States, and of New York and New Jersey, many similar instances might be found. But these suffice to show that the Indians were never considered as being restrained from the power of selling, or individuals from the power of buying from them, by the royal grants merely, unaccompanied by any treaty or compact with the Indians themselves, transferring their rights to the Government of Great Britain.

As to a very large part of New York, almost the whole of Pennsylvania, all the western part of Virginia, the whole of Kentucky, part of Tennessee and all the country northwest of the Ohio, as low down as the great Miami, the British Government claimed the right of pre-emption in the soil as well as of jurisdiction, under a cession made by the Six Nations, the acknowledged proprietors of all that country, at Albany, in the year 1679. Their deed of cession was made to Governor Dungan of New York, in trust for the Crown. They confirmed it four years afterwards, September 26th, 1683, at another treaty held in Albany, at which the agents of William Penn attended. Penn had obtained the grant of his province from the Crown on the 4th day of March, 1681, previous to this final cession by the Indians of the pre-emptive right to their lands. Part of those lands lay within his province. The pre-emptive right to that part he wished to obtain from the Indians; and for that purpose sent agents to the treaty held at Albany in September, 1683. But the Indians having considered his proposal, refused to accede to it, alleging that they had before sold the right to the Crown. Penn, therefore, to secure this pre-emptive right, was compelled to obtain a deed of conveyance from Governor Dungan; which was executed at London, no doubt with the assent of the King, in January, 1696.

There cannot be a clearer proof that the Crown did not claim this pre-emptive right, independently of any cession by the Indians; otherwise, as the Crown had granted these lands to Penn before the final cession at Albany, in 1683, the right would have passed to him by the grant, and he need not afterwards have applied for it to the Indians, or to Governor Dungan.

On this cession by the Six Nations in 1683, is founded the right claimed by Virginia under the British Crown, and by the United States under Virginia, to the country northwest of the Ohio.

This claim was disputed by the Northwestern Indians, and gave rise to the war with them, which, after the bloody and decisive victory of August 20, 1794, near the rapids of the Miami of the lake, was terminated by the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795.

But this claim never extended to the lands purchased by your memorialists from the Illinois and Piankeshaw Indians, who, until the year 1763, were so far from owing any allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, or acknowledging any dependence on it, or connexion with it, that they were in a state of war against it and the Six Nations, its allies. They were the allies of France in the war of 1756, which arose out of disputes about boundaries in America, and was terminated by the treaty of Paris in 1763.

In the conferences and negotiations which preceded that war, it was acknowledged by both the contending Powers, France and Great Britain, "that there were intermediate nations between Canada and Louisiana, and between Virginia and Louisiana, [that is, between the territories claimed by the two Powers] who were independent of the sovereignty of both Crowns, and to be considered as a barrier between them."

These "intermediate nations" were the Northwestern Indians, of whom the Illinois and Piankeshaws made a part; and whose complete independence was thus formally acknowledged by both Crowns.

The treaty of Paris settled what should ever afterwards be the line of division between the two Powers; not for the purpose of appropriating to themselves and dividing between them the country of those independent nations, which they neither had nor pretended to have a right to do; but merely for that of designating the limits, within which each should in future be permitted by the other to form colonies, under its own laws and

Government, with the consent of the Indians, whenever it could be obtained.

The treaty did not operate, and was not intended to operate, as a mutual cession of territory; but as a covenant, by which each party was restrained from attempting to acquire territory from the Indians, beyond certain limits. So far, and so far only, as territory had already been obtained beyond these limits, as in the cases of military posts and actual settlements, it operated as a mutual cession. This treaty, then left the Indians as it found them, independent nations, and absolute proprietors of the soil; with full and complete power of alienation.

Of this power of alienation they might divest themselves, as the Six Nations had done, by a treaty or a sale; but until they did so divest themselves, it remained in them, as an inherent and essential part of the right of property, and of the attributes of sovereignty.

That they were viewed in this light by the British Government, and had made no such cession or treaty; is proved by the proclamation of October 7, 1763, in which the British King declared that, although they "lived under his protection, their territory was their own; having never been ceded to or purchased by him."

How, indeed, your memorialist would ask, could it have ceased to be their own? Not by conquest; for Great Britain never did conquer them or their country; she gained, indeed, such general advantages in the war against France, whose allies these Indians were, as induced that Power to yield to the adjustment of limits in America which she had claimed; but she never overran this country in the course of the war, or obtained possession of any posts or settlements in it till the peace; not by the cession of France, for France was not, and did not pretend to be, the sovereign of this country. The Indians, to whom it belonged, were not her subjects, but her allies; and were acknowledged and treated by her as independent states. She held, by previous cessions from them, some military posts and trading stations in their country; these she could cede, and did cede, to Great Britain. But as to the country itself, she neither had nor claimed a right to cede it. She merely agreed to withdraw from it, as far as a certain line, established by the treaty; and not in future to attempt settlements or establishments in it beyond that line. But this withdrawal and agreement could not transfer a right which she did not possess. That she possessed no right to the country, and claimed none, further than related to her posts and stations, held under cessions from the Indians, is abundantly manifest from all her acts and declarations, and from the nature of her connexion with those Indians.

But if France had been the sovereign of this country, and had, as such, ceded it to Great Britain, this cession would have transferred merely the jurisdiction and powers of Government, and not the right of property in the soil. This right is a private right, and is never affected by the cession of a country from one sovereign to another. The Indians, if they were not sovereigns of the country, but subjects of France, were certainly proprietors of the soil; and, as such were invested with all the rights incident to property; of which the right to sell is one. This right and power to sell, therefore, as it existed under the French Government before the cession, was not, and could not be, affected by the cession; but still remained in the Indians, the original proprietors.

Whether, therefore, these Indians are considered as sovereign States in alliance with France, or as the subjects of that Power, their right of property in the soil, and their power of alienation, as an inseparable ingredient to that right, remained equally unaffected by the cession from France to Great Britain.

As little could this right be affected by conquest, admitting them to have been conquered by Great Britain. It is a well-known and undeniable principle, that the conquest of a country does not deprive the individual owners of the soil of their rights of property. It merely affects the sovereignty and powers of Government. The new sovereign may, if he please, confiscate the property of his new subjects; but this is an exercise of the powers of legislation and government which he has acquired by his conquest, not a direct or immediate effect of the conquest itself. If, therefore, these Indians be considered as having been conquered by Great Britain, either in the war of 1756, or at any former period, still they continued to be the owners and proprietors of the land. They became, by the conquest, the subjects of the British Crown, but did not lose their rights of private property. Nor could they be divested of these rights, except by an act of the supreme legislative au-

thority. This authority, according to the British constitution, to the protection of which they were in that case entitled, resided not in the King, but in Parliament. No act of Parliament having passed on this subject, it follows undeniably, that the rights of private property, and, among them, the ownership of the land, and the right to sell it, which were vested in the Indians before the conquest, (admitting a conquest to have been made,) still continued in them.

If after the conquest their country was included within the limits of any colony, they might, by this inclusion, become members of the colony, or its subjects; but could not be deprived of their rights of private property.

Your memorialists, therefore, trust that on this first branch of the objection, viz: "that the Indians in North America were divested of their right to sell their lands, by the acts of the British Government, in establishing colonies whose nominal limits included those lands," no doubt can remain. It is manifest, as your memorialists conceive, that such limits can be regarded by no person, and never were regarded by the British Government, or by the people of the colonies, in any other light than as mere designations of the extent to which settlements might be made under each colony, when the land could be purchased from the Indians; and of the Government to which such settlements, when made, should belong; the Indians being in the mean time the sovereigns of the country, and the absolute proprietors of the soil.

This brings your memorialists to the second branch of the objection, which they now proceed to consider: viz. "that the British King had a right to restrain the Indians, by proclamation, from exercising the right of sale in favor of British subjects."

Or, in other words, that the British King, without the authority of Parliament, or any act of the Legislature, had the power, under the English constitution, of restraining British subjects, by proclamation, from purchasing from those who had a right to sell.

It might be expected, that they who contend for such a proposition would support it by some authority; but your memorialists will waive this advantage, and proceed to show that the proposition is wholly unfounded. It embraces two questions, which shall be separately considered.

1. Whether the King of England possessed such a power to restrain the Indians from selling?

2. Whether he possessed such a power to restrain British subjects from buying?

As to the first, it has already been shown, conclusively, that the Indians were not British subjects, but independent nations; and, consequently, that no acts of the British Government, however clearly within its constitutional powers, could affect them. But admit them to be British subjects: they were still the owners of the land, and had all the rights of British subjects. One of these rights was the right of sale, unless restrained, not by a proclamation, but by law. That the proclamations of the British King, in matters of property, cannot have the force of laws, is a proposition which none will deny or doubt; and however competent it might have been to the British Parliament, in the exercise of its supreme legislative powers, to enact that certain persons, subjects of the British Government, should be restrained from selling their lands, except on certain conditions, it is very clear that the King alone had no such power; and that any attempt to exercise such a power was absolutely void. What would be thought in England of a proclamation forbidding British landholders, or any class or description of them, to sell their estates? In what manner would such an act be viewed by the courts in Westminster Hall?

The same observations apply to the second question, relative to the power of restraining, by proclamation, British subjects from purchasing land.

As the territory within which these lands were situated was acknowledged by the British Government, through the King, its constitutional organ for making such acknowledgments, to be an independent territory, over which that Government neither exercised nor claimed any jurisdiction, it may well be doubted whether an act of Parliament could produce the effect contended for. It certainly is not easy to imagine how the legislative, or other acts of a Government, can operate in a foreign territory. But admitting that in this case an act of Parliament might produce such an effect, it is an effect to be produced by a law, and not by a proclamation, which was not a law in England or her colonies then more than it now is in the United States. To restrain British subjects from the exercise of so dear and natural a right as that of making purchases, is surely an effect to which,

by the British constitution, the power of Parliament is alone competent. What, let it again be asked, would be thought in England, or in Jamaica, of a proclamation forbidding all persons, or a particular class of persons, from making purchases of land?

That the proclamation of October 7th, 1763, did produce, and could produce, no such effect, is further manifest from an opinion given officially to the King, nine years after its date, by three of the greatest lawyers that England ever produced, Pratt, Yorke, and Dunning, who were then the Crown lawyers, and two of whom, Yorke and Pratt, (afterwards the famous Lord Camden,) became Chancellors of England. Being consulted by the King in council, in the year 1772, as to the legal effects of Indian grants and royal patents, they gave the following answer, on the 1st of August, 1772.

"In respect to such places as have been or shall be acquired by treaty or grant, from any of the Indian princes or Governments, your Majesty's letters patent are not necessary, the property of the soil vesting in the grantee by the Indian grants, subject only to your Majesty's right of sovereignty over the settlements as English settlements, and over the inhabitants as English subjects, who carry with them your Majesty's laws wherever they form colonies, and receive your Majesty's protection, by virtue of your royal charters."

This opinion not only supports the validity of Indian sales to individuals, made after the proclamation, but shows the true use and operation of the royal charters; which was not to transfer the right of soil, or even the pre-emptive right; but to establish Governments, and extend to the settlements the privileges of British subjects, and the protection of the British Crown. It clearly proves that the proclamation of October 7th, 1763, was not considered in England as restraining the power of the Indians to sell, or the right of British subjects to buy.

That it was viewed in the same light in America, both by private persons and by those holding the highest offices under the British Government, is perfectly manifest. Among the grantees in the deeds under which your memorialists claim, are found the names of some of the most eminent lawyers of that day, both in Pennsylvania and Maryland, of some of the best informed merchants in both places, and of the Earl of Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia. These men cannot be supposed to have been ignorant of what was the law and practice of the British Government, on a subject of so much importance, where they were about to expend such large sums of money. Still less can it be supposed that they would knowingly violate the rules prescribed on such a subject, by a Government whose displeasure would have produced effects so serious to some of them. And when they were sanctioned in their proceedings by such an opinion as your memorialists have cited, surely they cannot now be considered as having acted illegally.

Your memorialists, on these grounds, humbly trust that they have destroyed the second branch of the objection as well as the first, and have proved "that the British King had no authority to restrain the Indians by proclamation, from exercising the right of sale, in favor of British subjects." Hence it results that the third objection to the claim of your memorialists, founded on the proclamation of October 7th, 1763, must fall to the ground.

They further take the liberty to suggest, on this head, that it may well be doubted whether the British King intended, by this proclamation, to forbid purchases from the Indians by individuals. An intent so clearly repugnant to the first principles of the British constitution ought to be very clearly made out, before it is admitted. The parts of the proclamation which relate to this subject are in the following words:

1st. "And whereas it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians, with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of such parts of our dominions and territories as, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are reserved to them or any of them as their hunting grounds; we do therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, that no Governor or Commander-in-chief in any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey or patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective Governments, as described by their commissions; as also that no Governor or Commander-in-chief of our other colonies or plantations in America do presume, for the present, and until our further pleasure shall be

known, to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents, for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the west or northwest, or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them."

2d. "And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits of our said three new Governments, nor within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the lands and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers, which fall into the sea from the west and northwest as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained."

3d. "And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have, either wilfully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the territories above described, or upon any other lands, which, not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

4th. "And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the *Indians*, to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said *Indians*; in order, therefore, to prevent such interruption for the future, and to the end that the *Indians* may be convinced of our justice, and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said *Indians* of any lands reserved to the said *Indians* within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlement; but that, if at any time any of the said *Indians* should be inclined to dispose of the said lands the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said *Indians* to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander-in-chief of our colony respectively within which they lie."* The prohibition in question is supposed to be contained in the second of the clauses here cited, and in this part of it: "and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special license for that purpose first obtained."

The words undoubtedly contain a prohibition to make purchases; but the question is, whether that prohibition extends to purchases from the *Indians*, or is confined to purchases from the King's Governors? He had in the next preceding clause forbidden his Governors "for the present" to grant warrants of survey, or pass patents for lands situated as these were. This he clearly had a right to do; because those Governors were his own officers, deriving their whole authority from him, which authority he might therefore limit at his pleasure. It may well be supposed that, in order to render the prohibition more complete and effectual, he went on in the next clause, and forbid all his subjects, under pain of his displeasure, to buy from those officers, not only by warrants of survey or patents, but in any manner whatever.

This construction would satisfy the words of the proclamation, and would reconcile it with the constitutional powers of the King. And it is very much strengthened by the fifth clause, the object of which was to regulate purchases from the *Indians** are expressly mentioned. But that clause does not extend to the lands now in question, which lay "to the westward of the sources of the rivers falling into the Atlantic from the west and northwest," and not "within those parts of the colonies where settlements were allowed."

It being, therefore, at least doubtful whether this proclamation was intended to prohibit such purchases from the *Indians* as those made by your memorialists, and a plain and clear intent being necessary to establish a construction so contrary to the principles of the British constitution, your memorialists humbly insist that on this ground also the objection founded on this proclamation ought to be disregarded. They now proceed to the

FOURTH OBJECTION.

That one of the deeds from the *Indians* to them contains only a number of lines, without comprehending any land whatever. This objection is contained in the report of the committee of Congress, in the year 1781.

It applies to the second tract described in the deed of 1773, from the *Illinois* *Indians*, which begins at the mouth of the *Illinois* river. On this objection, your memorialists would observe, in the first place, that, whatever may be its validity, it cannot affect their right to the other tracts, which are in no manner connected with it, except that one of them is conveyed by the same deed. It relates, therefore, not to their right of recovery, but to the extent of the recovery, which is matter of distinct and subsequent consideration.

They observe, in the second place, that it is an invariable rule in surveying, and in granting of lands, that where lines are declared in the instrument to run a certain course and distance to natural and fixed boundaries, which are described and can be found, such lines shall terminate at those boundaries, although the course may be found to be different, and the distance greater or less; in other words, that the boundary or fixed object, or "the call," as it is sometimes denominated, shall control the course and distance.

This rule is founded on the most obvious principles of common sense, justice, and convenience; it being manifest that a fixed object in the country, such as a tree, a rock, a river, a spring, a mountain, or a battle ground, is a much more certain, obvious and permanent indication of boundary than a course depending on the compass, or on conjecture, or a distance to be ascertained by measurement. The rule, therefore, is believed to be universal in its application; and it is more completely and properly applicable to *Indian* grants than to any others. As they never sell by actual measurement, and the direction of the lines is never ascertained by the compass, it follows that their courses and distances must always be conjectural, and very often erroneous. But they are well acquainted with the natural objects in their country, and describe them with great accuracy. All their lines are terminated by such objects; to which they constantly appeal when any question about boundary arises.

Let this rule be applied to the case in question, and your memorialists apprehend that all difficulty will disappear. The natural objects described in this deed can, no doubt, be easily found. Let the line be drawn through them as directed by the deed; it includes no land, your memorialists admit that they will be entitled to none. But their title to whatever land it may be found to include rests, as they apprehend, on the most solid foundation. They proceed to the

FIFTH OBJECTION.

That the purchase of 1775 from the *Piankeshaws*, on the *Wabash*, was made since the revolution, while Congress had an agent for *Indian* affairs residing at Fort Pitt, who had no notice of this purchase.

This objection also is contained in the report of 1781. It is a sufficient answer to it to say, that the revolution had not taken place in October, 1775, when this purchase was made. The colonies, indeed, were in arms to resist oppression, but they had not separated themselves from the mother country, or declared a change of Government. The powers of the British Government, moreover, so far as they ever extended to the country where these lands lay, were in full vigor and operation at the time of this purchase, and long after; nor did they cease till the treaty of peace in 1783. Till then the British remained in the actual and legal possession of all their posts and establishments in that country, and those *Indians* were their allies in the war.

There is, therefore, no pretence for saying that the United States had any right or claim to this country in October, 1775, when the purchase in question was made, or that their agent at Fort Pitt, if, in fact, there was one, had any thing to do with the affair.

SIXTH OBJECTION.

That the lands comprehended in these deeds have been since ceded by the *Indian* tribes to the United States, who have paid an adequate compensation for them.

This objection is set up by the committee of 1804. It is true in part, as your memorialists have already explained in their answer to the second objection. The

* See the proclamation at large in Marshall's *Life of Washington*, vol. 5, appendix; and in Chalmers's *Collection of State Papers* respecting the Colonies.

United States have purchased a part of these lands; first, from the Kaskaskias, in 1803, and afterwards from the Piankeshaws, in 1805. The part thus purchased constitutes about one-half of the lands sold to your memorialists, whose rights to the remaining half remains, of course, unaffected by these purchases of the United States.

But upon what pretence can it be said, that their right to the part subsequently purchased by the United States is affected by those purchases? They were not parties to the contracts; they had no notice or knowledge of them till after they were made; they never in any manner assented to them; their claim had been repeatedly and fully brought into the view of the Government of the United States, before those purchases were made; and if the Government, with that notice, chose to go on, and purchase land from the Indians, which those Indians had before sold, can the rights of the prior purchasers be affected by such a transaction! This, your memorialists presume, will not be seriously contended for: they therefore dismiss this objection, and proceed to the

SEVENTH AND LAST.

That the proceeds of sales of land in the Western country "belonging to the United States" are appropriated towards the discharge of the public debt.

This objection is urged in the report made by a committee of the Senate, in 1792.

The fact stated in the objection, and which is its whole foundation, is true as relates to lands *belonging to the United States*. But the lands now claimed by your memorialists never did belong to the United States, having been sold by the legal owners, before the United States were in existence, as an independent or separate Government; while no law forbidding such sales existed; and while the powers of the British Government, under which the United States claim, through the State of Virginia, were in as full operation as they could be in that country. This objection, therefore, does not affect the case of your memorialists; who trust that they have now proved their claim to be fair, legal, and valid.

But although they feel a perfect confidence in the legal and equitable grounds of their claim, they are ready to admit, that the measures adopted by the Government for the defence and settlement of the neighboring country have greatly enhanced the value of this property; and that it may be inconvenient to the public for individuals to hold so large a body of land. They are, therefore, willing to compromise with the United States, on terms liberal and mutually advantageous.

With this view, they take the liberty of suggesting two modes of compromise, either of which they are ready to offer, and one or the other of which they pray that Congress may accept.

First, that Congress shall confirm to them all that part of the land described in, and conveyed to them by the deed of October the 18th, 1775, which lies east of the Wabash, and south of the tract of land called the Vincennes tract; with permission to make all necessary arrangements with the Indians for the settlement of the country, and to sell the lands according to the plan and on the terms which may be adopted by the United States, with respect to the lands west of the Wabash; in consideration of which confirmation, they will relinquish and transfer to the United States all their claim to the rest of the land described and conveyed by both deeds.

Or, secondly, that the United States shall issue to them certificates of debt, transferable, and bearing interest, to the amount of what the above mentioned body of land east of the Wabash would sell for, at the price of two dollars the acre; the interest of these certificates to be annually paid, and the principal ultimately extinguished, out of the funds to arise from such parts of the lands included in both deeds, as the United States shall first sell: in consideration of which, your memorialists will relinquish and transfer to the United States all their right and title under both deeds.

This body of land, east of the Wabash, and south of the Vincennes tract, is not included in any of the purchases made by the United States from the Indians. Should the first proposition suggested by your memorialists be accepted, they would take on themselves the risk of obtaining from the Indians a recognition of the sales on which their claim is founded. Should they fail in this object, they will neither gain, nor the United States lose, by the confirmation proposed; but every thing will remain in the present situation. If, on the other hand, the recognition should be made by the Indians, it will extend to the whole sales of 1773 and 1775, and will op-

erate as an extinguishment of the Indian title, in a very extensive tract of country, not heretofore purchased by the United States. The title of the United States to those large tracts which they purchased from the Kaskaskias and Piankeshaws, in 1803 and 1805, would moreover be quieted and confirmed.

Should the second proposition be accepted, the United States will have their title in the same manner quieted and confirmed, in the lands purchased by them in 1803 and 1805; and will moreover, acquire the Indian title in very large tracts, which have not yet been ceded to the Government. This Indian title which they will thus acquire, will enable them to extinguish the Indian claim in all these lands, at a very slight additional expense, and probably without any; while they would have nothing to pay to your memorialists, till it should be received from the sale of the lands themselves.

Your memorialists therefore hope, that the compromise which they propose will be deemed advantageous to the United States, and pray that it may be accepted by your honorable body; or that they may receive such other relief in the premises, as, in the wisdom and justice of Congress, the merits and circumstances of their case may seem to require.

And they will ever pray, &c.

By authority and on behalf of the United Illinois and Wabash Land Companies.

ROB. G. HARPER,
SOLOMON ETTING,
BEN. STODDERT,
Proprietors and Agents.

BALTIMORE, December 10, 1810.

INDIAN DEED.

No. 1.

To all people to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye, that we, Tomaroa or Gabriel, Petaguage or Michael, Maughquayah or John Baptiste Couroway, Kicounaisa or Fish, and Tontowaraganih or Peter, sometimes called La Cloche or the Bell, Kaskaskias chiefs; Maughquinthepe, or Bear's Head, otherwise called the Black Dog, Meinquipaumiah, Achiswewah, and Eschawinikivah, Pervariabs, and Cahoquias chiefs; chiefs and sachems of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, and being and effectually representing all the tribes of the said Illinois Indians, send greeting:

Whereas William Murray of the Illinois country, merchant, one of the grantees hereinafter named, as well for himself as on the parts and behalfs of the several other grantees herein also after named, did at several conferences publicly held with us, the said chiefs and sachems at Kaskaskias village, in the Illinois country aforesaid, treat and confer with us, the said chiefs and sachems, for the purchase of certain quantities or tracts of land belonging and appertaining unto us and to the several tribes or nations of Indians whom we represent; and whereas we, the said chiefs and sachems, have deliberately and maturely considered for ourselves, and consulted with the natives of our several tribes or nations, of the requests and proposals made as aforesaid by the said William Murray, for himself and others, to us, the said chiefs and sachems; and whereas, we, the said chiefs and sachems, as well as the other natives of our several tribes or nations, are fully satisfied and contented (for the consideration hereinafter mentioned) to grant and confirm unto the said William Murray, and to the other grantees hereinafter named, the several tracts or quantities of land, hereinafter bounded and described: Now know ye therefore, that we, the said chiefs and sachems of the several tribes of the Illinois Indians aforesaid, in full and public council assembled, at Kaskaskias village aforesaid, for and in consideration of the sum of five shillings, to us in hand paid by the said William Murray, and for and in consideration of the following goods and merchandize to us, the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumiah, and Eschawinikivah, paid and delivered in full council aforesaid, that is to say, two hundred and sixty strouds, two hundred and fifty blankets, three hundred and fifty shirts, one hundred and fifty pairs of stroud and half thick stockings, one hundred and fifty stroud breech cloths, five hundred pounds of gunpowder, four thousand pounds lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, two thousand gun flints, two hundred pounds of brass kettles,

two hundred pounds of tobacco, three dozen gilt looking-glasses, one gross of gun-worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire-steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, ten thousand pounds of flour, five hundred bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve horned cattle, twenty bushels of salt, and twenty guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, ratified, and fully confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, ratify, and fully confirm unto the said William Murray, Moses Franks and Jacob Franks, of the city of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, Esquires; David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, and James Milligan, all of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, merchants; Moses Franks, of the same city, attorney at law; Andrew Hamilton and William Hamilton, of the same city, gentlemen; Edmund Milne, of the same city, goldsmith and jeweller; Joseph Simons, and Levi Andrew Levi, of the town of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster, and province aforesaid, merchants; Thomas Minshall, of York county, and province aforesaid, Esquire; Robert Calender and William Thompson, of Cumberland county, and province aforesaid, Esquires; John Campbell of Pittsburg, Westmoreland county, and province aforesaid, merchant; George Castles, of the Illinois country aforesaid, and James Rumsey, late of the same county, merchants, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, or unto His Most Sacred Majesty George III., by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and so forth, his heirs and successors, for the use, benefit, and behoof of all the said several above-named grantees, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, as aforesaid, (by whichever of these tenures the said grantees may most legally hold the same,) the two several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter described and bounded, viz.:

One tract, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the river Mississippi, beginning at the mouth of the Heron creek, called by the French the river of Mary, being about a league below the mouth of the Kaskaskias river; thence, a northward of east course, in a direct line back to the Hilly Plains, eight leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to the Crabtree Plains, seventeen leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to a remarkable place known by the name of the Big Buffalo Hoofs, seven leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to the Salt Lick creek, about seven leagues, be the same more or less; then, crossing the said creek, about one league below the ancient Shawanese town, in an easterly, or a little to the north of east course, in a direct line to the river Ohio, about four leagues, be the same more or less; then, down the Ohio, by the several courses thereof, until it empties itself in the Mississippi, about thirty-five leagues, be the same more or less; and then up the Mississippi, by the several courses thereof, to the place of beginning, thirty-three leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; and also one other piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, or being on the east side of the Mississippi, beginning at a place or point in a direct line opposite to the mouth of the Missouri river; thence, up the Mississippi, by the several courses thereof, to the mouth of the Illinois river, about six leagues, be the same more or less; then, up the Illinois river, by the several courses thereof, to Chicagou or Garlick creek, about ninety leagues, or thereabouts, be the same more or less; then, nearly a northerly course, in a direct line, to a certain place, remarkable, being the ground on which an engagement, or battle, was fought about forty or fifty years ago between the Pewaria and Renard Indians, about fifty leagues, be the same more or less; thence, by the same course, in a direct line, to two remarkable hills close together, in the middle of a large prairie, or plain, about fourteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence, a north of east course, in a direct line, to a remarkable spring, known by the Indians by the name of Foggy Spring, about fourteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence, the same course, in a direct line, to a great mountain to the northward of the White Buffalo plain, about fifteen leagues, be the same more or less; thence, nearly a southwest course, in a direct line, to the place of beginning, about forty leagues, be the same more or less; and also all minerals, ores, trees, woods, underwoods, waters, water-courses, profits, commodities, advantages, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said two several tracts or parcels of

land, belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, possession, claim, and demand of them, the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, Meinquipaumah, and Eschawinikawah, chiefs and sachems aforesaid, and of all and every other person and persons whatsoever, of or belonging to the said nations, of, into, and out of, the premises, and every part and parcel thereof; to have and to hold the said several tracts or parcels of land, and all and singular the said granted or bargained premises, with the appurtenances, unto them, the said William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmund Milne, Joseph Simon, Levi Andrew Levi, Thomas Minshall, Robert Calender, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles, and James Rumsey, their heirs and assigns, forever, in severalty, or unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the use, benefit, and behoof of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, forever, in severalty, as aforesaid; and the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tomowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, *Meinquipaumah*, and Eschawinikawah, for themselves, and for their several tribes of the Illinois nations, and all and every other nation and nations, tributaries and dependants on the said Illinois Indians, and their and every of their posterities, the said several tracts of land and premises, and every part thereof, against them the said Tomaroa, Petaguage, Maughquayah, Couroway, Kicounaisa, Tontowaraganih, Maughquinthepe, Achiswewah, *Meinquipaumah*, and Eschawinikawah, and against the said Illinois nations, and their tributaries and dependants, and all and every of their posterities, unto the said William Murray, Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, John Inglis, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Alexander Ross, David Sproat, James Milligan, Moses Franks, Andrew Hamilton, William Hamilton, Edmund Milne, Joseph Simon, Levi Andrew Levi, Thomas Minshall, Robert Calender, William Thompson, John Campbell, George Castles, and James Rumsey, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, or unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof, of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns in severalty, as aforesaid, shall and will warrant, and forever defend, by these presents.

In witness whereof, we, the said chiefs and sachems, in behalf of ourselves respectively, and in behalf of all the different tribes of the Illinois Indians as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the presence of the persons subscribing as witnesses hereunto, at a public council held at Kaskaskias village aforesaid, this 5th day of July, in the thirteenth year of His Majesty's reign, and in the year of our Lord 1773.

Tomaroa, or Gabriel, (being baptized) a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Petaguage, or Michael, (being baptized) a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Maughquayah, or John Baptist, (being baptized) a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Couroway, a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Kicounaisa, or Fish, a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Tontowaraganih, or Peter, (being baptized) a chief of the Kaskaskias, his x mark.
 Maughquinthepe, or Black Dog, a chief of the Pewariahs, his mark.
 Achiswewah, a chief of the Pewariahs, his x mark.
 Eschawinikawah, a chief of the Pewariahs, his x mark.
 Meinquipaumah, a chief of the Cahoquias, his x mark.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us. The word [thousand] in the twenty-eighth line of the first page being first written upon an erasure. The word [course] in the fifteenth line, and the word [Murray] in the twenty-eighth line of the second page being first interlined: and also [Meinquipaumah] the last subscribing chief of the Cahoquias, his name was first interlined in two places in the first page, and the same chief's name was also interlined in three places in the second page of these presents before signing.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us. All the foregoing interlineations, erasure, and writing on an erasure, being first made, the considerations in the above written deed poll being also delivered in our presence to the said chiefs, the said deed was translated or explained by Richard Winston, in French, to Michael Dannee, an inhabitant of the said village of Kaskaskias, and to Piero Bloit, Indian interpreter for the Crown, who explained and interpreted the same to the said Indian chiefs in council. The said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit, interpreters, cannot write their names.

DATCHSERUT,
J. MERIER,
LAPIER,
PATT. KENNEDY,
WM. CONNELL,
PAGE,
LACHENAY,
VIVIERT, *Capitaine de Milice*,
J. MORRIS,
RICHARD WINSTON, *French Interpreter*.

KASKASKIAS, *Illinois Country, ss.*

Personally appeared before me, Richard Winston and Michael Dannee, of the country aforesaid, inhabitants, and Piero Bloit, Indian interpreter for his Majesty at this place, who, being solemnly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, do depose and say as follows, viz.: the said Richard Winston deposed and saith, that he acted as French interpreter, during the negotiation of the purchase of the lands in the foregoing deed poll, bounded and described; that he, the said Richard Winston, did, to the best of his knowledge and understanding, faithfully interpret and explain in the French language, to the said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit, the purport or tenor of the aforesaid deed poll, the considerations therein expressed, the boundaries of the lands thereby bargained and sold to the grantees therein named, and was a subscribing witness to the executing the same deed, as well as present at the delivery of the consideration in the said deed mentioned. The said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit depose and say, that they both acted as Indian interpreters in the said transaction; that they, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, did faithfully interpret and explain to the several chiefs whose marks are affixed to the foregoing deed or grant, the purport of the same, as it was interpreted or explained to the deponents in the French language by the said Richard Winston; that the said Michael Dannee and Piero Bloit were present at the executing the aforesaid deed or grant; but that they cannot write their names.

RICHARD WINSTON,
MICHAEL DANNEE, his \times mark.
PIERO BLOIT, his \times mark.

HUGH LORD, *Captain 18th Regiment, Commandant Illinois country.*

FORT GAGE, *July 20, 1773.*

Enregistré au Livre V. en mon étude, aux Kaskaskias, pages 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, et 29. Deuxième Septembre, 1773.

VIEERAOULT LEMERANCE,
Notaire Public.

INDIAN DEED.

No. 2.

To all people to whom these presents shall come:

Know ye, that we, Tabac or Tobacco, Montour, La Grand Couett, Ouauaijao Tabac, junior, La Mouche Noire or the Black Fly, Le Maringouin or Mosquito, Le Petit Castor or Little Beaver, Kiesquibichias, Grelot, senior, and Grelot, junior, chiefs and sachems of the several tribes of the Piankeshaw nation of Indians, send greeting. Whereas Louis Viviart, of the Illinois country, merchant, one of the grantees hereinafter named, as well for himself as on the parts and behalfs of the several other grantees herein also after named, did, at several conferences publicly held with us, the said chiefs and sachems, at the towns and villages Post Saint Vincent and Vermillion, treat and confer for the purchase of certain tracts of land belonging and appertaining unto us, and to the several tribes of our nation whom we represent; and whereas, we, the said chiefs and sachems, have deliberately and maturely considered for ourselves and our posterities, and consulted with the other natives of our several tribes, respecting the proposals made as aforesaid to us, the said chiefs and sachems, by the said

Louis Viviart, on behalf of himself and others; and whereas, we, the said chiefs and sachems, as well as all the other natives of the several tribes of our nation are fully satisfied and contented for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, to grant and confirm unto the said Louis Viviart, and to the other grantees hereinafter mentioned, the several quantities or tracts of land hereinafter bounded and described.

Now know ye therefore, that we, the said chiefs and sachems of the Piankeshaw nation aforesaid, in full and public council assembled, at the town or village of Post Saint Vincent aforesaid, for, and in consideration of the sum of five shillings to us in hand paid by the said Louis Viviart, and for and in consideration of the following goods and merchandise to us, the said Tabac or Tobacco, Montour, La Grand Couett, Ouauaijao, Tabac, junior, La Mouche Noire or the Black Fly, Le Maringouin or Mosquito, Le Petit Castor or Little Beaver, Kiesquibichias, Grelot, senior, and Grelot, junior, for the use of the several tribes of our nations, well and truly delivered in full council aforesaid, that is to say, four hundred blankets, twenty-two pieces of stroud, two hundred and fifty shirts, twelve gross of star gartering, one hundred and twenty pieces of ribbon, twenty-four pounds of vermilion, eighteen pairs velvet laced housings, one piece of malton, fifty-two fuses, thirty-five dozen large buckhorn-handle knives, forty dozen couteau knives, five hundred pounds of brass kettles, ten thousand gun flints, six hundred pounds gun powder, two thousand pounds of lead, four hundred pounds of tobacco, forty bushels of salt, three thousand pounds of flour, three horses; also, the following quantities of silver ware, viz.: eleven very large armbands, forty wristbands, six whole moons, six half-moons, nine earwheels, forty-six large crosses, twenty-nine hairpipes, sixty pairs of carbobs, twenty dozen small crosses, twenty dozen nose crosses, and one hundred and ten dozen brooches, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge; having granted, bargained, sold, aliened, released, enfeoffed, ratified, and fully confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, alien, release, enfeoff, ratify, and fully confirm unto the said Louis Viviart, the right honorable John Earl of Dunmore, Governor of the colony and dominion of Virginia, the honorable John Murray, son of the said Earl, Moses Franks and Jacob Franks, of the city of London, in the kingdom of Great Britain, Esquires; Thomas Johnson, Junior, Esquire, attorney at law, and John Davidson, merchant, both of the city of Annapolis, in the province of Maryland; William Russell, Esq., Matthew Ridley, Robert Christie, Sen., and Robert Christie, Jun., of Baltimore town, in the said province of Maryland, merchants; Peter Campbell, of Piscataway, in Maryland, merchant; William Geddes, of Newtown Chester, in Maryland, Esq., collector of His Majesty's customs; David Franks, merchant, and Moses Franks, attorney at law, both of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania; William Murray, and Daniel Murray, of the Illinois country, merchants; Nicholas St. Martin, and Joseph Page, of the same place, gentlemen; Francis Perthuis, late of Quebec city, in Canada, but now of Post St. Vincent aforesaid, gentlemen; their heirs and assigns, equally to be divided, or to His Most Sacred Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. his heirs and successors, for the use, benefit, and behoof of all the said several above named grantees, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, as aforesaid, (by whichever of these tenures they may most legally hold the same. The two several tracts or parcels of land hereinafter bounded and described, viz: one tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on both sides of the Wabash river, beginning at the mouth of a rivulet called rivière du Chat, or Cat river, where it empties itself into the Wabash river aforesaid, being about fifty-two leagues distant from and above Post St. Vincent aforesaid; thence, down the Wabash, by the several courses thereof, to a place called Point Coupee, (about twelve leagues above Post St. Vincent,) being forty leagues, or thereabouts, in length on the said river Wabash from the place of beginning, with forty leagues in width or breadth on the east side, and thirty leagues in breadth or width on the west side of the Wabash river aforesaid, to be continued along from the place of beginning to Point Coupee aforesaid. And also one other tract or parcel of land situated, lying, and being, on both sides of the Wabash river aforesaid, beginning from the mouth of White river, where it empties itself into the Wabash river, (about twelve leagues below Post St. Vincent,) thence, down the Wabash river, by the several courses thereof, until it empties itself into the Ohio river, being from said White river to the Ohio fifty-three

leagues in length, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, with forty leagues in width or breadth on the east side, and thirty leagues in width or breadth on the west side of the Wabash river aforesaid, to be continued along from White river aforesaid, to the Ohio river aforesaid, [the intermediate space of twenty-four leagues, or thereabouts, between Point Coupee and the mouth of the White river aforesaid, being reserved for the use of the inhabitants of Post St. Vincent aforesaid, with the same width or breadth on both sides of the Wabash river as is hereby granted in the two other several tracts of land above bounded and described.] The aforesaid two several tracts of land hereby bargained and sold, from the first place of beginning, to the Ohio river, consisting, together, of ninety-three leagues in length on the Wabash river, and on both sides thereof, inclusive, seventy leagues in width or breadth, and that during its whole course as aforementioned, exclusive of and besides the reservation of twenty-four leagues in length and seventy leagues in width or breadth, for the inhabitants of Post St. Vincent reserved as aforesaid. And the said chiefs and sachems, for themselves and for the several other natives of their nation whom they fully and effectually represent, and their and every of their posterities, do hereby guaranty, engage, promise, covenant, and agree to and with the several abovenamed grantees, their heirs and assigns, and every of them, that they, the said several abovenamed grantees, their heirs and assigns, and every of them, shall and may at all times forever hereafter have and enjoy the full, free, and undisturbed navigation of the said Wabash river, from its confluence with the Ohio to its source; as well as of all the other several rivers running through the lands hereby bargained and sold, any thing herein contained to the contrary, or supposed to be in anywise, notwithstanding. And also all minerals, ores, trees, woods, underwoods, waters, watercourses, profits, commodities, advantages, rights, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said two several tracts of land belonging or in anywise appertaining; and also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and of every part and parcel thereof; and all the estate, right, title, interest, use, property, possession, claim, and demand of them, the said Tabac or Tobacco, &c. chiefs and sachems aforesaid, and of all and every other person and persons whatsoever, of or belonging to the said Piankeshaw nation of Indians, of, into, and out of the premises, and every part and parcel thereof: to have and to hold the said two several tracts or parcels of land, and all and singular the said granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances, unto the said Louis Viviat, &c. their heirs and assigns, forever, in severalty, or unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, forever, as aforesaid.

And the said Tabac or Tobacco, &c., for themselves, and for all the several tribes of their nation, and all and every other nation or nations, tributaries and dependants on the said Piankeshaw Indians, and their and every of their posterities, the said several tracts of land and premises, and every part and parcel thereof, against them, the said several abovenamed chiefs and sachems, and the said Piankeshaw Indians, and their tributaries and dependants, and all and every of their posterities, unto all the severally abovenamed grantees, their heirs and assigns in severalty, or unto His said Majesty, his heirs and successors, to and for the only use, benefit, and behoof of the said grantees, their heirs and assigns, in severalty, as aforesaid, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend, by these presents.

In witness whereof, we, the said chiefs and sachems, on behalf of ourselves respectively, and on behalf of all the other natives of the several tribes of the Piankeshaw nation of Indians as aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands and seals, in the presence of the persons subscribing as witnesses hereunto, at a public council held at Post St. Vincent aforesaid, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Tabac, or Tobacco, a chief.
 Montour, a chief.
 La Grand Couette, a chief.
 Ouauajao, a chief.
 Tabac, Junior, a chief.
 La Mouche Noire, a chief, his × mark.
 Maringoin, or Mosquito, a chief.
 Le Petit Castor, or Little Beaver, a chief, his + mark.
 Mesquibichias, a chief.
 Grelot, Senior, a chief.
 Grelot, Junior, a chief.
 Lepils du Cotenier, chief.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of us, the consideration in the said deed poll specified, being also delivered in our presence to the said chiefs.

Hulardau, Marie,
 Temoint, J. M. Legrace,
 Deroute, Fs. Bosseror,
 St. Martin, Bofferon,
 Ternoing, Temoint,
 Carrois, L. Aullon,
 Perthuis, Millet.

Registered in my office at Kaskaskias village, in the Illinois country, in book v, pages 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64. Witness my hand this 5th day of December, Anno Domini, 1775.

LOUIS BOMER, *Notaire Public.*

POST ST. VINCENT, ss.

Before me, St. Marie, commandant of Post St. Vincent aforesaid, personally appeared Panas Godert, and Vaudery, inhabitants of the same place, who, being duly sworn, do depose and say, that they acted as Indian interpreters during the several conferences held at the towns of Post St. Vincent and Vermillion, by Louis Viviat, on behalf of himself and others, with the chiefs and sachems of the several tribes of the Piankeshaw Indians, relative to the purchase of the lands in the within written deed poll, bounded and described; that the deponents did truly and faithfully interpret between the said Louis Viviat and the chiefs and sachems aforesaid, in all the negotiation; that they, the said deponents, did, to the best of their knowledge and understanding, faithfully and truly interpret and explain to the said chiefs and sachems, whose marks are affixed to the within written deed poll, the purport or tenor of the same, the considerations therein expressed, the boundaries of the lands thereby bargained and sold to the grantees therein named; and were also present at the delivery of the several considerations in the said deed specified, as well as at the executing the deed by the several chiefs and sachems who have affixed their marks thereto.

Witness my hand and seal this nineteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

GILLIENT STE. MARY,
Notaire. [L. s.]

SENE CODERE, *Interprete.*
 I. B. VAUDERY, *Interprete,* sa + marque.

LAND CLAIMANTS UNDER A PROCLAMATION OF THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN OF 1763.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 24, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred several petitions claiming lands for military services performed in the war of 1755, between Great Britain and France, made the following report:

That, considering the subject matter of the said petitions highly important, on account of the interest it has recently excited, and the speculation it has given rise to in various parts of the United States, the committee have

carefully examined the state papers and public documents of the period of the above war, to ascertain the original foundation of the supposed claim. In pursuing this investigation, the committee have not been able to discover that any engagement or contract whatever was made or entered into by the Government, or under the authority of Great Britain, with the officers and soldiers of the provincial troops serving in the war aforesaid, for a grant of lands, either as an *encouragement* to their en-

tering into the service, or as a *compensation* for services. All that the committee have been able to find on the subject is in a proclamation of the King of Great Britain of the 7th of October, 1763, (after the close of the war, and disbanding of the troops,) and is in the following words:

"And whereas we are desirous, upon all occasions, to testify our royal sense and approbation of the conduct and bravery of the officers and soldiers of our armies, and to reward the same, we do hereby command and empower our Governors of our said three new colonies, and other our Governors of our several provinces on the continent of North America, to grant without fee or reward, to such reduced officers as have served in North America during the late war, and are actually residing there, and shall personally apply for the same, the following quantities of land, subject, at the expiration of ten years, to the same quit-rents as other lands are subject to in the province within which they are granted, as also subject to the same conditions of cultivation and improvement, viz.:

"To every person having the rank of a field officer, five thousand acres.

"To every captain, three thousand acres.

"To every subaltern, or staff officer, two thousand acres.

"To every non-commissioned officer, two hundred acres.

"To every private man, fifty acres.

"We do likewise authorize and require the Governors and Commanders-in-chief of all our said colonies upon the continent of North America, to grant the like quantities of land, and upon the same conditions, to such reduced officers of our navy of like rank, as served on board our ships of war in North America, at the times of the reduction of Louisburg and Quebec, in the late war, and who shall personally apply to our respective Governors for such grants."

In this state paper the committee can perceive no foundation whatever for the present claim upon the United States. Instead of a *contract with the officers and soldiers for land*, the proclamation contains a *mere in-*

struction to the Provincial Governors: an instruction emanating from the munificence of the sovereign, and for conferring a *gratuity*, not issued for the satisfaction of any previous claim or demand upon Government. That the grant intended by the above proclamation was rather a testimony of *respect and approbation* than a *donation of value*, appears from the prescribed terms on which it was to be made, they being the same on which lands were granted to others in the provinces, with the exception that the military grants were to be made free of *office fees*, and exempt from payment of *quit-rents for ten years*. Had application been made to the Land Offices of the Provincial Governments, as was the duty of all claimants, there can be no doubt but that grants would have been readily made to the full extent of the bounty intended by the proclamation, subject, however, to the usual condition for settlement and improvement. *Forty-seven years* have now elapsed since the foregoing proclamation, during which period the above claims have lain dormant; and the committee do conceive that, upon fair and just principles, those claims would have been considered *derelict and abandoned*, had the Government under which they arose continued; but to admit them against the United States, placed as they now are under a Government founded on a Revolution which has intervened, is required by no principle of justice, and would, in the opinion of the committee, be an unauthorized disposition and sacrifice of the public property of the United States. On no principle of national law, or by any treaty or convention between the United States and Great Britain, are the United States bound to perform the engagements of the former Government of Great Britain, especially for mere bounties; nor would the purposes for which the several States have ceded land within their respective jurisdictions to the United States, warrant the appropriation of those lands for the satisfaction of the claims in question, were the same better founded than by the committee they are conceived to be. The committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought *not* to be granted. [NOTE.—See Report, No. 139.]

11th CONGRESS.

No. 179.

2d Session.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 28, 1810.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, having been instructed to inquire what provision ought to be made respecting the location of Virginia military land warrants west of the boundary line designated by the act of 23d day of March, 1804, made the following report:

That it appears, that on the first day of March, 1784, the delegates in Congress from the State of Virginia did, in pursuance of an act of the Legislature of that State, convey and transfer unto the United States all the territory within the limits of the Virginia charter, lying to the northwest of the river Ohio, subject to certain terms and conditions; among which conditions is the following, viz.: "that, in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the river Scioto, and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia. On the 17th day of July, 1788, Congress passed the following resolution: "*Resolved*, That the State of Virginia be informed that Congress consider all locations and surveys which shall be made by or on account of the said troops on the said land between the Scioto and Little Miami, before the deficiency, if any, on the southeast side of Ohio shall be ascertained and stated to Congress, invalid." It appears that, afterwards, the agents for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line or continental establishment, communicated, through the Execu-

tive of Virginia, the information to Congress, that there was a deficiency of good land on the southeast side of the river Ohio, within the limits assigned by the laws of the State, to satisfy the said troops, for the bounty lands due to them, in conformity to law; whereupon, Congress, by their act of the 12th day of August, 1790, repealed the foregoing resolution, and authorized the said agents to locate, for the use of the said troops, between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, good land, equal to the quantity of the deficiency on the southeast side of the river Ohio.

By an act passed on the 18th of May, 1796, it became the duty of the Surveyor General to cause to be surveyed and marked the unascertained outlines of the public lands lying northwest of the river Ohio. Under the authority of this act, the Surveyor General caused a line to be run from the source of the Little Miami towards the source of the Scioto river, which line was extended to the Indian boundary established by the treaty of Greenville, and is the boundary on the east, above the source of the Little Miami, of the lands of the United States which have been surveyed and offered for sale at Cincinnati.

This line was recognised and confirmed by an act passed on the 23d day of March, 1804, and was to be considered and held, together with its course, continued to the Scioto river, as the westerly boundary line of the Virginia military tract, *Provided*, the State of Virginia should, within two years after the passing of the act, recognise such line as the boundary of the tract. It does not, however, appear that the Legislature of Virginia have at all acted on the subject; but this boundary has been practically acquiesced in until within a very late period, by the holders and locators of Virginia military land warrants. It now appears, by unquestionable in-

formation, that surveys or warrants to a considerable amount have been made, in the present year, west of the aforesaid boundary line, on lands long since surveyed and offered for sale by the United States, and probably on lands already sold. These surveys and warrants have been sent on to the War Office for the purpose of obtaining patents, and there is no means within the War Office by which the locality of surveys within the Virginia military tract can be determined, or by which the locations made on the west side of the boundary line can be distinguished from those made on the east side. To prevent conflicting titles arising out of grants from the United States to different persons for the same land, a speedy remedy ought to be provided. The ground on which those who have made the locations claim the right of making them west of the boundary line is, that the existing boundary line is not correctly drawn from the head of the Little Miami in a direction towards the head of the Scioto river, and that all the lands embraced by a direct line extended between these two points are lands lying between the two rivers, and so liable to be located. The committee have not the means to ascertain the fact, whether the existing boundary line is correctly run between these two points or not, nor do they think it material that it should at present be known, for a decision on the case referred to them; as no statute of the United States has fixed these points for the boundary line of the Virginia military tract. The expressions "source of Little Miami," and "source of the Scioto rivers," are introduced in the act of the 23d of March, 1804, only as descriptive of a line then actually run. It is at least questionable whether any lands lying west of a line drawn with the general course of the Little Miami to the Scioto river can be considered, in the meaning of the above-mentioned condition of the deed of cession, to be lands lying between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. If it should be decided that they are not, then the present boundary must be viewed as a concession, on the part of the United States, to a liberal construction of the above-mentioned condition; and that no justifiable claim can be set up for land beyond that boundary. But without relying on this position, the committee will remark, that all the land within the Virginia charter northwest of the river Ohio is vested by the deed of cession in the United States; that the above-mentioned condition operates as an obligation on them to convey a quantity (resting on a contingent event) of good lands between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers. It was then competent for the United States to have assigned and set off any section of the whole tract for that purpose, and, if that section should contain a sufficient quantity of good land, to satisfy the warrants that might be there lawfully laid, it would have been a good fulfilment of the condition on their part. Hence, the existing boundary line designated by the act of the 23d of March, 1804, must limit their surveys and locations, until it shall appear that there is a deficiency of good land within the tract to satisfy the warrants. On this view of the subject the committee respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, to prevent the issuing of patents on surveys executed in virtue of Virginia military land warrants, west of the boundary line designated by the act of Congress of the 23d of March, 1804.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 24, 1810.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the copy of a letter from the Receiver of Public Moneys at Cincinnati, respecting locations lately made by holders of Virginia military warrants, on lands lying west of the line designated by the first section of the act of March 23, 1804. Those lands make part of those surveyed and offered for sale by the United States; and it seems necessary that, at least until the line shall have been finally fixed by Congress, or by agreement with the State of Virginia, the issuing of patents on surveys, executed there by virtue of Virginia military warrants, should be suspended.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW,

Chairman of the Land Committee.

Copy of a letter from James Findlay, Esq. to the Treasury, dated

CINCINNATI, *December 10, 1810.*

SIR:

I have this moment received a letter from a particular friend of mine, giving me information that a Quaker whose name is Lad, and Duncan McArthur, have located with Virginia military warrants thirty-three thousand acres of land, lying west of a line run by Israel Ludlow, from the head waters of the Little Miami to the Scioto rivers, and south of the Indian boundary line; which land is surveyed in tracts containing from three to six thousand acres each; and the returns of the survey made in such a manner, that the officers of Government will not be able to discover that the land lies within the United States' district.

Lad went on to the seat of Government a few days since, in order to obtain patents for the land. They contend that Ludlow did not find the head waters of either of the rivers, and that all the land lying east, or north, of a line drawn from the head waters of both rivers is subject to entry by Virginia military warrants. I am not able to inform you whether the survey includes any land already sold by the United States, but think it probable it does.

My informant is a man of truth, and may be relied on; he does not wish his name mentioned in the business, or I would enclose you his letter. I have thought it prudent to apprise you of the circumstance, that you might prevent the patents from being issued, or delayed till more satisfactory information could be obtained.

I have the honor, &c.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 180.

2d SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA-

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 2, 1811.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 31, 1810.*

SIR:

I have the honor, in conformity with the acts of March 26, 1804, and March 3, 1805, to transmit a copy of the report of rejected claims, made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the district of Kaskaskia. This consists of a general report, sundry documents thereto annexed, and four alphabetical lists of the rejected claims, under the heads of *ancient grants, improvement claims, donations to heads of families, and militia donations*. It is provided by the act of March 3, 1805, that the lands, the claims to which, though rejected by the commissioners, were derived from actual possession, improvement, and settlement, shall not be otherwise disposed of until the decision of Congress thereupon shall have been made. It will be perceived by the report, documents, and lists, that either want of

proof, or fraud, are the reasons assigned by the commissioners for the rejection of the greater part of that description of claims.

In addition to the transcripts of decisions made by the commissioners in favor of claimants, which were transmitted towards the close of the last session of Congress, the commissioners made several special reports in favor of persons claiming town-lots, out-lots, and a common right in the commons and common fields of the several villages of the district. These reports not being included in the general transcripts of favorable decisions, and having been annexed to the plats of survey of the tracts to which they refer, were not discovered till after the adjournment of Congress. They are now transmitted, together with a special report of the commissioners on the subject of P. Renault's claims, and with the copy of a letter written on the 14th May, 1810, to the commissioners, on the subject of their confirmations to lots and

commons, which were not in every respect distinctly understood. In relation to Renault's claims, it is proper to state that they embrace, not only the tracts in the Kaskaskias district reported on by the commissioners, but also some valuable lead mines in Louisiana. The lots and out-lots of the former village of St. Philip, in the district of Kaskaskia, appear, by the report of the commissioners, to have been uniformly claimed by persons deriving their title from the said Renault; but the claim to other tracts, and particularly to the lead mines, had lain dormant for more than sixty years, from the year 1744, when he left America, till after the organization of the Boards of Kaskaskia and Louisiana.

The transcripts of favorable decisions, confirmed by the act of Congress of last session, and the reports of rejected claims, as above stated, do not embrace any claims which might have been previously confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana territories. On these the commissioners have made a separate report, to which are annexed lists of those confirmations, arranged under the same heads as the commissioners' decisions. The report, and the observations annexed to the lists of claims, raise doubts respecting the validity or propriety of several of those confirmations by the Governor. But the commissioners have not, as was done by those for the district of Vincennes, distinctly stated which of those, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed, and which appeared liable to objections. A letter was written to them on that subject on the 23d of May last, to which no answer has yet been received. Copies of the report, lists of confirmation, and letter aforesaid, are now transmitted.

The act of last session, confirming the favorable decisions of the commissioners, has not provided the manner in which the donation claims shall be located and surveyed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

GENERAL REPORT,

With the documents thereto annexed, Toitton's depositions and recantation, and the four books of rejections.

In this paper we shall exhibit to Government our construction of the laws under which we have acted; our rules and practice relating to the requisition and reception of evidence; and the complexion of a great part of that testimony which has been exhibited to us in support of claims which we have rejected.

There are four species of claims upon which, as commissioners for this district, we have had to act. 1st. Those founded on ancient grants, or allotments derived from former Governments or from the Indians. 2d. Those founded on the grant of a donation of four hundred acres to each of those who were heads of families in the country at or after the treaty with England in 1783. 3d. Those founded on the having actually improved and cultivated land in the country, under a supposed grant of the same by court or commandant. 4th. Those founded on the having been enrolled on the 1st of August, 1790, and done duty in the militia.

Relating to these claims, there have been passed by Congress the following laws, viz.: 1st. A law of the 20th June, 1778, ordaining, first, that measures be immediately taken for confirming in their possessions and titles, the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers on those lands, who, on or before the year 1783, had professed themselves citizens of the United States, or any of them; and secondly, that a donation shall be given to each of the families now living at either of the villages of Kaskaskia, Prairie de Rocher, Cahokia, Fort Charters, or St. Philips. A law of the 3d of March, 1791, ordaining, thirdly, that where lands have been actually improved and cultivated, under a supposed grant of the same, by any commandant or court claiming authority to make such grant, the Governor of said territory be empowered to confirm to the person who made such improvements, their heirs or assigns, the land supposed to have been granted as aforesaid, or such parts as he may judge reasonable, not exceeding to any one person four hundred acres.

4th. That the Governor be authorized to make a grant of land, not exceeding one hundred acres, to each person who hath not obtained a donation of land from the United States, and who, on the 1st day of August,

1790, was enrolled in the militia, and has done militia duty.

In this law it is further ordained, that those persons who were entitled to lands under ancient grants, or as heads of families under the law of 1788, who had removed out of the country, should, notwithstanding, be entitled to such lands, provided that they, or their heirs, should return and occupy them within five years, viz. on or before the year 1796; and a law of March 15th, 1804, devolving upon the commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia the powers and duties of the Governor within said district.

I. OF ANCIENT GRANTS.

The commissioners are satisfied that no grants made during the continuance of the British Government in this country, either by its officers or by the Indian tribes, were either authorized or sanctioned by it.

The known regulations of the British Government, the proclamation of General Gage of 1773, and that of the King of Great Britain of the 7th of October, 1763, are, we think, decisive on this point.

With respect to the French grants, from the wanton outrage which has been committed on their records by the British officers, and others, it has been rendered impossible for the present claimants, generally, either to produce the concessions to the conceders under whom they claim, or a regular chain of conveyances from them. Of course in default of those proofs, we have been obliged to receive oral testimony, going to prove the existence of such grants or allotments, or long and quiet possession of the tracts claimed; otherwise we should have ruined the most quiet and inoffensive part of this community.

II. OF DONATIONS TO HEADS OF FAMILIES.

We have construed the law on this subject in such a manner, as to suppose it meant to provide for all those who had become heads of families in the country from the peace of 1783 to the passage of the law in 1788. We think the laws of June and August, 1788, and March, 1791, warrant this construction.

III. OF IMPROVEMENT RIGHTS.

From the proclamation of Colonel Todd, the first commandant under Virginia after the conquest, and from the many proofs we have had of verbal permission having been given by him and succeeding commandants to individuals to settle on the public lands, we have raised the presumption, that in all cases where we have found an actual improvement and cultivation upon vacant lands, it was made under what the law of 1791 terms a "supposed grant;" as we fully believe every individual settling upon such lands thought himself authorized to do so by the then existing authority of the country.

In our own construction of the term "actual improvement and cultivation," we have supposed it to mean, not a mere marking or deadening of trees; but the actual raising of a crop or crops, it being in our opinion a necessary proof of an intention to make a permanent establishment; and we have allowed but one improvement claim to the same man, in which we are clearly warranted by the 4th section of the law of 1791.

IV. OF MILITIA RIGHTS.

The law of 1791 seems to require, not only that the original claimants should have performed military service, but that he should have been actually enrolled on the 1st day of August. But two things are evident to this Board, first, that the militia rolls were at this period (if found at all) very imperfect and partial; and, secondly, that every man in the country during these troublesome times was liable to be, and when necessary was actually, called on to do military duty. Of course we have, in default of proof of enrolment, been satisfied with proof that the original claimant was at this period a resident in the country, and did militia duty.

We remark here, that we have given to no person a militia donation, who has received a donation, as head of a family. In this decision we have been warranted by the sixth section of the law of 1791. It was required by the second section of the said law of 1791, that those persons entitled to lands in virtue of ancient grant or as heads of families in virtue of the law of 1788, who had removed out of the country, should, in order to perfect those titles, return within five years from that date. On this point the following reflections have pressed on the mind of the commissioners with decisive force.

1st. Although provision was made for the present claimants under the acts of Congress as early as 1788 and 1791, yet these laws in their favor were industriously concealed from them by certain speculators for a considerable period; and many of them left the country, despairing of ever having their hopes realized.

The French inhabitants in particular, (being Roman Catholics,) seem to have been assured by these gentlemen, that, if they should reside within the limits of the United States, their slaves, of which they had a great number, would be liberated, and they would be obliged to abjure their religion.

2d. On the commencement of the business of this Board, the commissioners found most of the persons of the latter description residing in Louisiana, within the Government of the American nation; and that their lands had not been alienated.

Those of the former class had generally returned to those states to which they had emigrated, and almost all appeared anxious to re-occupy their lands, and become citizens of the country.

3d. The only agent authorized to confirm these titles, during this period, was the Governor of the Northwestern Territory, who was generally at the distance of four or five hundred miles, and frequently for a long period out of the territory. It is in evidence, that many of those people did return, and found no person to grant them liberty to re-occupy their lands.

The commissioners have, therefore, presumed that those who, under these circumstances, have come forward before them to support honest claims, have complied with the requisitions of the law.

They not only believe this presumption to be consonant to the principles of natural equity, but that the stern requisition of evidence to this point would have been highly injurious to the country.

Of our rules and practice relating to the requisition and reception of evidence.

Under this construction of the law, so favorable to the claimants, and finding ourselves placed between our country and individuals under an obligation to do justice, without regard to forms, we have felt ourselves obliged to require the most satisfactory proofs, not mechanical, but moral; and, whenever we have found a witness testifying that which he has known to be false, we have disregarded his testimony in any other case although he might not have been regularly convicted of perjury in a court of law.

We have, in order to accommodate the country, and in compliance with the precedent set, and uniformly followed, by our predecessors in this business, authorized certain persons, at a distance, to take in proofs in support of claims before us. We have been the more strongly urged to this step, as our right, by compulsory process, has been denied to procure the attendance of witnesses without the territory. The effect of this measure will be seen by what follows:

Of the testimony adduced in support of claims which we have rejected.

Almost all the claims which we have rejected on account of corrupt testimony, have been supported by persons having or assuming the following names, viz: Auguste Longlois, John Harris, Johnston Amberson, Daniel Thorn, Solomon Thorn, Joseph Ravé, John B. Montruelle, Simon Toiton, Nicholas Revelle, J. Cook, Thomas Comstock, John Hildebrand, Samuel Henly, John McMurey, and Ashur Bagley.

And as we have, for the sake of brevity, every where in these cases, referred to this document, which will be entered on our record, it becomes necessary here to exhibit some among the many proofs of this corruption.

We here premise that the testimony of these men has been taken in writing, and generally signed by them; that, when we had found it impossible to give general credence to their testimony, we called on those persons principally concerned, and requested them to bring their witnesses before the Board for a re-examination, stating our suspicions, and the grounds of them; and stating further, that, as those witnesses had sworn in support of such an infinite number of claims, as to render it impossible for them to remember what they had said in each case, they (the claimants) had now an opportunity, if the facts they had attempted to prove by these witnesses were true, to convince us of it beyond all contradiction, by such a re-examination.

That, in this examination, we were ready to make every allowance for unessential variations; that, if they had testified honestly, they must certainly recollect the

facts they had stated, since they had then but recently given in their depositions; and lastly, that the character, both of the witnesses and claimants, was concerned in such an investigation. But not a man to our recollection, has been brought forward for examination by any of them, and most of the said witnesses were then living in the country. Finding that the claimants would not bring these men forward, and being unwilling to reject claims to a great amount with any uncertainty upon our minds, we summoned a train of the most ancient and respectable inhabitants of the country, and who were, of course, intimately acquainted with it, to testify respecting said claims. We also called forward all their most important witnesses within our reach: the result will be seen in the following details:

Of AUGUSTE LONGLOIS.—Who lately resided at St. Louis, and by the testimony of Jean Bte. St. Jeme Beauvais, (see General Testimony,) is now about thirty-four years of age; his testimony has generally been given at St. Louis; he has given a great number of depositions relative to improvements said to have been made in the years 1784-5, &c. (at which periods he must have been from eight to ten years old only,) and this, too, in support of claims laid in a very distant part of the country from that where he then lived; his testimony has been almost in all cases in favor of John Edgar. The following are among the cases in which the Board have pronounced his testimony perjured, viz.: claims No. 2046, 2559, 2024, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2084, 2218, 2222, '3, '4, and '5, 2234, '35, '36, '37, 2266, 2320, 2380, 2331.

Of JOHN HARRIS.—This fellow was, in early times, a kind of straggling blacksmith in this country, and generally known by the nick-name of Old Harry; his depositions, we believe, have generally been given in support of the claims of John Edgar, or Robert Reynolds, and commonly before one or the other as magistrates; he had left the country when we commenced our business; and we suspect many of the depositions signed in his name to have been forged. The following are among the cases in which we have pronounced them false, viz: claims No. 2031 and '2, 2035, 2037, 2020.

Of JOHNSTON AMBERSON.—This poor wandering wretch, equally destitute of morality or character, died some years ago in a drunken fit; he has, we believe, been willing to testify, on moderate terms, for any man who would pay him for it, and before any body who would take his testimony; his testimony, we think, generally goes to support the claims of John Edgar, Robert Morrison, Robert Reynolds, and William Kelly. The proofs of his perjury may be found in claims No. 1668, 2590, 1581, and '83, 887, 1911, '12, and '13; from 2179, to 2496, 2499, 2500, 2230, and '31, 2213, 2352, 1912.

Of DANIEL THORN.—This is a man of no education, property, or character; in the early sitting of this Board, not having heard much about him, we were in the habit of receiving his testimony as good, till we received written information from the Board at Vincennes that he had been guilty of perjury. We were then induced to scrutinize his testimony. Proofs of his falsehoods are to be found in our record, under claims No. 2388, and '9, 1913; from 2474 to 2480; from 2483 to 2494, 2503 and '4, 2530 and '31, 2351 and '52, 1581 and '83.

His testimony has generally gone to prove the claims of the persons mentioned under the preceding name.

Of SOLOMON THORN.—This man is a brother to Daniel Thorn, and alike in property and character, a gunsmith by trade, who has happened not to live long in a place; his testimony has been generally applied to the benefit of those who have employed his brother; he has not sworn largely. His character for veracity may be seen by reference to claims No. 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772.

Of JOSEPH PAGE.—This man is a Frenchman, and has been a great swearer; we have, perhaps, two hundred of his depositions, generally given in favor of the large land-jobbers; and of all which, we believe, he has kept copies. Being compelled to suspect his veracity, we summoned him before us for re-examination, notifying those most interested in his testimony to attend, and, as delicately as possible, informed him of the reasons of this measure; but he would not utter a word without his paper, except to abuse the Board; we dismissed him, and entered into a critical examination of his testimony. The following are among the many cases exhibiting proofs of his falsity, viz: claims No. 2396, '7, '8, and '9, 2422, and '3, 2017, '19, and '20, 866, 871, 1583, 2368, 2370, and '71, and

2372 and '3, '4, '5, '6, '8, '9; from 2400 to 2409, 2451, 2024, 2084, 2240, 2277, 2320, 2336, 2431 and '2, 2439, and '40.

Of JEAN B. MONTRIEULLE.—This is a Frenchman, ignorant, without property or standing in society. After having given in, perhaps, about fifty depositions in favor of the principal land speculators, as will appear by our record, he was called forward by the Board for re-examination, who, at the same time notified those chiefly concerned in his testimony; and he freely and voluntarily acknowledged himself, on oath, to have been guilty, in a very great number of cases, of perjury; he was probably induced to this, by being told that the commissioners would eventually entrap him, and that his only safe course was to come out with an honest acknowledgment. But a reference to the following claims will show, independent of his acknowledgment, that he has been perjured: Nos. 1656, 787, 2481, 2530 and 31, 2019, 2210, 2259, 2271, '2, '3, and '4.

Of SIMON TOITON.—This is a Frenchman, without property, fond of liquor, and who has been clerk of the Roman Catholic parish of Prairie du Roches; after having given perhaps two hundred depositions in favor of John Edgar, William and Robert Morrison, and some others, he was induced, either by compensation, by fear, or by the impossibility of obtaining absolution on any other terms, to come forward before the Board of Commissioners, and declare on his oath that the said depositions were false, and that, in giving them in, he had a regard to something beyond the truth. This acknowledgment, as well as that of Montrieuille, are in writing, subscribed by themselves, and on file. But the proofs, among others, that this man has indeed perjured himself, are found in claims No. 2396 and '7, 1668, 2590, 1583, 2368 and '9, 2373 and '4, 2378 and '9, 1918.

Of NICHOLAS REVELLE.—This man is supposed to be a Dutchman, without property, fond of strong drink, and without character. It appears, by general testimony, that he has not been long in this country; yet he has given a great number of depositions at St. Louis, and at St. Charles, in Upper Louisiana, before persons by us authorized in support of claims, (almost exclusively of large landholders,) commencing as early as 1783-4. Among other proofs of his perjury, we quote the following; under claims Nos. 2396 and '7, 2422 and '3, 2431 and '2, 1656, 2526 and '7, 2012, 2252, '3, '6, and '7, 2262, '65, and '66, 2308, '9, '10, '11, '12, 2317 and '18, 2324, 1911 and '12, 2514 and '15, 2451.

Of JOHN COOK.—This man is a Dutchman, living in the neighborhood of St. Charles; where he has given in (in support almost exclusively of the claims of Edgar, the Morrisons, Reynolds, Kelly, and Lord, whose names are found on our abstract,) we think, about two hundred depositions. It is certain by the testimony (herewith transmitted) of his own son, and of John Doyle, and others, that he first came into this country in 1787; yet most of his depositions go to state facts pretended to have come under his own observation in the country in 1784-5-6. But independent of this circumstance, we offer the following proofs of his perjury, in having stated what is in fact false, viz: under claims No. 1918, 2013 and '14, 2017, 2422 and '3, 2439 and '40, 2514 and '15, 1909, 1913, '14, and '15, 2554.

We here remark, that we have, in a more especial manner, urged those concerned to bring this man before the Board for examination, and have summoned him ourselves, but he never came. We further remark, that many of these depositions have been written by John Edgar, and other claimants of Kaskaskia, and sent up to said Cook at St. Charles, where they have been signed and attested to by him, without the least alteration.

Of THOMAS COMSTOCK and JOHN HILTEBRAND.—These men (now living in Upper Louisiana) are ancient and respectable inhabitants of this country, and are universally acknowledged to be men of probity; finding several hundred depositions poured in upon us from St. Charles in their names, (by the persons mentioned under the preceding names,) we summoned them to appear before us for examination. They came, and on their oath, and with tears in their eyes, declared that they had never been at St. Charles in their lives; and that they had never known any other persons of their names in the country, except their own sons, who were too young to testify to the claims which they had been made to support. The names of these men have been assumed by persons to us as yet unknown.

We have thought it unnecessary to exhibit any proofs of the falsity of said depositions, as these persons have never deposed. Their testimony before the Board is on our files, signed by themselves.

Of SAMUEL HENLY.—This man was also an ancient inhabitant of this country; we have never seen him; a great number of depositions have been given at St. Charles in the name of this man, by a certain John Kidd, a disbanded soldier, who has been taken up thither from Kaskaskia for this purpose; we have on our files his written acknowledgment, on oath, to this fact, signed by himself. We further observe, that, from the best information we could obtain, said Henly has not been recently in this country; and, of course, could have given in no depositions at St. Louis or St. Charles.

Of JOHN McMUTREY.—Of this man, whom we have never seen, we know nothing. His depositions have been given in either at St. Charles or at St. Louis, and we suspect by some person who had assumed his name. However this may be, we refer, for proof of the falsity of said depositions, to claims Nos. 1909, '10, '11, '12, and '13, 1765, 1769 to '72, 1913, 1920.

Of ASHUR BAGLEY.—It appears, by the testimony of Nancy Lunerford and Samuel Judy, that this man did not come into the country until 1798; yet he has testified to facts as having come under his observation in the country as early as the years 1784, and '5. For proof of his falsity, we refer to claims Nos. 2552 and '3, 2572 and '3.

Of FORGED DEEDS.—In a considerable proportion of the cases where claims have been supported by perjured testimony, we have been presented with forged deeds, conveying the claims thus supported. They amount to a very great number. We annex to this report some specimens of these also.

We close this melancholy picture of human depravity, by rendering our devout acknowledgments that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has, as yet, pleased that Divine Providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us both from legal murder and private assassination.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
February 21, 1810.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, October 1, 1809.

The undersigned, agent of the United States, before this Board enters his solemn protest against the affirmation of any claims to land in this district which are supported by the testimony of the persons hereinafter named, for this: that the depositions given by said persons before this Board, or elsewhere, are in general false, and the said deponents notoriously perjured; and that the interests of the United States will be, by the admission of their testimony, affected to a vast amount. The persons to whose testimony he more particularly objects are the following, viz.: Auguste Longlois, John Harris, Johnston Amberson, Daniel Thorn, Solomon Thorn, Joseph Pagé, Jean Bte. Montrieuille, Simon Toiton, Nicholas Revelle, John Cook, Thomas Comstock, John Hildebrand, Samuel Henly, John McMutrey, and Asher Bagley.

The depositions of persons assuming these names were adduced to support the claims of Robert Morrison, John Edgar, Robert Reynolds, William Morrison, Richard Lord, and William Kelly, and others.

The cases in which he flatters himself he shall be able to prove, entirely to the satisfaction of this Board, that these men have perjured themselves, are the following, viz.: Nos. 2016, 2559, 2024, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2031, 2218, 2222, '3, '4, and '5, 2234, '35, '36, '37, 2266, 2320, 2380, 2331; Nos. 2031, '2, 2035, 2037, 2020; Nos. 1668, 2590, 1581 and '3, 887, 1911, '12, and 13, from 2179 to 2496, 2499, 2500, 2230, '1, 2213, 2353, and 1912; Nos. 2388 and '9, 1913, from 2474 to 2480, from 2183 to 2494, 2503 and '4, 2530, '1, 2351, '2, 1581, '83; Nos. 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772; Nos. 2396, '7, '8, '9, 2422 and '3, 2017, '19, and '20, 866, 871, 1583, 2368, 2370, '1, '2, '3, '4, '5, '6, '8, '9, from 2400 to 2409, 2451, 2024, 2084, 2210, 2277, 2320, 2336, 2431, '2, 2439, '40; Nos. 1656, 787, 2481, 2530, '31, 2019, 2210, 2259, 2271, '2, '3, and '4; Nos. 2396 and '7, 1668, 2590, 1583, 2368, and '9, 2373 and '4, 2378, '9, 1918; Nos. 2396, '7, 2422, '3, 2431, '2, 1656,

2526, '7, 2012, 2252, '3, '6, '7, 2262, '5, '6, 2308, '9, '10, '11, '12, 2317 and '18, 2324, 1911, '12, 2514, '15, and 2451; Nos. 1918, 2013, '14, 2017, 2422, '3, 2439, '40, 2514, '15, 1909, 1913, '14, '15, and 2554; Nos. 1909, '10, '11, '12, and '13, 1765, 1769 to 1772, 1913, and 1920; Nos. 2552, '3, 2572 and '73.

In support of these claims, these persons have sworn falsely; and the agent has no hesitation to declare that he is fully satisfied they had been suborned; and he prays this Board to take up and reconsider the said claims, (many of which have been heretofore confirmed on the above mentioned testimony,) and thereon to decide agreeably to law and justice.

A. ROBINSON, *Agent U. S.*

DOCUMENTS.

The following reports of cases rejected will serve to show the Government the grounds on which claims were rejected, as well as how laborious and impossible it is for the Board to transmit, at the present time, a full copy of the testimony in this class of claims.

No. 2044. JOHN EDGAR—Claims twelve arpents square, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, opposite the town, bounded northwardly by lands of this claimant, southwardly by lands formerly held by the Jesuits; this being held as assignee of Francis, Michel, Joseph, Jean Baptist, Jerome, Philip, and Ursal, Derouse, St. Pierre, and Joseph Thibault, who were heirs of Joseph Turpin, deceased; which said lands were granted by a French commandant in the year 1742.

Remarks. The records in this case seem to be lost. The Board, however, find a record of concession to said Joseph Turpin by Messrs. De Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, and Salmon, Intendant of said province, on the 2d day of August, 1743, (see United States' Register, Book B, p. 178, of a piece of land adjoining this, on the hills eastwardly, in which the grant of an implacement at this place is mentioned as having been previously made to said Turpin.) This, under these circumstances, the Board take to be sufficient proofs of ancient allotments. But as this tract is also claimed by Pierre Menard, as assignee of Francis Turpin, said to be the son of said Joseph, (see No. 1939,) the Board being in doubt which of these two claimants has the legal right, do therefore affirm the same to the legal representatives or heirs of the said Joseph Turpin. [Revised on recent testimony.]

It is stated by this claimant, as well as by Pierre Menard, (see the claim 1939,) in their respective notices, that the tract here claimed was originally conceded by the French Government to Joseph Turpin, under whom they both claim; said Menard by deed, dated 29th July, 1801, in which this tract is conveyed to said Menard by Francis Turpin, styling himself the son of said Joseph; and John Edgar, by deed, dated 10th April, 1803, in which the same tract is conveyed by Michel, Francis, Joseph, J. Baptiste, Jerome, Philip, Ursal, Derouse, St. Pierre, and Joseph Francis, and Marie Thebault, styling themselves to be the children, and little children, and heirs of the late Marie Joseph Turpin, widow of St. Pierre Derouse, deceased, which Marie Joseph Turpin was (as is stated in said deed) niece and only heir of Joseph Turpin, late of Kaskaskia, deceased.

The question now arises, who was the legal heir of Joseph Turpin? the said Francis, or the said Marie Joseph Turpin?

To this point Edgar adduces the following testimony, to wit: that of Equin Deinville, (taken, by direction of this Board, before Moses Austin, Esq., of Louisiana,) stating that, four or five months after the death of the said Joseph Turpin, Madame Turpin went to the Ohio with a certain Lamarande; and, on their return to Kaskaskia, she proved with child, and, after some difficulties, they were married; that, after the marriage, Madame Lamarande had a son, whose birth must have been about sixteen months after the death of said Joseph Turpin. He adduces, also, the testimony of Marie Turgeon, taken before John Hay and Nicholas Jarrot, Esqrs. at Cahokia, stating that she never knew that Turpin Maran (supposed to mean Joseph Turpin) ever had but one daughter, (called Magdaline,) that married afterwards one Pierre Levigne; and after the death of said Turpin, the widow married one Lamarande, but does not know that they had any children. On the other hand, Pierre Menard adduces the testimony of Pierre Richard, an ancient inhabitant of the country, taken before this Board, stating that this deponent (being 64 years of age)

was well acquainted with a certain Joseph Turpin, who died at Kaskaskia, when he, this deponent, was about ten years of age; that the said Joseph was married to a woman whose name he does not now recollect, but who was, after his death, married to a man by the name of Lamarande; that the said widow had a son by the first husband a few months after his death, who was called Francis Turpin, also Lamarande, in consequence of his mother having married Lamarande; that this deponent was well acquainted with the family of the said Francis, who was always considered as the son of the said Joseph Turpin, deceased. The deponent cannot say how many months after the death of the said Turpin the birth of the said Francis took place, but that it was said that the mother of the said Francis was pregnant with him at the death of the said Joseph Turpin. He further adduces the testimony of St. Jeme Beauvais and Vital St. Jeme Beauvais, (whose characters for information, respectability, and integrity, are, as this Board suppose, well known to the Government,) stating that the said Joseph Turpin was uncle of their father; that it is perfectly within their knowledge that he had two children by Hypolite, his wife, one of them called Magdaline Turpin, and the other Francis Turpin, surnamed Lamarande; both of whom were, to their knowledge, born within the marriage of the said Joseph with the said Hypolite; and that they have always been regarded by the deponents as the legitimate children of the said Joseph and Hypolite: and lastly, that the estate of the said Joseph had been equally divided between them. It appears further, by the testimony of Joseph and Jerome Derouse St. Pierre, two of the apparent grantors in the deed to Edgar, that the said Marie Joseph Turpin was the daughter of Louis Turpin, the brother of the said Joseph, who had another brother, by the name of Francis, who died without issue, as did also the issue of the said Louis, excepting the mother of these deponents.

Remarks. It has been stated in the testimony of the above Marie Turgeon, that said Joseph Turpin had a daughter named Magdaline, who married a certain Lavigne; but this Board are not informed by either claimant whether she is dead or has issue.

It is remarkable in this case, that said Edgar relies for his title to a tract bounding on the one here claimed, on a conveyance from this very Francis Turpin, styling himself son of the said Joseph, through whom the said property came, to John R. Jones, from whom the said Edgar purchased, and that on this conveyance said title has been actually confirmed, (see his claim, 2105.) It is further most remarkable that the said Joseph and Jerome St. Pierre, two of the apparent grantors in the said Edgar's deed, have, on their oaths, utterly denied ever having executed such an instrument, or knowing any thing of such a transaction; and also, that John Hague, an apparent witness, has, on his oath, denied ever having signed his name to the said deed, or known any thing of such a transaction. It is also to be remarked, that the said deed has been acknowledged before Robert Reynolds, whose character as *forger and perjurer* will be known to the administration from our report. Under these singular circumstances, this Board do not hesitate to declare their opinion that the said John Edgar has no title to the tract here claimed, and do reject this claim accordingly.

No. 2094. JOHN EDGAR—Claims as assignee of Catharine Laviolette, four hundred acres, in virtue of the said Catharine's having been head of a family in the year 1783.

Witnesses.—Barbeau and Decochi state that she was head of a family at Prairie du Rocher, in 1783, and before and after that date.

This claim was transferred to the claimant by deed, dated 10th April, 1793.

[Affirmed, and reversed on recent testimony.]

It appears, on a review of this claim, December 26th, 1809, that this woman was not a widow in the year 1783, as is stated, but that she was a married woman, and died long before her husband, who lately died in St. Genevieve, in Louisiana. It appears, also, that the before recited deposition, by which this claim has been supported, is a *forged* one, since the said Barbeau and Decochi have testified that they neither signed their names to said deposition, nor attested to the facts therein stated; and since it appears, from a comparison of their names, actually written by themselves, in the presence of this Board, on the back of said deposition, with their names written at the foot of said deposition, that the latter cannot be their hand writing, but the name of said Barbeau was written by the said John Edgar, of course the Board reject this claim.

No. 2068. JOHN EDGAR—Claims four hundred acres, as assignee of John Cochran, in virtue of an improvement made by said Cochran on the hills east of Prairie du Rocher, and conveyed to this claimant, by deed dated May 10, 1793.

This claim is confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar.

[Reviewed on recent testimony.]

Although this claim has been confirmed by Governor St. Clair, as is above stated, yet this Board cannot forbear to express their entire conviction that the said confirmation has been obtained through fraudulent means; as, first, they are convinced by the testimony of Barbeau, Lecompte, Belcour, and Bond, who were intimately acquainted with this man, and this part of the country, that no such improvement was here made; and, secondly, they are satisfied that the deed in this case adduced, dated 10th May, 1793, signed John Cochran, and witnessed by Henry Allin and Joseph Belcour, and acknowledged June 10th, 1795, before William Morrison, is a fraudulent one; since the said Belcour solemnly denies ever having signed his name to said instrument, and since all the before recited witnesses declare, that in their opinion, the name of John Cochran, was not written by himself. Of course, it is the opinion of this Board that the aforesaid recited confirmation ought to be considered as a void one.

No. 2046. JOHN EDGAR—Claims four hundred acres of land, as assignee of Louis Pellette Lasonde, April 26, 1793, who claimed in virtue of an improvement, situated on the hills opposite Prairie du Rocher.

Witnesses.—Auguste Longlois deposes, that this improvement was made in 1786; that a cabin was built, and two or three acres of land cultivated till 1792. Jean Baptiste Montrieulle deposes, that this improvement was made in 1784 or 1785; that a cabin was built; that the land was cultivated in corn and wheat; and that this place is situated on the hills, four or five miles from Prairie du Rocher.

The foregoing testimony cannot be credited in opposition to general testimony, yet it appears to be the testimony of his old neighbors, Barbeau, Lecompte, Belcour, and Decochi, that the man did, about this period, cultivate about two arpents under the hills at the Little Pass; but as the deed in this case adduced, dated the 26th of April, 1793, signed Louis Pellette Lasonde, and witnessed by Joseph Belcour and Gabriel Decochi, conveying the above claim to John Edgar, is flatly contradicted by the above witnesses, both of whom solemnly declare that they never signed their names to said instrument; and, as it appears from their signatures in the body of their deposition, that they could not have done so, and as it is stated from their certain knowledge by Belcour, Decochi, Lecompte, and Barbeau, that said Pellette could not write his name; the Board are satisfied that said deed is a forgery; and they cannot but remark that it is in the hand writing of John Edgar. The Board do, therefore, believing the right of said Pellette to be a good one, affirm to the said Pellette this improvement claim at the Little Pass, where his said improvement by the before written evidence is proved to have been made.

No. 1997. JOHN EDGAR—Claims four hundred acres of land, as assignee of Jean Flander, October 14, 1793, who claimed in right of improvement; situate about seven miles from Prairie du Rocher, on the hills.

Witnesses.—Jean Baptiste Montrieulle deposes, that, in 1784, said Flander built a cabin, cleared and enclosed, and planted in corn, two or three acres at this place. Lasoblanier and Degagnie depose substantially to the same facts. [This claim is affirmed. Revised on recent testimony.]

The Board, in this case, can have no confidence in the testimony of Montrieulle, (see General Report.) Lasoblanier and Degagnie are utterly unknown to this Board; besides, this deposition appears to have been taken before Robert Reynolds, Esquire, whose character is noted in our records; above all, in this case, the deed is undoubtedly a forgery, being dated October 14, 1793, and written on paper made at Redstone mill, which was not erected for many years after this date, as appears from the paper marked L. S. & Co.; besides, it appears from the testimony of Gabriel Decochi and Joseph Belcour, the apparent witnesses to said deed, that their said names were not written by themselves. It further appears by the testimony of said Decochi and Jean Baptiste Barbeau, that the name of said Flander was not written by himself. It further appears by the testimony of Barbeau, Decochi, Belcour, Pierre Le-

compte, and Shadrach Bond, Senior, who were well acquainted with this part of the country, and most of them with the man himself, that this man had no improvement whatever, and that none had been made on the spot here described by any other person. [Rejected.]

No. 8. ROBERT REYNOLDS—Claims as assignee of John Harris, by deed dated November 2d, 1802, four hundred acres of land, in virtue of improvement made by said Harris, in the American bottom, near the mouth, and on the southwest side of Mile creek, in the county of Randolph.

Witnesses.—John Cook, Daniel Thorn, Clement Drury, Joseph Pagé.

Proof.—That about the year 1786, said Harris cultivated a farm of about ten or twelve acres at this place, and resided in the country until 1803; Pagé states that in 1780 or '81, Harris cultivated about two acres. The deeds appearing regular, and the cultivation of the land particularly proved by Cook and Pagé, the Board affirm this claim. [Revised on recent testimony and rejected.]

John Cook's deposition was taken at St. Charles, (see General Report.) The Board have no confidence in the deposition of Thorn; Drury's deposition is proved to be a forgery; the deposition of Pagé cannot be credited in opposition to that of Clement Drury and Larkin Rutherford, taken before the Board July 30, 1807, who depose that they lived within about a mile of this place, about 1782 and '3, and knew of no such improvement; and that Harris lived at St. Phillips a few months only. [Rejected.]

No. 10. ROBERT REYNOLDS—Claims, as assignee of Drusilla Turcotte, administratrix of the estate of Joseph Turcotte, deceased, four hundred acres, in virtue of an improvement made by said Turcotte, by deed dated 10th June, 1803, situated on the east side of the Mississippi, below the mouth of the river Marie, in the county of Randolph.

Witnesses.—James Kincade and Daniel Thorn.

Proof.—That the said Turcotte occupied this place, (being about two miles below the mouth of Cape Cinque, Homme's creek) from 1784 to 1794, principally for making sugar; that he built a cabin, cleared about two acres of land, and planted about half an acre in corn, &c. Pagé states that he began this improvement in 1790 or 1791, and occupied it as a sugar camp.

The apparent grantor in this case, Drusilla Turcotte, came forward, and utterly denied ever having executed the above recited conveyance (now on file,) and said that the deceased, her husband, never intended to set up any such claim. The Board having, in consequence, summoned James Cooper, one of the subscribing witnesses to said conveyance, he appeared, and on oath utterly denied having ever subscribed his name as a witness to said conveyance, or having any knowledge of such an instrument. Pierre Menard, one of the justices of the Court of Common Pleas, for the county of Randolph, before whom the execution of said conveyance appeared to be proved by the evidence of a certain Coneyxon, apparently a subscribing witness to the same, appeared, and on oath stated that he had never taken the evidence of the said Coneyxon, relative to the execution of the said instrument; and that his name subscribed to a certificate on the back of the said instrument, stating that such evidence had been taken before him, was not written by him; and that he never knew of any such transaction.

The Board do therefore reject this claim.

No. 38. ROBERT REYNOLDS, (improvement,) assignee of Antoine Provost, by deed, dated the 20th of February, 1803—Four hundred acres in virtue of improvement by said Provost made; situated on the river Doza, a few miles east of the Kaskaskia river.

Witness.—Daniel Thorn.

Proof.—That, in 1785, said Provost had an improvement at the forks of Doza river; had a cabin, and three or four acres of land under cultivation, on which he lived eight or nine years; and then moved to Kaskaskia, where he now lives, January 16, 1805.

Remarks.—Antoine Provost, (alias Provo,) the only person of that name known in Kaskaskia, appeared before the Board, and in the presence of said Reynolds declared, that he never had an improvement right, and that he never did execute the above deed. Reynolds acknowledged that the said Provo was not the grantor in the above recited deed, but a person of this name whom he would bring forward at a proper time, or abandon his claim; and having failed to do this, and there ap-

pearing on the very face of the said deed evident marks of fraud, the signature of James Wood, Samuel McCough, as well as the signature of N. Hull, before whom Samuel McCough is said to have proved the execution of said deed, are, in the opinion of the Board, in the hand-writing of Robert Reynolds.

The Board reject this claim.

No. 1361. RICHARD LORD—Claims four hundred acres, as assignee of James Murry, in virtue of improvement and cultivation made, on the north side of Muddy creek, and below the forks thereof, prior to the year 1783, adjoining lands of said Lord.

No. 1362. Richard Lord—Claims four hundred acres of land, as assignee of James Murry, in virtue of his having been head of a family in the Illinois, in the year 1783.

The commissioners find a deed signed by James Murry, witnessed by Peter Foster and William Dunn, acknowledged before Samuel Gibson, Esq., dated November 10th, 1794, conveying these two claims, No. 1361 and 1362, and in the hand-writing of Richard Lord; they find also the deposition of John Chambers, taken November 10th, 1798, before said Gibson, stating that in the year 1782, he, the said deponent, knew the said Murry to make an improvement on Muddy creek, below the forks, when he raised corn several years, built a cabin, where he lived with his family; had about fifteen acres cleared and fenced, and from which he was obliged to move on account of the Indians. But as the said deed, besides having other suspicious appearances on its face, is, although dated in 1794, written on paper made at Redstone Mill; which date was previous to the erection of said mill, and the deposition as well as deed is in the hand-writing of Lord.

John Cook and Thomas Comstock have deposed in support of these two claims, of whom see general report.

The Board do therefore reject these two claims, Nos. 1361 and 1362.

No. 2392. ROBERT MORRISON and THOMAS HARMON—Claim four hundred acres, the improvement right of the said Harmon, situate on the east side of the Mississippi, adjoining the improvement of Abraham Harmon, about thirty miles above the mouth of the Ohio.

Proof.—The deposition of Joseph Pagé (on file) states, that he knew Thomas Harmon, who had a cabin about ten leagues above the mouth of the Ohio, on the east side of the Mississippi, adjoining the improvement of Abraham Harmon, and in 1784 had two or three acres of land cleared and fenced, and was cultivating corn, and was head of a family in 1783 and 1788. The deposition of Simon Toiton (on file) states the same facts substantially; but only says he was head of a family in 1788.

No. 2393. ROBERT MORRISON and THOMAS HARMON—Claim four hundred acres, the donation of said Harmon as having been head of a family in the Illinois in 1783.

Remarks.—This and the preceding claim, No. 2392, are conveyed to Robert Morrison by said Thomas, as it appears by a deed dated the 20th day of October, 1805. But as this Board can have no confidence in the foregoing testimony adduced in support of these claims, and as the said deed is undoubtedly a forgery, in the opinion of the Board.

The names of Thomas Harmon (the grantor) in this case, and of Isaac Harmon, a subscribing witness, being in the same hand-writing, and as the deed is also acknowledged before Robert Reynolds, these two claims are rejected.

No. 2491. JOHN ROBERTS and WILLIAM MORRISON—Claim four hundred acres of land, by virtue of an improvement made in the year 1786, situate about three miles above the mouth of Plumb creek.

Proof.—The depositions of Johnston Amberson and Daniel Thorn (on file) state that, in the year 1786, they knew said Roberts to build a cabin, clear and cultivate about two acres of land, about three miles above the mouth of Plumb creek, on which he lived with his family one or two years; and that he lived with his family in the country four or five years afterwards.

The deposition of Joseph Pagé agrees with the above substantially, except this, that he knew the said Roberts to clear and fence for cultivation, but does not know positively that he raised any crop.

[Rejected for reasons as stated under the following claim, No. 2492.]

No. 2192. JOHN ROBERTS, by WILLIAM MORRISON—Four hundred acres of land, the donation right of said

Roberts, as having been head of a family in the Illinois in 1783. This claim is supported by depositions stated under No. 2491.

Remarks.—It is to be noticed in this case, that the deed conveying these two claims to Joseph Morrison, dated 14th June, 1705, signed "John Roberts," is in the hand-writing of Robert Morrison; and this Board truly believe it to be entirely a forgery. The names of William Dunn and James Blackburn are apparently written by the same person, as well as that of the grantor, John Roberts; and this Board having no confidence in the testimony adduced in support of these two claims, they do therefore reject these two claims.

No. 1656. WILLIAM SICKLAG by WILLIAM WHITESIDE—Claims four hundred acres of land by virtue of an improvement made by him on the waters of Kaskaskia, near the mouth of Silver creek, in the year 1779; who occupied the same until driven off by the Indians in 1780.

Proof.—John Lacey and Nicholas Revelle state, in the year 1784, said Sicklag built a cabin, fenced and cultivated in corn about one acre and a half of land, at the edge of the low grounds at the foot of the hills, at the gap made by Cahokia creek, at the third hollow below the gap, and by a run of water, where he lived with his family; and that he remained in the country until 1793, '4, or '5. The deposition of Jean B. Montreulle is to the same effect, except that his residence is said to have continued only until 1789; and that he cultivated two or three acres. Solomon Thorn deposes to the same effect.

Thomas Comstock deposes that Sicklag, in 1783, or '4, built a cabin, cleared a quarter of an acre on Wood river, not Cahokia creek, and from thence went to Kentucky. The witnesses in this case contradict each other. Allary and Pellette state there was no improvement in that quarter so early. [Rejected.]

No. 1657. JAMES MORRIS, by WILLIAM WHITESIDE—Claims four hundred acres of land, by virtue of an improvement by him made in the year 1779, on the waters of Kaskaskia creek, near the mouth of Silver creek; and occupied until driven off by the Indians in 1780.

Proof.—Solomon Thorn states, that, in the year 1789, he was at the improvement of said Morris, being at the foot of the bluff of hills about a quarter of a mile from the coal banks in St. Clair county, where he was living with his family in a cabin, and had in cultivation about two acres of land in corn: this deponent was informed by Morris that he had lived there about two years. Jean B. Montreulle states, that, in 1784, said Morris built a cabin, and cultivated about three acres in corn, where he lived two or three years, and was then driven off by the Indians; that he remained in the country with his family until 1788, or '9.

Shadrach Bond, Senior, deposes, that said Morris came to the country in 1793, and that he was beginning to raise a crop in Cahokia common field, in which year he left the country, and has not since returned to it; and, lastly, that said James Morris, as this deponent believes, never made an improvement at this place in this notice mentioned.

The Board have no confidence in the testimony of Thorn or Montreulle. Nicholas Revelle and John Lacey substantially prove the same facts as Solomon Thorn and J. B. Montreulle. But as the Board have no confidence in the depositions of Thorn and Lacey, and those of Revelle and Montreulle are perjuries, they reject this claim.

No. 887. WILLIAM KELLY—Claims four hundred acres of land, in virtue of an improvement made by him, situate at the bluff near Cape Cinque Homme, a few miles below lands of Colonel John Edgar.

Proof.—The depositions of Samuel Henly and Thomas Comstock, adduced in support of these claims, are perjuries (see General Report.) The depositions of Jean B. Barbeau and Simon Toiton, adduced also in support of this claim, are declared by themselves on oath to be false. The deposition of Michael Antya, apparently taken before Jean B. Barbeau, Esquire, must be false; since it is dated in 1782, and mentions Kelly having been here three or four years in the United States' service, which he could not have been for several years after this period; besides, said Barbeau was not a magistrate at this time. The deposition of a certain John McLain was taken before Robert Reynolds, and disagrees with the former depositions, particularly that of Antya. The deposition of Johnston Amberson disagrees likewise with that of Antya, and is worthy of no credit. [Rejected.]

No. 2624. WILLIAM BIGGS.—Four hundred acres of land, the improvement of said Biggs, about fifteen miles above the village of Kaskaskia, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, confirmed by Governor St. Clair, and an order of survey has issued, which will appear in the Secretary's office on record. The order of survey lost. The certificate of said confirmation daily expected; improved in the year 1781, by this claimant. The above are the words of said Biggs's notice.

No. 230. WILLIAM BIGGS, assignee of STEPHEN JOHN FRANCIS—Claims four hundred acres of land, in virtue of an improvement made by said Francis in 1781, situate on the east side of Kaskaskia river, opposite the mouth of Horse creek.

The board find that this right was conveyed by said Francis to this claimant 3d of January, 1797; and by Governor St. Clair confirmed to this claimant.

[The two preceding claims, No. 2624 and 230, revised.]

In the decision formerly made by the Board, it was considered that the two entries above referred to in the Governor's record, under No. 230, related only to the claim No. 230. As, by the first, the claim appeared not to have been finally decided on, and as second entry was not accompanied by any mark of approbation or rejection, it was considered that the Governor had revised the claim, and become satisfied of its validity, and thought it unnecessary to do more than make a simple entry of it in this list of confirmed claims.

The Board now find that these two entries respect different claims; the first relating to William Biggs's own improvement, No. 2624, and the latter to that of Francis, No. 230; and as, in the first case, the Governor seems not to have been fully satisfied of the validity of the claim, and in the latter has added no mark of approbation to his said entry, so the Board cannot consider the claim as having been confirmed by him in either case, to wit, the claims 2624 and 230; and as it appears by the testimony of Henry Levins, recently exhibited, that no improvement was in fact made, either by Biggs on the tract claimed under No. 2624, or by Francis on the tract claimed under No. 230, the deponent having viewed the ground in person, and it having been acknowledged to him by Biggs that no cultivation had been ever made, the Board do therefore reject these two claims, Nos. 2624 and 230.

No. 2017. JOHN EDGAR—Claims four hundred acres of land, as assignee of James Shaw, September 20, 1798, who claimed in right of improvement made, in the county of St. Clair, near Bellefontain; bounded on one side by lands of the widow Moore, and on the other side by lands supposed to be vacant.

Witnesses.—Joseph Pagé deposes, that said Shaw made an improvement in the year 1782, on the hills near Bellefontain, and to the east thereof, about one mile and three quarters, that he built a cabin, cleared and fenced two or three acres of land, and planted the same in corn, and was head of a family in the year 1783; and after that date John Cook deposes, that, in the year 1786, said Shaw was living on this improvement with his family, where he had about six acres under cultivation in corn; and that he resided on it till about the year 1789, or '90. Thomas Comstock (not the spurious one) deposes, that he knew James Shaw in Cumberland; but does not recollect of ever having known a man of this name in the Illinois. The testimony of Pagé and Cook, in support of this claim, the Board think perjured. The claimant in this case adduces a deed, dated September 20, 1798, conveying the above claim to John Edgar, signed James Shaw, witnessed by John Grosvenor and William Morrison, and acknowledged before said Morrison, then an acting magistrate; but it appears from the deposition of William Shaw, the brother of said James, that the said James was not in the Illinois country at the date of said deed, (which was executed in Kaskaskia,) nor at any other time since the year 1780; and the said Grosvenor, who appears on the face of the deed to have been one of the subscribing witnesses to said deed, has declared on his oath, that he does not believe his name in said deed to have been written by himself; and that he has no recollection of such a transaction. And it appears further, by the testimony of Nathaniel Pagé that David Shaw, a son of said James, has recently acknowledged to this deponent, that at or about the time of execution of said deed, he came into the country, with a power of attorney from said James to manage his land claims, and did indeed sign a deed to John Edgar, but was unacquainted with the nature of the instrument; and suspected he had been

imposed on, being then very young; further adding, that the said James, his father, left this country in the year 1779, or '80, and never returned to it afterwards.

On this singular transaction the Board cannot but remark, that, in their opinion, the said David Shaw, instead of affixing his father's name to said deed, had intended to have subscribed it with his own, as attorney in fact. They believe this, as the name of the said David has been written and erased, and the name of the said James put in its place.

Has the said David (being at the date of said deed very young) been persuaded to take this improper step if so, by whom? and for what purpose?

The Board cannot but further remark, that William Morrison, Esquire, who was a witness to this transaction, has, as a magistrate, in the same day, certified, on his official oath, that (not said David, then a boy, but) James Shaw acknowledged this instrument to be his act and deed, conveying a right, which, if it existed at all, must have commenced before the said David was born. [Rejected.]

No. 751. JESSE and ABIJAH HUNT (bought of John Edgar)—Claim six hundred acres of land, as assignees of John Edgar, assignee of Jean Baptiste Aumier, Antoine Cotino, heir of Joseph Terrien, Charles Laform, Joseph Danie, Joseph Chevalier, Gabriel Obishon, militia-men in the Illinois country.

The claim of Joseph Terrien has been previously conveyed by John Edgar to William McRoberts, (see No. 566;) it is therefore here rejected by the Board. The other five claims have been confirmed by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. [Revised.]

The deed in this case to Edgar, of Terrien's militia right, is in the hand-writing of said Edgar, and apparently executed by Antoine Cotino, who undertakes to sell the right of Terrien, who was his father-in-law. The said Cotino has come before this Board, and solemnly sworn that he never executed the said conveyance. Joseph Belcour, who appears to have been one of the subscribing witnesses, and who is the only man of that name known to this Board in this country, has also solemnly deposed, in this office, that he never was a witness to said instrument, and that the name affixed thereto is not his hand-writing. It further appears, that the deed, though dated in 1792, was written on paper made at the mill of Johnston, Smith, and Craig, of Kentucky, as will appear by the paper mark, although this mill, as the Board are informed, was not then erected. Above all, it appears by a copy of the parish record of Prairie du Rocher, certified by D'Olivier, priest of said parish, that Terrien did not die until the 17th of April, 1792, nearly three months after the date of the said deed to said Edgar, which was dated the 6th of January, in the same year; of course Cotino could not, at this time, have been the heir of Terrien, he being then living. It is further worthy of remark, that this deed was acknowledged before William Morrison, Esq. on the 5th day of April, 1799, although it appears to the Board that both said Edgar and Morrison must have known that Terrien was not deceased at the execution of said deed; they both having lived many years within twelve or fifteen miles of him; and being also, as the Board have reason to believe, well acquainted with him.*

This claim must, therefore, be rejected on the ground of fraud.

The commissioners cannot, in justice to the present claimants, but remark, that their characters cannot possibly be implicated in this transaction, since they could not know whether the deed under which Edgar held this claim of Terrien was a good or a bad one.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
November 21, 1809.

The undersigned, agent of the United States, represents to this Board, that the claims of Samuel Stephenson, exhibited and claimed by Robert Morrison, No. 2410, improvement, and also No. 2411, the donation of said Samuel, are unfounded and fraudulent; and for this he refers the Board to the testimony of Pagé and Toiton, adduced in this case, as well as the face of the deed, conveying these claims to the said Robert Morrison. The agent has no hesitation in stating, that, from his long acquaintance with the hand of the said Robert Morrison, he is well assured, that not only the signature of the grantor, of William Dunn and of John Sides, witnesses, but also the signature of Robert Reynolds,

* Edgar has lived in the country since 1784, and Morrison since 1790; both traders at Kaskaskia, and acquainted with almost every man in the country.

before whom the acknowledgment of the said deed was taken, (as it seems by the deed,) is in the hand-writing of the said Robert Morrison, and therefore is a forgery.

From the very face of the papers, the agent has no doubt that these claims ought to be rejected by the Board.

R. ROBINSON, *A. U. S.*

The Honorable COMMISSIONERS, *Kaskaskia.*

No. 2410. SAMUEL STEPHENSON, by ROBERT MORRISON.—Four hundred acres of land, in right of cultivation and improvement, made in the Illinois country, on Silver creek, about fifteen miles from its mouth, on the west side.

No. 2411.—Also, four hundred acres of land. the donation right of said Stephenson, as head of a family in 1783.

Proof.—The deposition of Joseph Pagé (on file) states, that the claimant had an improvement on Silver creek, on the northwest side, and about fourteen or fifteen miles from its mouth, in the year 1783; had a small cabin thereon, two or three acres of land cleared and fenced, and was planting corn; and also, that he was head of a family in 1783 and '88. The deposition of Simon Toiton is to the same effect, with this addition, that the claimant lived on this improvement in the years 1784 and '85; and was with his family in the Illinois in the year 1789 or '90.

Remarks.—The Board have no confidence in this testimony in support of these two claims; these two claims are therefore rejected.

[NOTE.—A deed in this case has been adduced, apparently executed by Samuel Stephenson, conveying the two preceding claims to Joseph Morrison, a brother of said Robert, which is in the hand-writing of said Robert Morrison; and the Board believe that every signature in said deed is in the same hand-writing, to wit, of Robert Morrison, as well as the signature of Robert Reynolds, before whom this appears to have been acknowledged. The Board are satisfied the whole of this transaction is a palpable forgery.]

The above is a true copy from the record.

Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

Lest further proof should be thought necessary, than the testimony of so respectable a character as Haydon Wells, as well as that of Henry Cook and J. Doyley, to disprove the testimony of said Pagé and Cook, we observe that we have on our files a letter from William Shaw, the brother of James Shaw, who lived in the Illinois country with said James, and left it with him, dated 1809, enclosing said Wells's deposition, and acknowledging that his said brother left the country in 1779, and that he has not returned. This proof is the more striking, as the said William had purchased the improvement and donation claims of said James; was anxious to have them affirmed by the commissioners; and, in said letter, pleads that the meritorious services of his brother in the frontier wars ought to induce the commissioners to affirm his claims, although he had left the country in 1779.

Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

Of the testimony of Auguste Longlois, Randolph county.

Be it remembered, that, on the 6th day of February, 1798, personally came before the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Auguste Longlois, who made oath, according to law, that he well knew James Reynolds, in and about the year 1784, to settle, cultivate, and improve a tract of land situated on the Kaskaskia creek, which he claimed by virtue of a concession from Mr. Dumont Bruin, commandant; and that he built a cabin, made fields, and planted corn and other grain, therein, and further, that he was obliged to abandon the said land, on account of the depredations of the Indians.

AUGUSTIN LONGLOIS.

Sworn before me, this day and year before written,

WILLIAM MORRISON.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

In opposition to the above testimony J. Bte. St. Jeme Beauvais, an ancient and respectable inhabitant of this country, states on oath, that he was, at this period, perfectly acquainted in this tract of country, and every part of the same, and that there was absolutely no improvement made here by any one, nor higher up the Kaskaskia, near its bank, than that of James Wyley's, at a large spring; this deponent further adds, that Auguste

Longlois (the above deponent) was, in this year 1784, a small boy of not more than eight years of age.

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

Of the testimony of John Harris.

INDIANA TERRITORY, *Randolph county:*

Be it remembered, that, on the 20th of February, 1803, personally appeared John Harris, before me, Robert Reynolds, Esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and a Justice of the Peace; who, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did depose, and say, that he knew George Snow settle, and improve, and cultivate a tract of four hundred acres of land situated on Horse creek, near Prairie Du Rocher, cleared and fenced about two acres, and built a cabin thereon, and lived on and cultivated the same place until the year 1789; at which time he was obliged to abandon it, and come to the village, on account of the depredations of the Indians; and here resided for several years after.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this day and date above written.

ROBERT REYNOLDS.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

In opposition to the foregoing testimony, it appears certain, by the testimony of Louis Seguin, that no such improvement could have been here made. This man is an ancient and respectable inhabitant of the country; his testimony was taken before this Board, and is as follows:

Question by the agent of the United States. Was there any improvement and cultivation made on Horse creek before March, 1791, or in its neighborhood? and have you been in this part of the country?

Answer. At this place there was formerly a great number of wild horses, which we used to go and take; had there been any cultivation here, I must have known it, or heard of it; and I do not believe there was any cultivation made here before the establishment made by Mr. Henry Levings; and I have well known this country for more than thirty years.

LOUIS SEGUIN, his + mark.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

Of the testimony of Daniel Thorn and Johnston Amberson.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY, *Indiana Territory:*

Personally came before me, William Biggs, authorized by the commissioners to take proofs of land claims in said county, Johnston Amberson and Daniel Thorn, who, being duly sworn, depose and say, that they knew Solomon Thorn to make an improvement on the bank of the Illinois river, about three or four miles above the Pesaw; and that the said Thorn built a cabin, and cleared about two or three acres of ground, and planted the same in corn, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six. These deponents further state, that the said Thorn was head of a family in the same year, 1786.

JOHNSTON AMBERSON, his x mark.

DANIEL THORN, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of June, 1805.

WILLIAM BIGGS. [L. S.]

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

In opposition to the above testimony, personally appeared before the Board, Joseph Poupard and Baptiste Alary, ancient inhabitants, and well acquainted with this part of the country, who, on their oaths, declare that they do not believe that there ever was an improvement made at or near this place, during the above-mentioned period.

William Biggs, Esq., also on his oath, declares that, in the year 1788, he was acquainted with said Thorn at Vincennes, and that he was then but a lad.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

Of the testimony of Jean Baptiste Montrieulle.

The said Jean Baptiste Montrieulle, on oath, says he also knew William Ziglag in the same year, 1784; made an improvement about twenty miles above Cahokia, near the Hills, or Bluffs; where he had two or three acres of land in corn, fenced in, and a log cabin thereon; where he was with his family some years, and was obliged to leave the same on account of the Indians being troublesome; and was with his family in the Illinois until some time in 1788 or 1789.

JEAN B. MONTRIEULLE, his x mark.

Taken and subscribed before me, November 19, 1806.

WILLIAM ARUNDAL.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

In opposition to the foregoing testimony, personally appeared B. Alary, Louis Pellette, and Shadrach Bond, Esq. ancient and respectable inhabitants of the country, and well acquainted with this part of it, and on their oaths declared, that they never knew of any such improvement; that it could not have been made without their knowledge.

Bond adds, that said Ziglag was one of Clark's soldiers; that he left the country, as he believes, soon after he was disbanded, in the year 1780; and that no improvements were made at the time mentioned in the above deposition in the neighborhood.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

Of the testimony of Johnston Amberson.

This man's testimony is to be found under the entry of the testimony of Daniel Thorn.

Of the testimony of John McMutrey.

Who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he knew Solomon Thorn in 1786 make a settlement east of the Mississippi river, about four miles above the Pesaw, when and where said Thorn built a small house and smith's shop; cleared and cultivated about four acres in corn; and that said Thorn yet lives in the Illinois country.

JOHN McMUTREY, his x mark.

Sworn before me, St Louis, November 23, 1805.

J. RANKIN.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

In opposition to the above testimony, see the report under the testimony of Daniel Thorn.

This Board cannot but further remark, that they are well acquainted with said Solomon; that he cannot be older, in their opinion, than thirty-five or thirty-six; and that it is well known in this country that, about the aforesaid year of 1786, he was an apprentice boy to Colonel Small, at Vincennes.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINLEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

Of the testimony of Nicholas Revelle and Simon Toiton.

Personally appeared before me, duly authorized by the Board of Commissioners at Kaskaskia to take depositions in the district of St. Charles, Nicholas Revelle, who, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he knew John Jack in Illinois country in the year 1784; at that time he dwelt on an improvement made by him on the east side of the Kaskaskia creek, about twenty miles from the village, where he had a cabin built, and about five acres of land planted in corn; that he dwelt with his family on said improvement until the year 1788 or 1789.

Sworn before me, September 23, 1806,

R. SPENCER:

A true copy: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
February 27, 1806.

The depositions of Simon Toiton, taken before the Board of Commissioners, &c.

This deponent on oath saith, that he well knew John Jack in the year 1786, and about that time, and that he saw him living on a small improvement on the little river of Tamarois, on the west side of the river Kaskaskia, where he had a small cabin built, and two or three acres of land planted in corn; and that he lived thereon with his family until about the year 1788 or 1789; and to the best of this deponent's recollection, he went down the Mississippi.

Question. Do you know that said Jack was head of a family in this country in 1789?

Answer. Yes.

SIMON TOITON.

A true copy. Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

In opposition to the above and within testimony, appeared before the Board, William Chaffin, William Biggs, Clement Drury, and Larken Rutherford, and on their oaths declared, that they knew John Jack from about the year 1787 or 1788, in this country, till about 1793 or 1794; that they knew he had no family during this time; that he lived several years with said Chaffin, and that they never heard him pretend to have had an improvement.

The above is a true copy of the testimony on file.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

Of the testimony of Solomon Thorn.

Solomon Thorn, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he knew John Powell in the year 1786 or '7, who

was settled on a piece of land northwest of the river Kaskaskias, about four miles above the mouth of Silver creek, where the meadow puts into the river, and lived thereon two seasons; that he built a cabin, and cleared and cultivated at least three acres in one of the said years. This deponent further saith, that said John Powell was driven off by the Indians to Kaskaskia, and that he did militia duty, and was the head of a family.

SOLOMON THORN.

Sworn before me, at St. Louis, 23d November, 1805.

J. RANKIN.

A true copy. Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

In opposition to the above testimony, appeared before the Board, Larkin Rutherford, Wm. Biggs, John B. Barbeau, and J. B. Alary, and on their oaths declared, that they had been frequently at this place, and that they do not believe that any such improvement was ever made at this place.

NOTE. These deponents are ancient citizens of the country, and were intimately acquainted with this part of the country.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, June 23, 1807.

Then personally appeared Ashur Bagley, of St. Clair county, and on his oath declared, that, about the year 1784 or '5, he assisted a certain Stephen Ray to make an improvement at a place at the foot of the bluff bounding the Mississippi bottom, about half a mile below the Canteen creek, consisting of a small cabin, and two or three acres of land fenced and partly planted in corn, where said Ray lived, to this deponent's knowledge, upwards of two years, (to wit, during all the time the deponent staid in the country,) and that, during this time, his family were living with him; he further saith not.

He further saith, that, about the year 1784 or '5, he knew a certain William McNaily to have been living with his family on an improvement by him made, at a place near a small prairie, between Indian and Cahokia creeks, about a mile east from the Mississippi bottom, consisting of a small cabin, and about two or three acres of land fenced, (as appeared by the corn-stalks remaining when the deponent saw it in autumn,) which had been planted where he lived during the time this deponent resided in the country, being about two and a half years; he further says not.

He further declared, that, about the year 1784 or '5 he knew a certain John Searcy to be living with his family on the eastern side of the Mississippi bottom, about two miles below the Canteen creek, where he had built a cabin, and had a field of thirty or forty acres cultivated in corn and tobacco; and that this deponent left him living in the country two and a half years afterwards; and further says not.

ASHUR BAGLEY, his + mark.

Sworn to before the commissioners.

A true copy. Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, December 29, 1809.

Then personally appeared before the Board, Nancy Luneford, who on oath answereth as follows, to wit:

Question by the agent of the United States. What age are you, and how long have you lived in the Illinois country?

Answer. I shall be thirty-seven years of age in the month of April next, and I believe it was sometime in June, (I am induced to think about the fifth day, 1788, that I came with my father to Kaskaskia. I lived nearly four years in Kaskaskia after the arrival of my father.

Question. Are you acquainted with Ashur Bagley, and, if so, state what time he came to the Illinois?

Answer. The first time I saw this man was some time in the month of April, 1798; I was informed by the said Bagley that he had just arrived in the country with a certain James Tait, merchant.

At the same time also, personally appeared Samuel Judy, and on oath declared, that, about eleven years ago, namely, in the year 1798, he was well acquainted with the said Bagley, and then understood that he had just come into the country with the aforesaid Tait; and that this deponent never knew nor heard of the said Bagley having been in the country previous to that time; the deponents further say not.

NANCY LUNEFORD, her x mark.
SAMUEL JUDY.

A true copy. Attest:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 29, 1809.

This day personally appeared Henry Cook, and declared on oath, before the Board, that this deponent's father, John Cook, (at present living a small distance above the village of St. Charles, in Upper Louisiana, came first into the Illinois country in the year 1787, on Easter Monday, from Cumberland, near Nashville, to wit, Eaton's station.

At the same time personally appeared John Doyle, and on his oath declared, that he first knew John Cook in the Illinois, in the year 1787, and is confident that said Cook came into the country for the first time in said year; and both state that he was a head of family at that time; and further these deponents say not.

HENRY COOK.
JOHN DOYLE.

A true copy. Attest:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Davidson County, ss:

This day personally appeared before us Heydon Wells, and made oath that James Shaw was a hatter in the town of Kaskaskia, with his family, in the year 1779, and was issuing commissary for the United States' troops; and that he and his family left that country in November of the above year, and came to Cumberland with me.

Sworn to before us this 17th day of November, 1809.

HEYDON WELLS.
JAMES MULHERRIN,
WM. BARROW,

Acting Justices of the Peace in and for the aforesaid county.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Davidson County, ss:

I, Andrew Ewing, clerk of the said county court, do hereby certify to whom it may concern, that William Barrow, whose signature is marked to the above, now is, and was at the time of his marking the same, one of the acting justices of the peace in and for the county of Davidson, and of the county court, duly commissioned and qualified; and that, as such, full faith and credit is and ought to be given to his official acts in courts of justice and without. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the said county court.

ANDREW EWING.

NOVEMBER 17, 1809.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Davidson County, ss:

I, Benjamin J. Bradford, presiding justice of Davidson County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, do hereby certify, that Andrew Ewing, whose name is within signed, is clerk of said court, and that due faith and credit ought to be attached to all his official acts.

Given under my hadd and seal, this 17th November, 1809.

B. J. BRADFORD.

A true copy. Attest:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, July 9, 1806.

The deposition of Joseph Page, taken, &c. This deponent on oath saith, he knew James Shaw to make an improvement in the Illinois in 1782, situate on the hills near the Bellefontain, and to the east thereof, about one mile and three-quarters; that he built a cabin, and cleared two or three acres of land, and planted the same in corn; and that he was head of a family in 1783, and after that date.

JOS. PAGE.

A true copy. Attest:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

LOUISIANA TERRITORY, District of St. Charles:

Personally appeared before the subscriber, appointed by the Board of Commissioners at Kaskaskia to take depositions in the district of St. Charles, John Cook, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that he was well acquainted with James Shaw, in the Illinois country, in the year 1786; and at that time he dwelt on his improvement, situated on the hills near Bellefontain, where he had a cabin built, and about six acres of land under cultivation, and planted in corn; and that he dwelt with his family on this improvement which he made, within the year 1789 or '90, to the best of the deponent's recollection; he then went into Tennessee country. And further this deponent saith not.

Sworn before me, 27th August, 1806.

R. SPENCER.

Attest:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
July 29, 1807.

Then personally appeared John Kidd, of the county of Randolph, Indiana territory, and on his oath declared and acknowledged, that he purchased from a certain John Harris the improvement and donation claims of a certain James Harris, which claim he, the said Kidd, entered with the Register of the United States at Kaskaskia; that this deponent made a contract and agreement with Robert Reynolds, Esquire; that, in consideration of said Reynolds drawing for this deponent the necessary writings, he, the said Reynolds, should be entitled to the one-half of whatever lands should be granted on said claims by the commissioners sitting at Kaskaskia aforesaid.

That some time in the month of April, in the year 1806, he was told by said Reynolds that there was necessity for additional proof in support of these claims, and was requested by said Reynolds to appear before Robert Spencer, Esq., of the district of St. Charles, and give in his, said Kidd's, testimony on oath, in the name of another person, to wit, of Samuel Henly.

That, in consequence of said request, he did in fact appear with said Reynolds before said Spencer, and testify in support of the said claims, in the assumed name of said Samuel Henly; and affixed the mark of said Samuel Henly at the foot of the depositions by said Spencer taken.

This deponent further adds, that said Reynolds was, in addition to drawing the aforesaid writings, to procure or be at the expense of procuring the necessary testimony.

And this deponent further saith, that he, at the time above mentioned, did also testify, at the request of said Reynolds, before said Spencer, in support of a number of land claims now pending before the said Board of Commissioners, in the assumed name of said Samuel Henly, and affix to the said depositions by said Spencer thus taken the said mark of said Henly; but what these claims were this deponent does not now recollect, nor what number of depositions he gave in, in the name of said Henly; but thinks about eight or nine.

And this deponent further saith not.

JOHN KIDD.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
August 5, 1807.

Then personally appeared before the Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia, Robert Spencer, Esq. of the district of St. Charles, in Upper Louisiana, who, after being sworn, deposeth and answereth, to wit:

Question by the Board. What is the description of a person who appeared before you, and gave depositions in the name of Thomas Comstock?

Answer by deponent, (the real Thomas Comstock being present.) I believe it was not this man who is now present, and who calls himself Thomas Comstock; the man who came before me was taller, darker complexioned, and I think without grey hairs, and of about forty or forty-five years old. And that man came before me to give testimony either with Robert Reynolds or William Kelly. I think the former.

Question. Do you know John Hildebrand?

Answer. I have never seen him to know him except when he came before me to give depositions.

Question. What is the description of this person?

Answer. He appeared to me to be a tall well-set man, and not above forty years of age; and he came, I believe, with William Kelly before me, and stated that he lived on the Marameg.

[NOTE.—John Hildebrand, who was not then present, is upwards of seventy years old.]

Question. Do you know Samuel Henly?

Answer. I never saw him except when he appeared before me to give depositions.

Question. What is the description of this person?

Answer. He is a low squat man, of dark complexion, and appeared to be a man of about forty years of age; and I think he appeared twice before me to give testimony, and he also came with Kelly or Reynolds.

Question. Do you know this man? (pointing to John Kidd, present,) and is this the man who assumed the name of Samuel Henly before you?

Answer. Yes.

Question. How often has this man (Kidd) appeared before you in the name of Samuel Henly to give depositions?

Answer. Twice, if not oftener.

Question. With whom has this man (Kidd) come when he was before you to testify?

Answer. It must have been with Kelly or Reynolds, one of the two, or both.

Question. Where did said Henly state to you he lived?

Answer. In the point between the Mississippi and Missouri, and about twenty miles from my dwelling.

Question. Have you not been in the point?

Answer. Sometimes, but not frequently.

Question. Have you ever understood that said Henly lived in the point except from himself?

Answer. I did not. Mr. Whorry observed to me, that if he lived in the point, he must have been brought there for certain purposes.

Question. Has more than one person deposed before you in the name of Samuel Henly?

Answer. I believe none but the one I have described.

Question. Are you acquainted with Nicholas Revelle?

Answer. I never saw him except when he came to testify before me, which was, I think, two or three times.

Question. What is the description of this person?

Answer. A tall slim man, neither dark nor fair, between forty and fifty years of age; I think a Dutchman; and he came with William Kelly, or Robert Reynolds, I believe, two or three times; he observed he was not a settled man.

Question. Why were not all the depositions taken before you signed by the deponents, agreeably to the original instructions of this Board and your former practice?

Answer. I was told by William Kelly that the Board would receive depositions without signing, and that it was not necessary.

Question. Were you, sir, at this time acquainted with the respective characters of Robert Reynolds and Wm. Kelly?

Answer. I was not.

Question. Have either of those persons above mentioned to have deposed appeared before you with any other persons than Reynolds or Kelly?

Answer. They have not.

Question. Did you receive from this Board authority to take depositions separately from Mr. Harvey?

Answer. No. (The deponent then produced a note from Mr. Harvey, who had been commissioned jointly with him, stating to the deponent that he was thus authorized; which said notice was written at the foot of a letter from Robert Morrison to Messrs. Spencer and Harvey, dated January 21, 1806, desiring them to enclose certain depositions to be taken before them to the said Morrison by William Kelly.)

Question. Who acted as agent for Robert Morrison in obtaining depositions generally?

Answer. As far as I know, William Kelly acted generally as well for Robert Morrison as others.

Question. Did you ever suspect the integrity of any of those persons who deposed before you?

Answer. I at last suspected John Cook, from the number of depositions which he gave.

Question. Do you know James Gray or Enos Wood?

Answer. I do not. They never deposed before me under these names, as I believe.

Question. Do you know James Kincaid?

Answer. I have no recollection of him, nor that any person of that name ever gave any depositions before me.

Question. Do you know John McMutrey?

Answer. The same reply as in the preceding question.

R. SPENCER.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

ST. CHARLES, KASKASKIA, *January 21, 1806.*

GENTLEMEN:

There will be some depositions taken for me before you. I expect, this week. If so, you will please to charge me with your fees, and I will pay you the first time I see you. When you have taken the depositions, please to enclose them to me by the bearer, William Kelly.

Gentlemen, I am your humble servant,

ROBERT MORRISON.

MESSRS. SPENCER & HARVEY, *Commissioners to take depositions on Land Claims.*

NOTE.—The above is a true copy of the letter referred to in the foregoing deposition of R. Spencer, Esq.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
August 18, 1807.

Then personally came before the Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia. Simon Toiton, who, after being sworn, &c., answered, &c. The said deponent produced to the Board a deposition relative to land claims in the office, dated the 14th of February, 1807, which deposition he states was sworn to before George Fisher, Esq.; and, on being questioned by the Board, he declares the said deposition to be in his own hand-writing and the truth; and that, knowing he had done wrong, he gave this deposition of his own accord, without being threatened or solicited by any one; and that it was composed and entirely written by himself.

The deponent questioned by the Board. Has any undue influence been used, or property offered to you, to give the depositions which, from time to time, you have given in this office?

Answer. No one gave me money for swearing; my expenses, however, for going and coming were paid.

Question. Who took the depositions to which you refer in the before mentioned deposition of the 14th of February last?

Answer. The clerk of the commissioners.

Question. You have stated in the aforesaid deposition of the 14th of February, that, as soon as you arrived at Kaskaskia, you were made to begin the depositions; by whom were you made to begin the depositions?

Answer. I was sent for by William Morrison, and he asked me if I could give testimony in claims; and I answered I could, and immediately proceeded to do so.

Question. You state, in the said deposition, that, on the night of the last of November, 1806, you recollect to have given twenty or twenty-three depositions; and that you copied them from forms, and made them agree; in whose hand-writing were these forms?

Answer. I believe in the hand-writing of Mr. Arundel.

SIMON TOITON.

Attest: R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

A true copy of the original:

R. ROBINSON, *Clerk*.

[TRANSLATION.]

I, Simon Toiton, being in my sober senses, having taken no drink, and after mature reflection, having been apprised that I had given a great number of depositions relative to land titles, as well those derived from donations as from improvements; that, by means of those depositions, great quantities of lands have been confirmed to different persons in whose favor I have given these depositions; I do consequently declare, as I have already declared to several persons, that I am ignorant of the number I may have given, since I was drunk when I gave them, a failing to which I am unfortunately addicted; and that, when I am in that state, any one, by complying with my demands, may do what they please with me. If this work had been proposed to me when in my senses—[Here appears to have been something omitted.] I declare that I recollect, that, on the last day of November, 1806, I was sent for; before setting out, I drank a quart of liquor; and that there might be no want of it, I took it again on my arrival; before beginning the certificates, I took another quart, and this continued until midnight nearly. I recollect at that time to have given twenty-two or twenty-three depositions; that is to say, I copied them from models, to which I made them conform; observing to those persons, that what I did could be of no validity. They told me not to mind that, that it would be of service to those for whom I gave them; and that I ought not to fear any thing, or make myself uneasy. I declare solemnly, that all these last depositions are false, as well as those I had given previously to that time, no matter in whose favor I may have given them; because, to my knowledge, I have never given any except when I was in liquor, and not in my sober senses. I furthermore declare, that I am not acquainted with any improvements in this country.

In witness whereof, and that these presents may be more authentic, I have sworn to the present on the Holy Evangelists, and before Mr. George Fisher, judge of the court of Kaskaskia, the 14th day of February, 1807.

SIMON TOITON.

A Statement of Claims, founded on ancient grants within the district of Kaskaskia, rejected by the Board, exclusive of those to common field and town lots.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Kind of grant.	Quantity, description, and remarks.
15	1640 Jean B. Bequette, - -	The heirs of said Bequette, - -	French,	One arpent and a half in width from the Conlie and Mississippi to the Hills. Affirmed elsewhere.
	1590 Bontillette and Jobidon, - -	George Morgan, - -	Do.	Seven arpents in front in the Grand Prairie, extending from the Mississippi to the Hills. It is believed by the Board that this tract is patented to John Edgar, under claim No. 2207.
	1626 Pierre Bequette, - -	Pierre Bequette, - -	Do.	Two arpents front from the Mississippi to the Hills in the Indian prairie, near Chartres. Double entry.—(See claim No. 2587.)
	1548 Raphael Beauvais, - -	Jean Baptiste Huberdeau, - -	Do.	Five arpents front by sixty in depth, east of the Kaskaskia river, and below the village. This claim being only four arpents front on the Kaskaskia back to the Hills, has been confirmed by the Board to the representatives of the said Huberdeau. (See claim No. 476.)
	1924 Jean Baptiste Barrois, - -	Heirs of said Barrois, - -	Do.	Forty arpents by sixty on the east of Kaskaskia, and below the village, joining the Jesuits on the north. Confirmed by the Governor to John Rice Jones. (See claim No. 1285.)
	1778 Daniel Blouin, - -	H. Peltier, - -	Do.	A tract of land on the east side of Kaskaskia river, joining on one side the lands of Turpin, sold to John Edgar, being three arpents front by one in depth, and to him confirmed. (See claim No. 2069.)
	1024 Jean Baptiste Barrois, - -	Joseph Dugay Duplacé, Jun. - -	Do.	Ten arpents front on the east of Kaskaskia river, by sixty arpents in depth. This claim has been by the Governor confirmed to John Rice Jones.—See his claim, No. 1285, and Governor's record, page 41, being part of the grant of forty arpents by sixty to Barrois.
	805 Chas. Cadron, alias St. Pierre, - -	Rufus Easton, - -	Do.	About three thousand acres, lying within the Renault grant. This claim is founded on a mortgage from said Cadron to Daniel Blouin, whose heirs sold to this claimant. The mortgage is found to be cancelled.
	2591 Gabriel Cerré, - -	Hollingsworth and Penticost, - -	British,	A house and land, quantity unknown, near Cahokia Hills; granted by a British commandant, and without authority, and no proof of any other title.
	35 Charles Danie, - -	Robert Reynolds, - -	French,	Five arpents from the Mississippi to the Hills. Deed doubtful, and this claim again entered by Charles Danie, No. 1401.
	1589 Pierre Dechafour, Delavier and ux.	George Morgan, - -	-	Seven arpents in front, extending from the Mississippi to the Hills in the Grand Prairie. Patented to John Edgar. (See his claim, No. 2207.)
	1738 Paul Derousseau and C. Cadron,	John Rice Jones, - -	Indian,	A large tract near Fort Chartres; quantity unknown; grant unauthorized.
	459 Charles Delisle, - -	William Morrison, - -	French,	Fifteen arpents front in Prairie Tamarois, joining lands late of Alexander Leland and John Edgar, being part of a league square. Confirmed by Governor to John Edgar. No 2209.
	577 Dutisne, - -	Helen Pettier, heir of Daniel Blouin,	Do.	A large tract of land in the Grand Prairie; proof insufficient, and the whole of the tract confirmed to John Edgar. (See claim No. 2054.)
	1244 Derome, - -	Ant. Languerand, - -	Do.	One hundred and fifty French feet square, lying at the lower ferry, one mile from Cahokia, on the bank of the Mississippi. No proof.
	1035 Charles Danie, - -	Charles Danie, - -	Indian,	No grant adduced, and this claim unauthorized.
	1741 Joseph Gallaway, - -	Heirs of said Gallaway, - -	British,	Two thousand perches square, back of Cahokia, St. Clair county; granted without authority in 1769.
	1747 Joseph Hennett, - -	Joseph Hennett, - -	French,	Ten arpents in front in Prairie Apequois. Confirmed elsewhere to said Hennett. (See claim No. 1753.)
	2628-1 Indians, Illinois, - -	Illinois Wabash Land Comp's, by J. Shie and J. H. Bunting, - -	Indian,	A large tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, Mississippi, and by certain lines in the notice mentioned; sale illegal and unauthorized.
	2628-2 Same, - -	Same, - -	Do.	A large tract of land on the Illinois river; sale illegal and unauthorized.
	2629-1 Indians, Wabash, - -	Same, - -	Do.	A large tract of land lying on both sides the Wabash river, above Vincennes; sale illegal and unauthorized.
	2629-2 Same, - -	Same, - -	Do.	A large tract of land lying on both sides the Wabash river, below Vincennes; sale illegal and unauthorized.
	1035 Indians, Kaskaskia, - -	Charles Danie, - -	Do.	NOTE.—The claims from No. 2630 to 2638, both inclusive, being claims for the share of part of the several members of the Illinois and Wabash Land Companies, the board think it unnecessary to enter them specifically, being emanations out of the above large tracts, which are already entered and acted on.
	1290 P. Longlois, - -	John R. Jones, - -	French,	Three thousand two hundred acres, five miles in length, from the mouth of Kaskaskia, and one mile in width. No proof of a purchase, or of a grant having been made by the Indians.
	978 Pierre Longlois, assignee of Chas. Chauvin Charlevette. - -	Heirs of P. Longlois, - -	Do.	Half of 12 arpents in front from the Mississippi to the Hills, in the Big Wood, above Kaskaskia. The whole of this has been entered by J. Edgar, and to him confirmed by the Governor. (See Edgar's claim, No. 2115.)
				Twelve arpents in front from the Hills and Kaskaskia to the Mississippi. This has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar, as assignee of the heirs of Pierre Longlois. (See his claim, No. 2115.)

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Kind of grant.	Quantity, description, and remarks.
1459	Jacque Leland, - - -	Jacque Leland, by John Edgar,	French,	Four arpents front, stated in the notice to lie in Fort Chartres prairie, adjoining Babarois and Basalle, running from the Hills to the Mississippi. This tract is situated in the common field of Kaskaskia. (See general report of Kaskaskia.)
2641	Jean Baptiste Leland, - - -	Robert Morrison and Robert Robinson.	Do.	One half league in front in the Grand Prairie, extending from the Mississippi to the Hills, at the little point of woods coming from the hill joining Minor Chabot one side. Twenty-one arpents of this patented by the Governor to John Edgar and John Murray St. Clair; (see their claim, No. 2207;) nine arpents front, confirmed by said Governor to John Edgar, under claim No. 2106; nine arpents confirmed by Governor to William Morrison, No. 458; and the residue patented to Edgar, under claim No. 2054.
1591	Alexis Leplant, - - -	G. Morgan, Baynton, and Wharton,	Unknown,	A tract of land extending from Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, adjoining the village of Kaskaskia. No proof.
1969	- - -	George Morgan, - - -	Do.	A tract of land, with a house and carpenter's shop, situate just below the town of Kaskaskia, extending from the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, and extending down the two rivers to the junction. No proof.
1593	George Morgan, - - -	Same, - - -	British,	A large tract of land situate between the rigde of rocks and the Kaskaskia river, opposite the Grand Prairie; granted without authority by the British commandant, Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, April 15, 1769.
336	Missionaries of Cahokia and Tamarois. - - -	Levi Hollingsworth, and heirs of Dorsey Penticost. - - -	French,	Ten arpents in front, but depth and extent unknown, near the Abbé Mill, back of Cahokia. Gibault, as missionary of Cahokia and Tamarois, had no authority to alienate the lands of the church, and was expressly prohibited, as appears to the Board, by documents here produced.
1595	- - -	George Morgan, - - -	Do.	A tract, being an old cultivated farm, stated to be in the Grand Prairie, quantity unknown, extending from the Hills to the Mississippi. The whole of this tract being confirmed by the Governor to others, to wit: William Morrison, John Edgar, and John Murray St. Clair, and no proof adduced in support of this claim.
	Michel Pettier, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	Do.	Three thousand five hundred arpents, situated at the Sugar Loaf, at the lower end of Prairie Dupont, common field. No grant has been adduced in support of this claim, consisting of only four arpents front, from the Hills to the Mississippi, as appears by Governor's confirmations to said Peltier. (See N. Jarrot's claim, No. 92.)
2513	Prix Pagé, - - -	Heirs of Lardner Clark, - - -	Do.	About five thousand acres, (rejected.) The grant or title on which this is founded having been conveyed and affirmed to J. Edgar, No. 2064, being only seven arpents in front, extending back only forty arpents.
260	Antoine Rivier, - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	Do.	Fifteen arpents by sixty, on the hills east of Fort Chartres; abandoned by this claimant.
1691	Philip Renault, - - -	Everitt and Morrison, - - -	Unknown,	A tract called the Common of the little village of St. Philip's, within the Renault grant. No proof.
1763	François Derousse St. Pierre, - - -	Heirs of said F. D. St. Pierre,	French,	Twenty-four arpents in front, by one league in depth, in Prairie St. Joseph, (called Tamarois) in right of Louis Turpin. Confirmed by the Governor to John Rice Jones. (See No. 1262.)
1749	Pierre St. Ange, - - -	Joseph Hennett, - - -	Do.	Five arpents, situated in the upper end of Big Prairie. This land is patented by the Governor to John Edgar. (See claim No. 2267.)
263	Joseph Turpin, sold by the heir of St. Pierre Teabeau.	Pierre Menard, - - -	Do.	Eighty arpents, two by forty. This tract is also claimed by William Morrison, in right of Joseph Teabeau, claim 449; whereas Menard claims in right of Teabeau's heirs.
2044	Joseph Turpin, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Do.	Said to be twelve arpents square on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, opposite the village. Affirmed to Pierre Menard. (See claim No. 1939.)
1971	Samuel Wharton, - - -	Heirs of said Wharton, - - -	British,	Large tract, but quantity unknown, between Chartres and Cahokia. Granted without authority by the British commandant, April 15, 1769.
1594	Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, British commandant. - - -	Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan,	Do.	A large tract containing about thirty thousand acres, between Prairie Du Roches and the Grand Prairie, and back of said prairie, on the hills extending back from the ledge of rocks to the Kaskaskia river. This grant was made without authority, yet it has been patented by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar and John Murray St. Clair. (See claim No. 2208.)

A Statement of claims in virtue of improvements within the district of Kaskaskia, rejected by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
54 1850	John Ash, Jean B. Alary,	J. Ash, by R. Reynolds, Nicholas Jarrot,	400 acres, 400	Perjury. Confirmed by Governor to A. Stallion; here re- jected.
1861	Clement Alary,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	Proof of cultivation insufficient.
1655	Samuel Allen or Allin,	William Whitesides,	400	Subornation and perjury.—See general report.
1715	John Amberson,	Johnston Amberson,	400	Evidence insufficient; perjured.
1796	Jean Baptist Alary,	J. B. Alary,	400	Improvement of Jean B. Alary; confirmed by Go- vernor to A. Stallion.
2596	Jean Baptiste Alary,	John Dumoulin, ass'nee of Abr. Stallion,	185 70 p.	This claim is part of 371 acres and 140 poles, patented to A. Stallion.—See No. 635.
806	Michael Antya,	Rufus Easton,	400	No proof; rejected.
2224	John Amley,	By John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2326	James Allen,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2341	Philip Aubin,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2434	Samuel Angston,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2499	James Ar buckle,	By William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2530	James Alder,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
5	Louisa Brazan,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and witness perjured.
1669	Alexander Beach,	James Gilbreath,	400	Perjury; rejected.
1756	Daniel Blouin,	Tim'y Dumontbruin,	40 arpents.	In front in the prairie of Fort Chartres; no proof of cultivation.
1812	Amos Bailey,	Amos Bailey,	400 acres,	Proof insufficient; perjury; rejected.
1813	Ebenezer Bowin,	Ebenezer Bowin,	400	Proof insufficient; rejected; witness run away.
1906	James Biswell,	Isaac Darneille,	400	No proof; another improvement in right of said Biswell confirmed by the Board to the heirs of Biswell.
909	Benjamin Byram,	Isaac Darneille,	400	The improvement of B. Byram has been patented, and now claimed by Michael Squires.
1944	François Barrois	F. Barrois, by William Morrison.	400	No proof; rejected.
1948	James Black,	William Morrison,	400	Deed suspicious, and evidence perjured.
1952	Andrew Brown,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; perjured.
997	Henry Bawney,	F. D. Robert,	3 arp. front	Depth not known, G. bank Kaskaskia river; no cultivation proved.
997	James Beauvais,	P. D. Robert,	3 do.	Do. do.
883	John Bowles,	William Kelly,	400 acres,	No deed; proof insufficient.
1326	David Boke,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury and forgery.
1345	John Barton,	Richard Lord,	400	Sold by Lord, and affirmed to John Baird.—See claim No. 914.
2618	J. B. Barbeau,	Jean B. Janis,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to Nich. Jarrot.—See Jarrot's claim, No. 95.
2619	J. B. Barbeau,	Jean B. Janis,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to Nich. Jarrot.—See Jarrot's claim, No. 93.
1926	Joseph Bouge,	Joseph Plai ce,	400	6 arpents by 40, on the east of Kaskaskia, having been confirmed by the Governor to John Rice Jones, in right of said Joseph Bouge.—See Jones's claim, No. 1279.
120	Jean B. Barbeau, Sen.	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	This claim has been entered before, and there confirmed.—See No. 93.
144	J. B. Barron,	Nicholas Jarrot,	12 arp. sq.	Near the large swamp of Cahokia; a sugary; no cultivation proved.
1580	Daniel Blouin, Jun.	Helen Peltier, heir,	400 acres,	No proof, and the man not yet dead.
963	Simon Burney,	Heirs of Icab. Camp.	400	No cultivation proved.
830	Jean B. Barron,	Caldwell Cairnes,	144	No cultivation proved.
808	Daniel Blouin,	Rufus Easton,	400	No proof.
852	Christopher Burks,	Richard Lord,	400	Supposed forgery.
2570	Casper Butcher,	Casper Butcher, by J. McPherson.	400	Proof insufficient.
2576	John Boyd,	John Boyd,	400	Proof insufficient.
2577	John Brown,	John Brown,	400	Proof insufficient.
2582	William Berry,	William Berry,	400	Proof insufficient.
2104	Benj. Jos. Byram,	John Edgar,	200	The claim of Byram, to wit, 400 acres, has been by the Governor patented to said Byram.—See his claim, No. 825.
2206	James Biswell,	John Edgar, attorney,	400	This claim of Biswell has been by the Board af- firmed to the legal representatives.—See claim No. 526.
658	Joseph Blay,	Jos. Blay's widow,	400	No proof; rejected.
2624	William Biggs,	William Biggs,	400	No proof of cultivation.
2222	James Barney,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2230	William Bell,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2254	James Biswell,	By John Edgar,	400	Again entered and affirmed to the heirs.—See No. 526.
2273	Peter Benach,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2293	James Barker,	By John Edgar,	400	No proof; again entered.—See claim No. 2422.
2300	John Boyd,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury, and again entered.—See claim No. 2576.
2302	James Boyd,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2310	Isaac Brison,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2313	Abel Barker,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2316	William H. Brown,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2394	Christian Burk,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2422	James Baker,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2432	Reuben Barker,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2455	James Barrois,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
7	Nicholas Canada,	Robert Reynolds,	400	No proof of cultivation.
74	Joseph Crimp,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1871 1886	Joseph Clavaux, John Cochran,	Nicholas Jarrot, Nicholas Jarrot,	400 acres, 400	No proof of actual cultivation; rejected. This claim has been confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2068.
1668 1670 1809 1789	Timothy Crowley, Godfrey Cairnes, John Cairnes, J. B. Chatrau,	James Gilbreath, James Gilbreath, James Ward, J. B. Chatrau,	400 400 400 400	Perjury; rejected. Perjury; rejected. Fraudulent proof. His improvement sold to Henry O'Hara.—See No. 766.
1822 1900 1733	William Catspowl, Widow B. Charlaville, Thomas Collins,	Edward Cheatham, W. B. Charlaville, Thomas Collins, by R. Reynolds,	400 10 arp. by 40, 400 acres,	Perjury; rejected. Sold to Pierre Menard, and to him confirmed. Perjury; rejected.
1735	James Collins,	J. Collins, by R. Reynolds,	400	Perjury; rejected.
997	Clark and Wykoff,	P. D. Robert,	3 arp. front	East side of Kaskaskia river; depth not known; no proof of cultivation.
997	Clark and Wykoff,	P. D. Robert,	3 do.	Do. do.
997	Nicholas Canada,	P. D. Robert,	3 do.	Do. do.
998	François Charlaville,	P. D. Robert,	3 do.	Do. do.
998	Jean Choister,	P. D. Robert,	3 do.	Do. do.
266	Martin Carney,	Pierre Menard,	440 arps.	No proof.
1340	William Cheney,	Richard Lord,	400 acres.	Confirmed by the Governor to George Stout, Sen. See his claim, No. 305; perjury.
1343	John Clark, Jun.	Richard Lord,	400	Fraud; the improvement of John Clark has been by the Governor confirmed to Nathaniel Hull.—See Menard's claim, No. 285.
1363 1911 800	John Chambers, David Clark, Charles Cadron, alias St. Pierre,	Richard Lord, William Kelly, Joseph Morrison,	400 400 400	Forgery and perjury. Perjury; proof insufficient. This tract lies within the Renault grant at St. Philip's, and has been relinquished by the claimant.
622	Robert Caldwell,	Daniel Thorn,	400	Proof of transfer insufficient, and confirmed to the heirs, No. 1718.
964	George Camp,	Heirs of Ichabod Camp,	20 by 50 arp.	Demonbruin grant; no cultivation proved.
1023 1029	James Creamer, James Curry,	James Creamer, Heirs of J. Curry,	400 acres. 400	Proof insufficient and contradictory. Sold and confirmed to Shadrach Bond, Jun.—See his claim, No. 597.
802	Charles Cadron, alias St. Pierre,	Helen Peltier, heir,	400	This is part of a Renault grant at St. Philip's, and has been sold as the property of the said Cadron, by the sheriff, to William McIntosh, to whom 10 arpents by 20 have been by the Board at this place affirmed.—See his claim, No. 199.
803	Charles Cadron, alias St. Pierre,	Helen Peltier, heir of Blouin,	400	This is part of the Renault grant; no proof of Blouin's title being adduced.
1973	Thomas Cox,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery.
832	James Clark,	Daniel Thorn,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2511	Clark and Wykoff,	Heirs of Clark,	400	Confirmed to P. D. Robert, No. 997.
2085	Jacque Chenier,	John Edgar,	10 ft. 84 deep	No improvement made; deposition supposed forged.
2026	Louis Cornoyea,	John Edgar,	12 by 44 arp.	Proof insufficient, and perjured.
2220	William Crooks,	By John Edgar,	400 acres,	Perjury.
2242	James Cole,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2297	Hugh McDonald Chisholm,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2317	Jonn Commins,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2335	William Crow,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2340	John Cook,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2402	George Copper,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2436	William Crafts,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2443	J. B. Chandion,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2566	William Crooks,	By John McPherson,	400	Entered before, and acted on under claim No. 2220.
2571	Fines Cox,	By John McPherson	400	Proof insufficient.
15	Joseph Daunev,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed dubious, and proof insufficient.
16	Charles Danie,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Claim relinquished.
17	Jerome Danie,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Claim relinquished.
18	Michael Danie,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Claim relinquished.
19	Joseph Dozau,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and proof insufficient.
21	Joseph Dozau, Jun.	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and cultivation not proved.
25	Alexis Dozau,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and cultivation not proved.
67	Barnard Dulaunv,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1757	Thomas Dranord,	Tim. Demonbruin,	240 arpts.	No proof; rejected.
1793	John Desha,	John Desha,	400 acres,	Proof insufficient; rejected.
1785	Lou. Deslongchamps,	Heirs of said Louis,	400	Sold and confirmed to Nicholas Jarrot; rejected,—See No. 1876.
1599	Samuel Drake,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1997	Louis Dulsocket,	Louis Dulsocket,	400	Proof insufficient.
997	David Dubus,	P. D. Robert,	3 ap. front,	On the bank of the Kaskaskia; depth unknown; no cultivation proved.
256	John Doyle,	Pierre Menard,	400 acres,	This claim is again entered.
275	John Dodge,	Pierre Menard,	400	John Dodge's improvement to P. D. Robert.—See claim No. 996.
1514	Louis Delisle,	Louis Delisle,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See No. 2083.
2541	Clement Drury,	Clement Drury,	400	Confirmed to Samuel Worley.—See his claim 561.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1003	Jerome Danie,	Jerome Danie,	400 acres,	Proof insufficient.
2011	David Dubois,	John Edgar,	400	On the waters of Marie's creek; proof insufficient.
2018	William Downing,	John Edgar,	400	Deed suspicious; forgery.
2027	Rose Devigne,	John Edgar,	13 by 40 arp.	Proof insufficient.
2028	Ch. Bevenue Delisle,	John Edgar,	12 by 40 arp.	Proof insufficient.
2267	Alexander Douglass,	By John Edgar,	400 acres.	Perjury.
2351	Samuel Davenport,	By John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2359	Jerome Danie,	Jerome Danie,	400	Again entered; and acted on under claim No. 1003.
2363	Michael Danie,	Michael Danie,	400	No proof.
2372	Henry Dutton,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2375	Henry Davis,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2466	Jean B. Dumay,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2476	Lewis Dulsocker,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
1651	Isaac Enox,	Henry Levins,	400	Confirmed to Isaac Enox by the Governor.
2021	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	1 league sqr.	This is a Demonbruin grant, and Edgar has already received an improvement.
1998	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	5 by 44 arps.	This is a Demonbruin grant, and Edgar has already received an improvement.
2283	Ferdinand Emanuel,	By John Edgar,	400 acres.	Perjury.
2289	Christian Emick,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2356	William Elmes,	John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2431	Edward Ewing,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
28	George Flanary,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and witness perjured.
31	Robert Flanary,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and testimony suspicious.
37	John Fowler,	Robert Reynolds,	200	Patented to James Hughes.
1791	Samuel Finley,	John Fulton,	400	Proof insufficient; rejected.
905	Elisha Flanary,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	No proof; rejected.
907	Elisha Flanary,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	Another improvement confirmed by the Governor to the heirs of James Moore, in the right of the said Flanary.
998	Andrew Faggot,	P. D. Robert,	3 arpts. front,	Depth unknown, east bank of Kaskaskia river; cultivation not proved.
533	Abraham Flanary,	Isaac & Jacob, heirs,	400 acres,	An improvem't granted before.—See claim No. 531.
534	Joshua Flanary,	Isaac & Jacob, heirs,	400	An improvem't granted before.—See claim No. 530.
535	Isaac Flanary,	Isaac Flanary,	400	The said Isaac Flanary was a boy of only twelve years of age.
536	Isaac Flanary,	Isaac Flanary,	400	No proof of cultivation.
537	Thomas Flanary, Jun.	Lydia & Wm., heirs,	400	No proof of cultivation.
539	Elisha Flanary,	Elijah Flanary,	400	Another improvement confirmed by the Governor to Flanary, assigned to James Moore, No 219.
1909	Robert Forsythe,	James Folton, adm'r.	400	Perjury.
834	Stephen Frost,	Stephen Frost,	400	No proof.
230	Stephen J. Francis,	William Biggs,	400	Confirmed conditionally by the Governor; revised and rejected by the Board.
313	Robert Forsythe,	Amos Ives, assignee of William Kelly.	400	Deed forged.
529	Jacob Flanary,	Jacob Flanary,	400	Proof insufficient.
541	Daniel Flanary,	Daniel Flanary,	400	The improvement of Daniel Flanary has been confirmed to R. Drury, and patented No. 557.
1997	Jean Flander,	John Edgar,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2084	Louis Fornier,	John Edgar,	10 by 40 arp.	Forgery and perjury.
2265	Thomas Fletcher,	By John Edgar,	400 acres.	Perjury.
2271	Peter Fletcher,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2319	Joseph Flamerieux,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2485	Edward Forms,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
6	Philip Gallaher, Jun.	Robert Reynolds,	400	No such man.
475	Pierre Guerett, alias Dumont.	Wm. Morrison,	12 arp. by 40,	On the west of Kaskaskia river, at the Batture de Pierre; no proof of cultivation.
280	Jean B. Gendron, Jun.	Pierre Menard,	120 acres,	Entered before, No. 262.
289	Jean B. Gendron.	Pierre Menard,	400	4 by 40 arps. has been by the Governor confirmed to Etienne Pavard, in right of improvement.
1357	Thomas Griffen,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2620	Antoine, alias Amable Gagne.	Antoine Gagne,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim No. 2082.
2605	Antoine Gerardin,	Jean F. Perry, ex'r.	50	Sugar camp right; no proof; rejected.
110	Antoine Gerardin,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	Four hundred acres has been patented by the Governor to Lumford, assignee of said Gerardin.—See Lumford's claim, No. 339.
797	Francis Glazier,	Jos. Morrison, assignee of Wm. Kelly,	400	Proof and deed suspicious; perjury.
1441	James Gray,	James Gray, by R. Reynolds,	400	The improvement right of James Gray of 200 acres has been by the Governor confirmed.—See John Caruther's claim, No. 1990.
2019	Thomas Gallaher,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2246	Edward Gerres,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2331	John Gerrot,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2378	August Geffrey,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
8	John Harris,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; forgery.
39	Henry Hawrt,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
65	James Hardgrave,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1622	Widow J. Hebert,	Widow J. Hebert,	-	A sugary; no proof of cultivation; rejected.
1683	David Hunter,	David Hunter,	400	Proof insufficient; rejected.
1660	George Hendricks,	Heirs,	400	His improvement already patented.—See claim No. 523.
1721	Philip Hupp,	Philip Hupp,	400	Perjury; rejected.
1767	David Haychy,	Theoph. Hickman,	400	Perjury; rejected.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1801	Christopher Hoover,	Joseph Baird,	400	Perjury; rejected.
1803	John Howard,	John Howard,	400	Perjury; rejected.
1563	Isaac Henry,	Thomas Newbery,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
905	Samuel Handley,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	The improvement of S. Handley patented by the Governor to Wm. Biggs.
2479	William Hanie,	William Hanie,	400	Proof insufficient.
869	John Huffman,	William Kelly,	400	Proof suspicious; perjury.
879	John Henry,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery and fraud.
1328	William Howe,	Richard Lord,	400	This claim is confirmed by the Governor to William Biggs, who sold to Jesse Reynor.—See claim No. 760.
1347	Robert Higgins,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1374	Thomas Hughes,	Richard Lord,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See claim No. 2087.
2611	James Harris,	John Kidd,	400	Forgery and perjury.
232	William Howe,	William Biggs,	400	No proof; abandoned by Biggs.
1012	Robert Higgins,	George Belche,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1411	George Hendricks,	Abraham Clark,	400	Improvement patented by the Governor to George Hendricks.—No. 523.
2546	Samuel Handley,	Samuel Handley, by J. McPherson.	400	The improvement right of the said Handley has been by the Governor confirmed to Wm. Biggs. See his claim, No. 229.
604	Patrick Harmaberry,	Peter Casterlin,	400	No proof.
1020	James Henderson,	William Adams.	400	Revised and rejected; his improvement being affirmed.—See claim No. 582.
2035	Andrew House,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2037	Miles Hart,	John Edgar,	400	Deed suspicious; proof insufficient.
2298	John Hildebrand,	By John Edgar,	400	Again entered and acted on under claim 1654.
2306	James Heaton,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2315	Nathaniel Harns,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2370	David Heaton,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2384	George Heaton,	By do	400	Perjury.
2390	Isaac Harmon,	By do	400	Perjury.
2392	Thomas Harmon,	By do	400	Perjury.
2404	Michael Hickey,	By do	400	Perjury.
2412	George Harmon,	By do	400	Perjury.
2420	John Holmes,	By do	400	No proof.
2429	John Hutchinson,	By do	400	Perjury.
2416	Abraham Harmon,	By do	400	Perjury.
2439	Jacob Henny,	By do	400	Perjury.
2444	William Hughes,	By do	400	Perjury.
2459	John Handlan,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2479	William Hain,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2516	Henry Hardiston,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2524	Michael Holland,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2041	Joseph Irvin,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
43	Matthew Jones,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
48	Jacob Jones,	John Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
50	John Jones,	John Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
70	Craven Johnson,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
471	Baptist, François, and Antoine Janis, & Vital Beauvais.	William Morrison,	-	A large tract, quantity unknown, on the east of Kaskaskia river, adjoining Barrois. This has been confirmed to J. Edgar.
444	Nicholas, François, and Antoine Janis, & Vital Beauvais.	William Morrison,	400	On the east side of Kaskaskia river, adjoining Barrois; 529 and 60 perches has been confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—No. 2010.
1537	Antoine Janis,	Antoine Janis,	3 by 40 arps.	Three miles south of Kaskaskia; confirmed by the Governor to J. Edgar.—No. 2010.
1920	Neal Johnston,	Neal Johnston,	400 acres.	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1922	David Johnson,	David Johnson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1583	Henry Jones,	Henry Jones,	400	Evidence insufficient; perjury.
1946	Guy Jarred,	Guy Jarred,	400	No proof; rejected.
2312	James Jones,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2396	John Jack,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2406	Joseph Jeans,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2440	William Johnson,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2497	John James,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2509	Thomas Johnson,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2528	Neal Johnson,	By R. Morrison,	400	Entered before; no proof.—See claim No. 1920.
2483	Christiane Koon,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
3	James Kincade,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient, and conveyance forged.
1536	James Kincade,	Etienne Page,	400	Confirmed to James Kincade.—See No. 637.
767	Lawrence Keenon,	Widow of N. Hull,	400	Proof insufficient.
2606	Robert Kidd,	Robert Kidd,	50	Sugar camp right; no proof of cultivation.
1032	David Kennedy,	R. Reynolds, adm'r.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1581	Robert Kidd,	Robert Kidd,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
887	William Kelly,	William Kelly,	400	In this case there seems to be unusual perjury and fraud.
1355	Thomas Kelly,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2487	Benjamin Kitts,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
72	Patrick Lawless,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1872	François Labbé,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	No proof of actual cultivation; rejected.
1720	Paul Larsh, heirs of,	Heirs by C. Larsh,	400	This is an ancient allotment within the common field; no evidence of title has been produced to the Board.
1739	Raymon N. Labrier,	John Rice Jones,	4 by 42 arps.	Confirmed by the Governor to Jones.—See his claim, No. 1278.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1777 1804 1605	François Lapier, James Lawless, John Laugherty,	François L. Palagie, James Lawless, William Wilson,	200 acres, 400 400	Sold by said Palagie to Nicholas Jarrot; rejected. Perjury; rejected. Claimed by James Haggin; then acted on.—See claim No. 1318; rejected.
1429	François Labusche,	George Fisher,	400	The improvement of Labusche is patented to Nathaniel Hull by the Governor, as assignee of the widow Labusche.—See No. 770.
1318 1291	John Laugherty, Pierre Longlois,	James Haggin, John Rice Jones,	400 $\frac{1}{2}$ of 480 arps	Proof insufficient; fraud, perjury, &c. This tract is entered by John Edgar, to whom it has been confirmed by the Governor.—See Edgar's claim, No. 2113.
1292	Pierre Longlois,	John Rice Jones,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a	Tract purchased of J. Edgar, quantity unknown, joining one side lands of late Mr. Morin, the improvement of Pierre Longlois, senior and junior; confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—No. 2114.
1293	Pierre Longlois,	John Rice Jones,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 3 arps.	Front from the Mississippi to the Hills, and back on the Hills eighty arpents. The improvement of P. Longlois confirmed by Governor to J. Edgar.—See claims Nos. 2113 and 2114.
1663	Auguste Longlois,	John Rice Jones,	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 320	Arpents on the Kaskaskia, in the Big wood; confirmed by Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2114.
1000 255 875 877 222 589 801 628	Jean Larue, Jacque Lasablunier, John Butler Lacy, Matthew Lamb, William Lewes, Jean Bapt. Lafont, Joseph Lavoie, Ant. D. Louvierre,	P. D. Robert, Pierre Menard, William Kelly, William Kelly, Heirs of James Moore, Heirs of said Lafont, Joseph Morrison, Sancierre Louvierre,	6 by 50 arps. 400 acres. 400 400 400 400 400 50	On the west bank of Kaskaskia river; no proof. No proof; rejected. Deed forged. Forgery and fraud. Confirmed by Gov. to Sink and Badgley, No. 833. No proof; rejected. Proof insufficient; rejected. Sugar camp right; no cultivation proved, he having an improvement affirmed to him by the Board.—No. 627.
977	Pierre Longlois,	Heirs of Longlois,	3 arps. front	From the Hills to the Mississippi; improvement of P. Longlois; confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—No. 2113.
979	Pierre Longlois, Sen.	Heirs of Longlois,	4 arpents	Front, by forty-four in depth, on the Kaskaskia, adjoining the Cubuchon tract. This claim has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar, as assignee of said Longlois' heirs.—See his claims, Nos. 2009 and 2067.
980	Pierre Longlois, Sen.	Heirs of Longlois,	A tract	Adjoining Cubuchon's run, the Kaskaskia, and Antoine Morin. The improvement of Longlois confirmed to Edgar.—No. 2009 and 2113.
982	Pierre Longlois, Jun. & Aug. Longlois,	Heirs of P. Longlois, Jr. and A. Longlois,	4 arpents,	Each in front on the Kaskaskia, and forty-two in depth, adjoining Pierre Longlois, sen.; confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2114.
795	John Laugherty,	Joseph Morrison, assign. of W. Kelly.	400 acres,	Proofs contradictory; deed suspicious; forgery.
796 684	John Lacey, Joseph Lacouture,	Joseph Morrison, John Dumoulin,	400 100	Perjury and forgery; revised and rejected. An improvement of three hundred acres has been confirmed by the Governor to Jos. Ogle, No. 501. Evidence insufficient.
2548	Moses Laressey,	Moses Laressey, by John McPherson,	400	
2067	Pierre Longlois,	John Edgar,	3 arpents	Front, by eighty in depth, bounded on the Kaskaskia river; an improvement has already been confirmed by the Governor, in right of Pierre Longlois.—See J. Edgar's claim, No. 2113.
1517	Madame Lafatigue,	M. Lafatigue, by P. Menard,	400 acres,	No proof; rejected.
700	Jean B. Lecroix, alias Hubert,	John Singleton,	400	Confirmed to Jean F. Perry.
1335 2039 2029 2030 2216 2263 2276 2278 2279 2280 2377 2388 2418 2446 2451 2452 2493 46 64 1846 1859	Lawrence B. Lacey, Ambroise Levigné, Nicholas Lavassure, Stanas. Lavassure, William Livingston, John Laping, Henry Luckie, William Lapard, John Longes, John Low, François Langdot, John Butler Lacy, Matthew Lamb, Andrew Langdot, James Lange, Jean B. Lefont, Christ. Lightholder, Henry Miller, John McMutrey, Hubert Mercier, Pierre Martin, Sen.	Richard Lord, John Edgar, John Edgar, John Edgar, By John Edgar, By John Edgar, By John Edgar, By John Edgar, By John Edgar, By John Edgar, By Robert Morrison, By R. Morrison, By R. Morrison, By R. Morrison, By James Morrison, Robert Morrison, By Wm. Morrison, John Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, Nicholas Jarrot, Nicholas Jarrott,	400 12 by 40 arps. 4 by 40 arps. 4 by 40 arps. 400 acres, 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400 400	Fraud. Proof insufficient. Proof insufficient. Proof insufficient. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. No proof. Perjury. Perjury. Perjury. No proof. Proof insufficient. Perjury. Testimony insufficient. No cultivation proved according to law. Confirmed by the Governor to said Martin; here rejected. Claimed by Jean F. Perry; here rejected.—See No. 1646.
1879	Pierre Martin,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1634	Jean B. Martigney,	Martigney,	400 acres.	Cultivation not proved; rejected.
1658	Ionas Mansfield,	William Whitesides,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1667	James McRoberts,	J. McRoberts,	400	Improvement already granted by the Governor.
1657	James Morris,	Wm. Whitesides,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1646	Pierre Martin,	Jean F. Perry,	3 by 40 arps.	Sold to William Cairnes; here rejected.—See claim No. 823.
1755	William Murry,	Solomon Thorn,	400 acres.	Another improvement confirmed to William Murry by the Board.
1795	Edward Mathews,	Edward Mathews,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury; rejected.
1802	John Morgan,	Joseph Baird,	400	Perjury; rejected.
1601	Patrick McFall,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1603	Abraham Merical,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1317	William Moore,	James Haggin,	400	Proof insufficient; six miles from Kaskaskia, on Massactrace.
1729	Henry McLaughlin,	William Kinney,	400	Proof insufficient; rejected.
1942	John McCormick,	J. McCormick, by Wm. Morrison,	400	No proof; rejected.
1950	William Matthews,	Wm. Morrison,	400	Deed suspicious; evidence insufficient; forgery.
1954	William McClain,	Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient, and perjured.
997	Daniel Murry,	P. D. Robert,	3 arpents	Front on the east bank of Kaskaskia river, depth not known; cultivation not proved; rejected.
866	John McClain,	William Kelly,	400 acres,	Perjury; rejected.
871	James McKibbins,	William Kelly,	400	Deed forged.
873	John Marney,	William Kelly,	400	Transaction fraudulent.
326	Wm. Manchester,	Daniel Thorn,	400	Perjury.
564	Henry McLaughlin,	Heirs of B. Rogers,	400	Proof insufficient; cultivation not proved.
1331	Charles Martin,	Richard Lord,	400	The improvement of Charles Martin confirmed to Jacob Judy.—No. 341.
1349	John Murphy,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1361	James Murry,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1369	Charles Martin,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1914	John Murphy,	William Kelly,	400	Perjury.
786	John Marshall,	James Morrison,	400	This claim is again entered and affirmed to Robert Morrison.—No. 2424.
794	John Marshall,	James Morrison,	6 arps. front.	On the Mississippi, extending to the Hills, and forty arpents on the Hills. The improvement of said Marshall has been entered by and confirmed to Robert Morrison.—See his claim, No. 2424.
1587	James McNabb,	James McNabb,	400 acres,	Proof insufficient.
1799	Charles Martin,	John Sullivan,	400	This improvement is patented by the Governor to Jacob Judy.—No. 341.
963	James McKimm,	Heirs of Ich. Camp,	400	No cultivation proved.
1984	Gabriel Marloe,	Pierre Lajuness,	50	Sugar camp right; no proof of cultivation.
1975	William Moore,	William Kelly,	400	This claim has been by Kelly sold to Jas. Haggin.
2580	Micajah Mayfield,	Micajah Mayfield,	400	Proof insufficient. [No. 1317.]
660	Masac inhabitants,	Sundry persons,	Sundry,	Lots and out-lots within the tract reserved around the garrison allotted to them by the several commandants of that garrison since March, 1791.
145	Jacque Mylotte,	N. Jarrot,	400	Proof insufficient.
1026	John Montgomery,	John Doyle,	400	Affirmed to the heirs under claim No. 1991.
2556	James Mayfield,	John McPherson,	400	No proof; rejected.
1382	Wm. McFarland,	James Gilbreath,	400	Proof insufficient.
2218	Alexander Martin,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2368	James Marney,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2020	Barnard McClelland,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient; deed suspicious.
2025	Wm. McCulloch,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2015	Jacob McCarty,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2244	John Marlem,	By John Edgar,	400	No proof; entered again and acted on.—See claim No. 2463.
2258	Daniel McDuff,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2260	John Milligan,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2262	James Meridith,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2268	Patrick McGinis,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2277	Jean B. Mondone,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2291	James McFadion,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2295	Thomas Morgan,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2373	David Morgan,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2408	Isaac Mullen,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2414	George Merical,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2449	Joseph Marie,	James Morrison,	400	No proof.
2463	John Marlem,	Robert Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
1367	And. Nicodemus,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2355	Mark Noble,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
52	John O'Brian,	J. O'Brian, by R. Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1680	Joseph Ogle,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to Benjamin Ogle.
977	J. B. Oilette,	P. D. Robert,	3 arps. front,	On the Kaskaskia river, east side; depth unknown; cultivation not proved.
2608	Joseph Ogle,	Henry Levins,	400 acres,	Two hundred and fifty acres, the improvement of Joseph Ogle, has been confirmed by the Governor.—See No. 499.
1371	William Orr,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2033	James Orr,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient, and deed fraudulent.
2232	James Oglesby,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2252	William O'Neal,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2495	John Olker,	By William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2505	John Oakley,	By William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
38 1778	Antoine Provost, Michael Palmier,	Robert Reynolds, Widow A. Palmier,	400 acres. 400	Deed fraudulent, and proof insufficient. No cultivation proved; and, having been abandoned before Virginia came into possession of the country, rejected.
1769	John Powell,	Wm. Goings, Jun.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1771	Smith Powell,	Wm. Goings, Jun.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1780	James Parkeson,	William Boon,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1782	John Parkeson,	William Boon,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1815	Barnet Pompilley,	Abijah Leavitte,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1816	Samuel Pompilley,	Abijah Leavitte,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
429	Aaron Poor,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; and again entered by N. Hull, No. 768.
1956	Thomas Preston,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; not credited.
273	Joseph Pagé,	Pierre Menard,	400	No proof; rejected.
881	John Porter,	William Kelly,	400	No deed; proof insufficient.
885	Thomas Preston,	William Kelly,	400	Deed suspicious; proof insufficient.
886	Joel Park,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery and fraud.
1365	Reuben Proctor,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury and forgery.
858	Louis Peltier,	Louis Peltier,	50	Sugar camp right; no proof.
849	Joseph Pepin,	Joseph Pepin,	$\frac{2}{3}$ of a	Sugar camp right; no proof of cultivation; Board know no such rights.
2036	Aaron Poor,	John Edgar,	400 acres,	The claim of said Poor has been confirmed by the Governor to Alex. Dennis, No. 768.
274	Joseph Pagé,	Pierre Menard,	400	Proof insufficient; rejected.
2627	Michel Perault,	Timothy Demonbruin,	3 arpents,	In the Big Prairie, from the hills to the Mississippi, in right of a Demonbruin grant; no proof of cultivation; rejected.
2228	James Parker,	By John Edgar,	400 acres,	Proof insufficient.
2236	Joseph Pinker,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2259	James Pollock,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2285	Don Francis Pipe,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2304	John Pinon,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2343	John Patterson,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2465	Joseph Porier,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2507	John Pancake,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2522	Jacob Paul,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
41	Lazarus Ryan,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient, and perjury.
1681	Larkin Rutherford,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	Confirmed by the Governor, in 1796, to Rutherford, No. 759.
1742	Benjamin Rogers,	Heirs of,	400	His improvement confirmed to Bryant and Whitesides.—See No. 676.
1765	Nicholas Revelle,	N. Revelle,	400	Perjury.
1959	Andrew Robinson,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
997	Conrad Reckner,	P. D. Robert,	3 arp front	Depth unknown; east bank Kaskasia; cultivation not proved.
889	Andrew Robinson,	William Kelly,	400 acres,	Fraud and forgery.
1333	Andrew Robinson,	Richard Lord,	400	Fraud and forgery.
1359	Daniel Rice,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1376	Elijah Ruth,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1938	Mark Ravel,	Antoine Ravel,	400	No proof.
1916	George Richardson,	William Kelly,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
624	Richard Radcliff,	Richard Radcliff,	400	Proof insufficient.
624	Edward Radcliff,	Edward Radcliff,	400	Proof insufficient.
837	Daniel Raper,	Daniel Raper,	400	Proof insufficient.
1438	Benjamin Rogers,	James Applegate,	400	The improvement of B. Rogers has been by the Governor confirmed to Bryan and Whitesides. See No. 676.
2552	Stephen Ray,	Stephen Ray,	400	Proof insufficient.
949	Philip Renault,	John Everett,	50	Sugar camp right; no cultivation proved.
2024	James Reynolds, ¹	John Edgar,	8 by 84 arp.	Proof insufficient.
2248	Thomas Reston,	By John Edgar,	400 acres.	Perjury.
2266	Paul Rehomes,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2308	Elijah Ruth,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2338	Joseph Ryan,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2380	James Rose,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2398	James Reston,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2448	George Roberts,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	No proof.
2489	Edward Rogers,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2491	John Roberts,	By Wm. Morrison, and confirmed to R. Morrison.	400	Deed forged; proof insufficient.
2526	Thomas Reston,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
11	John Saunders,	Robert Reynolds,	400	The deed a forgery, and the testimony insufficient.
1722	Levin Spriggs,	Same for Spriggs,	400	On Nine Mile a creek; perjury.
1818	James Shaw,	John Grosvenor,	400	Claimed by John Edgar, at Bellefontain.—See 2017; here rejected.
1430	Michael St. Clair,	George Fisher,	200	No proof.
1903	Nicholas Smith,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	Two other improvements confirmed by the Governor in right of Smith.
2481	John St. Clair,	Wm. Morrison, for St. Clair.	400	Proof insufficient.
868	Defrance St. Pierre,	William Kelly,	400	No proof.
1327	Gasper St. Clair,	Richard Lord and William Kelly.	400	Perjury and forgery.
1327	Michael St. Clair,	Richard Lord and William Kelly.	400	Perjury and forgery.
678	Christopher Smith,	Heirs,	400	No proof.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
984	Point Sable,	Ephraim Davidson,	240 acres.	Originated at Pioria, without the jurisdiction of this Board; revised; no proof; rejected.
963	Samuel Stephenson,	Heirs of Ichab. Camp,	400	No cultivation proved.
1017	James Smith,	Michael Miller,	400	No cultivation proved.
757	John Sullivan,	Larkin Rutherford,	400	This claim has been twice entered and confirmed by the Governor, under the claim of Larkin Rutherford, No. 756.
639	James Stinson,	Geo. H. Dougherty,	400	Roguary.
1464	John St. Clair,	Joseph Anderson,	400	No deed; proof insufficient.
1676	John Sidon,	James Chisne,	400	Perjury and forgery.
1406	Peter Smith,	William Atchison,	400	Near Prairie du Rocher; entered by William Morrison, No. 1725.
1513	Baptiste St. Pierre,	St. Pierre, by P. Menard,	400	Proof insufficient.
1026	Henry Smith,	Heirs of,	400	This being claimed by John Edgar, and acted on under claim No. 1993, is here rejected.
2012	David Stanley, Jun.	John Edgar,	400	Perjury, and deed a forgery.
2013	John Stanley,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury and forgery.
2014	David Stanley, Sen.	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury and forgery.
2016	François Derousse St. Pierre.	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2017	James Shaw,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient; deed fraudulent.
2022	Jerome Derousse St. Pierre.	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient; deed fraudulent.
2032	George Snow,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2250	Elijah Smith,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2256	Joseph Standlee,	By John Edgar,	400	Entered again, and acted on under claim No. 2564.
2275	William Stiver,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2326	James Swearingen,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2361	Joseph Derousse St. Pierre.	J. D. St. Pierre,	400	Proof insufficient.
2362	Placit D. St. Pierre.	P. D. St. Pierre,	400	Proof insufficient.
2386	Antoine Squiret,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2400	Joseph Stephenson,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2410	Samuel Stephenson,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2437	William Sulton,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	No proof.
2481	John St. Clair,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2501	Anthony Smith,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2520	Henry Sneider,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
10	Joseph Turcott,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed and part of the depositions forged.
55	Peter Turpin,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
58	Reuben Tomlin,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
56	Joseph Turcott,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient.
68	John Tomlin,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1823	William Tait,	William Tait,	400	Claimed by John Edgar.—See No. 2023.
781	Widow Teabeau,	Joseph Belcour,	50	No proof; rejected.
872	Ebenezer Tuttle,	William Kelly,	400	Transaction fraudulent.
1351	John Taylor,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1353	James Taylor,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1913	Solomon Thom,	William Kelly,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1033	James Taylor,	Rob't Reynolds, admr.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1052	Daniel Tolley,	By John Whitesides,	400	Perjury.
1053	John Talley,	Heirs of John Talley, by J. Whitesides.	400	Perjury.
2023	William Tait,	John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2234	John Tournier,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
236	Alexander Trentham,	A. Trentham,	400	No proof.
2425	Thomas Tharp,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	No proof.
2428	Edward Trill,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2503	John Templeton,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
904	John Vallis,	Isaac Darnielle,	400	Another improvement confirmed by the Governor in right of said Vallis.
1517	Baptiste and François Valle.	B. and F. Valle,	400	No proof.
983	François Voillett,	Ephraim Davidson,	400	Originated at Pioria, without the jurisdiction of this Board; revised; no proof; rejected.
2086	John Vallis,	John Edgar,	400	On the main branch of Richland creek; the improvement right of John Vallis has been by the Governor acted upon, and 80 acres confirmed by him; now claimed by Ryan and Tenant.
26	Enos Wood,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient
59	John Williams,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Also claimed by R. Morrison; there acted on.
62	Enos Wood,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Testimony insufficient.
1723	James Wilson,	James Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1277	Charles Woods,	John Rice Jones,	400	Proof insufficient; and an improvement of 400 acres having been patented to George Atcheson in right of Charles Wood.—See Stephen Terry's claim, No. 573.
1940	Charles Wood,	Charles Wood,	400	For reasons just above stated rejected.—See Terry's, No. 573.
2474	John White,	John White,	400	Proof insufficient.
888	Solomon Walker,	William Kelly,	400	Fraud and forgery.
344	Thomas Wind,	John Sullivan,	440 arps.	On the Grand Ruisseau; this tract has been patented to William Biggs, No. 228.
1327	Solomon Walker,	Richard Lord and William Kelly.	400 acres,	Perjury.
1327	Thomas Walker,	Do. do.	400	Perjury.
1327	Nicholas Walker,	Do. do.	400	Perjury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1332	Thomas Winn, Jun.	Richard Lord,	400 acres.	This improvement has been confirmed in claim No. 760.
1337	George Wilkeson,	Richard Lord,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
310	John Williams,	Miles Hotchkiss,	400	Fraud and forgery.
1062	William Whitesides,	William Whitesides,	400	No proof.
677	William Young Whitesides.	Electra, his daughter,	400	Proof insufficient.
2604	John Whitesides,	John Whitesides,	400	Proof insufficient.
1060	Joel Whitesides,	Joel Whitesides,	400	No proof.
927	James Whitesides,	Heirs of J. Whitesides,	400	Proof insufficient.
1996	David Wallace,	John Edgar,	400	This is again claimed and confirmed to the widow of George Hendricks, No. 1731.
606	Isaac West,	Peter Casterlin, Robert Moore, and heirs of Enos Knox.	400	The claim of West confirmed.—See claim No. 1653.
2568	David Wallace,	By John McPherson,	400	Entered before, and acted on under claim No. 1731.
2031	Solomon Walker,	John Edgar,	400	Deed fraudulent; proof insufficient.
2205	David Wallis,	John Edgar,	400	Again entered by said Edgar.—See No. 1996, and also by the widow of George Hendricks, claim No. 1731, there acted on, and affirmed there.
2382	John Wolf,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2427	James White,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2457	Nicholas Walker,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2461	Andrew Walker,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2474	John White,	By William Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2514	James Walton,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2468	John Williams,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2518	George Young,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
1656	William Zecleg,	William Whitesides,	400	Perjury.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, December 31, 1809.

MICH'L JONES, }
E. BACKUS, } Commissioners.

A statement of claims founded on acts of Congress granting donations of four hundred acres each to the heads of families in the district of Kaskaskia, rejected by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1539	Francois Arcoite,	Barthol. Richard,	400 acres,	Confirmed under claim No. 83, to Nich Jarrot.
807	Michl. Antya, alias Peltier.	Rufus Easton,	400	This claim is confirmed to William Morrison. See claim No. 416.
2227	Jamer Allen,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2225	John Amley,	By do.	400	Proof insufficient.
2342	Philip Aubin,	By do.	400	Perjury.
2435	Samuel Augston,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2500	James Arbuckle,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2531	James Alder,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
1641	Jean B. Bequette,	Heirs of,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.
2576	Pierre Bequette,	Pierre Bequette,	400	No proof adduced.
1669	Alexander Beach,	James Gilbreath,	400	Perjury.
1814	Ebenezer Bowen,	Ebenezer Bowen,	400	Proof insufficient.
435	Joseph Boisvert,	Wm. Morrison claims 100.	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2039.
1945	Francois Barrois,	Francis Barrois, by Wm. Morrison.	400	Affirmed by the Board to George Fisher.—See his claim, No. 1424.
1579	Daniel Blouin, Sen.	Heirs Helen Peltier,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2055.
809	Daniel Blouin,	Rufus Easton,	400	This donation is confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2055.
685	Thomas Bently,	John Dumoulin,	400	Affirmed by the Board to the heirs of Bently.—See claim No. 1505.
2562	Moses Ball,	M. Ball, by J. Macpherson.	400	Proof insufficient.
2574	James Bowen,	James Bowen, by do	400	Proof insufficient.
2578	John Brown,	John Brown, by do	400	Proof insufficient.
1820	Charles Burke,	J. Doyle, for Burke,	400	No proof.
1892	Charles Bargand,	C. Bargand, or Bergand,	400	This claim't has received a donation at Vincennes.
2223	James Barney,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2231	William Bell,	By do	400	Perjury.
2255	James Biswell,	By do	400	Again entered, and confirmed to the heirs, No. 527.
2274	Peter Benach,	By do	400	Perjury.
2294	James Barker,	By do	400	Again entered, and acted on under claim No. 2423.
2301	John Boyd,	By do	400	Perjury; again entered, and acted on under No. 2675.
2303	James Boyd,	By do	400	Perjury.
2311	Isaac Brison,	By do	400	Perjury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
2314	Abel Parker,	By John Edgar,	400 acres.	Perjury.
2364	Truisant Bouchet,	By J. B. Montrey,	400	No proof.
2395	Christian Burke,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2423	James Baker,	By do	400	Perjury.
2433	Reuben Barker,	By do	400	Perjury.
2456	J. B. Barrois,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
1949	James Black,	William Morrison,	400	Deed bad, and evidence perjures.
1953	Andrew Brown,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
1542	Jacque Bontillette,	Baptiste Tamour,	133½	One third of Jacque Bontillette's donation. This donation was affirmed in toto to Jacque Bontillette, or his legal representatives, under Menard's claim, No. 284.
884	John Bowles,	William Kelly,	400	No deed; proof insufficient.
1346	John Barton,	Richard Lord,	400	Proof insufficient; again entered by Wm. Kelly.
1378	David Boke,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1919	John Barton,	William Kelly,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1472	Joseph Bonvoulier,	Chequire & Holmes,	400	The donation of Joseph Bonvoulier, Sen. has been confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2100; no proof of said Bonvoulier is entitled.
75	Joseph Crimp,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
2590	Timothy Crowley,	James Gibreath,	400	Perjury.
1670	Godfrey Carnes,	James Gibreath,	400	Perjury.
1787	J. Baptist Cavassiar,	Heirs of,	400	Sold his militia right to Jacob Trout; no proof.
253	W. Bapt. Charleville,	Pierre Menard,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to John Edgar, No. 2055.
1550	Antoine Coutineau,	An. Contineau's heirs,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to John Edgar, No. 2055.
1341	William Cheney,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1344	John Clarke,	Richard Lord,	400	Fraud. John Clarke's donation confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 133.
1364	John Chambers,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2613	James Currey,	Shadrach Bond, Jun.	400	No deed; this claim being sold by executor, and confirmed to Jos. Morrison, No. 1030.
1912	David Clark,	William Kelly,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1464	Pierre Chevalier,	Chequire & Holmes,	400	This donation has been sold and confirmed to William Morrison, No. 433.
1495	Therese Crotien,	Chequire & Holmes,	400	This claim is confirmed to the heirs of Therese, under the claim of Nicholas Jarrot, No. 89.
741	Jean B. Cochran,	Jean F. Perry,	400	This claim has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar, No. 2055.
804	Chas. Cadron, alias St. Pierre,	Helen Peltier, heirs of Daniel Blouin,	400	Affirmed by the Board to Chequire and Holmes, No. 1471.
974	Thomas Cox,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery.
1202	François Craquien,	Pierre Leperche,	½ of 400	No proof.
2221	William Crooks,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2243	William Cole,	By do	400	Perjury.
2288	John Chambers,	By do	400	Perjury.
2318	John Commins,	By do	400	Perjury.
2337	Thomas Cromstock,	By do	400	Again entered, and acted on under claim No. 2118.
2403	George Copper,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2467	Louis Chamberland,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to said Chamberland, No. 282.
2567	William Crooks,	By John McPherson,	400	Entered before and acted on under claim No. 2221.
2238	John Cook,	By John Edgar,	400	This claim is entered by and affirmed to Joel and Uel Whitesides.—See claim No. 1744.
20	Joseph Doza,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and claimed by John Edgar.
22	Joseph Doza, Jun.	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and claim confirmed to John Edgar.
1614	Deneger,	Deneger,	400	No proof.
1618	Gabriel Dodier,	Gabriel Dodier,	400	No proof.
1714	John Duff,	Heirs of,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2055.
1794	John Deshea,	John Deshea,	400	Proof insufficient.
1600	Samuel Drake,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1890	Antoine Domingue,	Antoine Domingue,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2055.
1967	Pierre Dorbois,	J. François Perry,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to James O'Harz, No. 148.
2477	Louis Dulsocket,	Louis Dulsocket,	400	Proof insufficient.
272	Jac. M. Dufraïn,	Pierre Menard,	400	No proof.
1497	Baptiste Delisle,	Baptiste Delisle,	400	Sold to Nicholas Jarrot, and to him affirmed, No. 84.
1506	Joseph Duprey,	Heirs of,	400	The donation of Joseph Duprey is confirmed by the Governor to J. Edgar, No. 2055.
1508	Pierre Durmont,	P. Durmont's heirs,	400	Sold to James, and by him sold to William Morrison; affirmed by the Board to the legal representatives, under claim No. 403.
1936	Antoine Dozau,	Alexis Dozau,	400	No proof.
1408	Peter Deshee,	John Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2215	William Dove,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2353	Samuel Davenport,	By John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2372	Henry Dutton,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2450	Joseph Dozau,	By James Morrison,	400	This is also claimed by, and confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2059.
2477	Louis Dolsocket,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2284	Ferdinand Emanuel,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2290	Christian Enuch,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2357	William Elmes,	John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
532	Thos. Flanary, Sen.	Heirs,	400	This man died in 1781.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
542 } 1806 }	Daniel Flanary,	Daniel Flanary,	800 acres,	To wit, 400 acres to Raphael Drury, (see claim No. 557,) and 400 acres to Layton White, (see claim No. 520,) have been patented in right of said Daniel. It is presumed that one of these must be his donation, although the claims are not stated in the patent.
1910	Robert Forsythe,	John Fulton, adm'r.	400	Perjury.
835	Stephen Frost,	Stephen Frost,	400	No proof.
2272	Peter Fletcher,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2486	Edward Forms,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
1784	Antoine Gerardin,	Antoine Gerardin,	400	The donation of said Gerardin has been by the Governor confirmed to James O'Hara.—See claim No. 418.
1786	Ignace Grondine,	Heirs,	400	Sold his militia right to Checquire and Holmes, and no proof of his being the head of a family.
427	Charles Gill,	Wm. Morrison,	400	Sold by Gill, and confirmed to David Badgley.—See his claim, No. 959.
1947	Guy Garred,	Guy Garred, by Wm. Morrison,	400	Confirmed to Rufus Easton, No. 528.
279	Michael Godin,	Pierre Menard,	400	This claim is confirmed by the Governor, in the name of his widow, to Checquire and Holmes.—See his claim, No. 1473.
1358	Thomas Griffin,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
590	Louis Giron,	Lauratt Shoenberger,	240	The donation right of the said Louis is affirmed unto the widow and heirs of the said Louis, under the claim of N. Jarrot, No. 107.
1483	W. Gerardo,	Checquire & Holmes,	400	This claim was sold by said widow to Lachance, and by him to Wm. Morrison, and confirmed to said Morrison by the Gov.—See claim No. 434.
735	Michel Gerardine,	Jean F. Perry,	400	This claim has been confirmed to the heirs of Gerardine, No. 1470.
87	François Gerome,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	This donation is affirmed by the Board to Wm. Morrison, No. 438.
91	Pierre Grammond,	do	400	This claim is confirmed by the Governor to the heirs of said Grammond, No. 733.
108	Louis Giroux,	do	-	One-fourth of Louis Giroux's donation; the whole stands confirmed under No. 107.
109	Michael Gerardine,	do	400	Affirmed by the Board to the legal representatives of said Michel; it being also claimed by Jean F. Perry, and Checquire and Holmes, No. 1470.
111	Antoine Gerardine,	do	400	The donation of said Gerardine has been confirmed by the Governor to James O'Hara, No. 152.
798	François Glazier,	Joseph Morrison, assign. of W. Kelly.	400	Proof and deed suspicious; perjury, &c.
2210	Thomas Gallaher,	John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2247	Edward Gerres,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2331	John Garrot,	By do	400	Perjury.
2336	James Gray,	By do	400	Perjury.
2379	August Geffrey,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
40	Henry Hawrt,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
66	James Hardgrove,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1623	Widow Hebert,	Widow Ig. Hebert,	400	No proof.
1768	David Haley,	Theoph. Hickman,	400	Perjury.
1564	Isaac Henry,	Thomas Newbury,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2480	William Hanie,	William Hanie,	400	Proof insufficient.
880	John Henry,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery and fraud.
1329	William Hawey,	Richard Lord,	400	This claim has been conveyed and confirmed by the Board to William Biggs, No. 235.
348	Robert Higgins,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
2612	James Harris,	John Kidd,	400	Perjury and forgery.
700	Jean Bte. Hubert, alias Lacroix,	John Singleton,	400	This claim is confirmed to Jean F. Perry.—See his claim, No. 728.
2117	Thomas Hughes,	John Edgar,	400	This donation is affirmed by the Board to Richard Lord, No. 1575.
2371	David Heaton,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2517	Henry Hardiston,	By do	400	Perjury.
2299	John Hiltbrand,	By John Edgar,	400	Again entered and acted on under claim 1665.
2307	James Heaton,	By do	400	Perjury.
2385	George Heaton,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2391	Isaac Harman,	By do	400	Perjury.
2393	Thomas Harman,	By do	400	Perjury.
2405	Michael Hickey,	By do	400	Perjury.
2413	George Harman,	By do	400	Perjury.
2417	Abraham Harman,	By do	400	Perjury.
2421	John Holmes,	By do	400	No proof.
2430	John Hutchinson,	By do	400	Perjury.
2440	Jacob Henry,	By do	400	Perjury.
2445	William Hughs,	By do	400	Perjury.
2460	John Hanlum,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2480	William Hanie,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2525	Michael Holland,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2329	Joseph Irwin,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
44	Matthew Jones,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
49	Jacob Jones,	John Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
51	John Jones,	John Reynolds,	400	Perjury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1921	Neal Johnson,	Neal Johnson,	400 acres.	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1923	David Johnson,	David Johnson,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2397	John Jack,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2407	Joseph Jeans,	By do	400	Perjury.
2442	William Johnson,	By do	400	Perjury.
2498	John James,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2510	Thomas Johnson,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2529	Neal Johnson,	By Robert Morrison,	400	No proof; entered again.—See claim No. 1924.
1320	Matthew Kelly,	James Haggin,	400	Forgery, and proof insufficient.
1356	Thomas Kelly,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery.
1038	David Kennedy,	Robert Reynolds, adm'r.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
638	James Kincaid,	James Kincaid, by Geo. H. Dougherty,	400	Proof insufficient, and opposing testimony.
1918	William Kelly,	William Kelly,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2484	Christian Kom,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2488	Benjamin Kitts,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
24	Elizabeth La Blaza,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged, and the claim confirmed to John R. Jones.
61	Elizabeth La Blaza,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Confirmed to John Rice Jones.
1611	Ignace La Roche,	Ignace La Roche,	400	No proof.
1710	Catharine La Pencie,	Heirs of widow Petit,	400	Testimony insufficient.
2593	François La Pierre,	Palagie La Pierre,	200	Sold by said Palagie to Nicholas Jarrot.
1805	James Lawless,	James Lawless,	400	Perjury.
1321	Philip Laflamme, alias Le Beoff,	James Haggin,	200	Affirmed to William Wilson by the Board, as assignee at sheriff's sale.—See No. 1606.
1295	Pierre Longlois,	John Rice Jones,	200	Half donation; the donation of P. Longlois is confirmed by the Governor to, and claimed by John Edgar.—See No. 2055.
1899	Philip Laflamme, alias Le Beoff,	Philip Laflamme,	400	This claimant is not entitled to a donation, having been married only eight years, and having sold his militia right to J. R. Jones, No. 1253.
278	Jacque Lasource,	Pierre Menard,	200	Half of the donation of said Jacque. This claim has been by the Governor confirmed to William Morrison, assignee of Helen, the widow of Jacque Lasource.—See his claim, No. 425.
1500	Helen Lasource,	Helen Lasource,	400	This woman seems not to be entitled, although her name is on the list as well as the name of her husband, Jacque Lasource, and she having conveyed the donation, which has been confirmed by the Governor, to William Morrison, No. 426.
1503	J. Baptiste Lefont,	Heirs of said B. Lefont,	400	This claim has been sold by the sheriff, at the suit of John Edgar, to Robert Morrison.—See his claim, No. 2453. Pierre Menard has protested against the sale in behalf of the heirs, and this claim is affirmed by the Board to the legal representatives of the said Lefont.
1509	Stanisl's Lavassieur,	S. Lavassieur,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to J. Edgar.—See No. 2096.
1510	Nich. Lavassieur,	N. Lavassieur,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to J. Edgar.—See No. 2095.
1535	Catharine Lasource,	Catharine Lasource,	400	Affirmed by the Board to Wm. Morrison.—See No. 1701.
876	Butler Lacy,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery and fraud.
878	Matthew Lamb,	William Kelly,	400	Forgery and fraud.
1336	Lawrence B. Lacy,	Richard Lord,	400	Fraud.
588	Jean Bpte. Lefont,	Heirs,	400	Sold by the sheriff, and confirmed by the Board under Robert Morrison's claim, No. 2453, to the legal representatives.
1937	Louis Lavassieur,	Ambrose and Joseph Lavassieur,	400	The donation right of Louis has been confirmed by the Gov. to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2055.
698	J. Baptist La Pierre,	John Singleton,	400	Proof insufficient.
80	Leon Le Page,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	Has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2089.
953	Frederick Lindley,	Frederick Lindley,	400	No proof.
799	John Lacy,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Perjury and forgery.
1436	Bazel La Chapelle,	Heirs of,	400	The widow of B. La Chapelle has received a donation.—See Wm. Morrison's claim, No. 408.
2560	Benjamin Lewis,	Benjamin Lewis, by J. McPherson,	400	Proof insufficient; left this country in 1780.
1320	John Laugherty,	J. Haggin,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2549	Moses Leruey,	Moses Leruey,	400	Proof insufficient.
2094	Catharine Lavoilette,	John Edgar,	400	Depositions forged, and proof that she was not head of a family.
2211	John Long,	J. Edgar, for Long,	400	Perjury.
2213	Henry Luckis,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2217	William Livingston,	By do	400	Perjury.
2240	John Law,	By do	400	Perjury.
2241	William Lapard,	By do	400	Perjury.
2264	John Laping,	By do	400	Perjury.
2389	John Butler Lacy,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2419	Matthew Lamb,	By do	400	No proof.
2447	Andrew Langdot,	By do	400	Perjury.
2494	Chr'n Lightholder,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2644	Jean Bapt. Leland,	Robinson & do	400	No proof.
1370	Charles Martain,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
23	Victor Monish,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Deed forged; and the grantor a black woman and a slave.
47	Henry Miller,	John Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1378	Marie Mercier,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to William McIntosh.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1635	Jean B. Martigney,	J. B. Martigney,	400 acres,	No proof.
1602	Patrick McFall,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1604	Abraham Mercial,	William Wilson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1319	William McFarland,	James Haggin,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1325	William Moore,	James Haggin,	400	Sold to Joseph Morrison, and claimed by him.—See his claim, No. 2467.
1943	John McCormick,	John McCormick, by William Morrison,	400	Confirmed to Henry Cook.—See his claim, No. 1798.
1951	William Matthews,	William Morrison,	400	Deed suspicious, and evidence insufficient, and perjured.
1955	William McClain,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; perjured.
1498	J. Miault, or Meaux,	J. Miault, or Meaux,	400	Confirmed to Meaux by the Board at Vincennes.
867	John McClain,	William Kelly,	400	No deed, and evidence insufficient.
870	James McKibbens,	William Kelly,	400	Deed forged.
874	John Marney,	William Kelly,	400	Transaction fraudulent.
1350	John Murphy,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1362	James Murry,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1915	John Murphy,	William Kelly,	400	Perjury.
2600	John McElmurry,	Claimed by John McElmurry, Jun.	400	This man left the country before 1780.
787	John Marshall,	James Morrison,	400	Evidence insufficient. [No. 1325.
1976	William Moore,	William Kelly,	400	This claim has been by Kelly sold to Jos. Haggin,
2557	Isaac Mayfield,	Isaac Mayfield,	400	Proof insufficient; left the country about the year 1780.
2558	Juther'd Mayfield,	J. Mayfield,	400	No proof.
2559	Alexander Martin,	Alexander Martin, by J. McPherson,	400	No proof.
2572	William McNeely,	William McNeely, by J. McPherson,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2580	Elijah Mayfield,	Elijah Mayfield,	400	Proof insufficient.
2581	Micajah Mayfield,	Micajah Mayfield,	400	Proof insufficient.
2055	J. B. Mercier,	John Edgar,	400	This claim has been by Edgar conveyed to E. Pincennoe, No. 550.
2214	Thomas Morgan,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2219	Alexander Martin,	By do	400	Perjury.
2282	John McFadion,	By do	400	Perjury.
2292	James McFadion,	By do	400	Perjury.
2296	Thomas Morgan,	By do	400	Perjury.
2415	George Mercial,	By R. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2245	John Marlem,	By John Edgar,	400	No proof; entered again and acted on.—See No. 2464.
2261	John Millugon,	By do	400	Perjury.
2269	Patrick McGims,	By do	400	Perjury.
2328	Barnard McClelland,	By do	400	Perjury.
2333	Jacob McCarty,	By do	400	Again entered and acted on under No. 2015.
2369	James Marney,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2409	Isaac Mullen,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2464	John Marlem,	Robert Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2467	John Moore,	Joseph Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
1367	Andrew Nicodemus,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2561	Benjamin Neal,	Benjamin Neal, by J. McPherson,	400	Proof that he was not the head of a family.
2320	Mark Noble,	By John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
53	John O'Brien,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Perjury.
1372	William Orr,	Richard Lord,	400	Forgery and perjury.
1373	James Orr,	Richard Lord,	400	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See No. 2065.
86	Gabriel Oubushon,	Nicholas Jarrot,	400	This claim has been confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2055.
2233	James Oglesbey,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2253	William O'Neal,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2496	John Olker,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2506	John Oakley,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; deed fraudulent.
1625	Mr. Philibot,	Mr. Philibot,	400	No proof.
1770	John Powell,	Wm. Goings, Jun.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1781	James Parkeson,	William Boon,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1783	John Parkeson,	William Boon,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1817	Samuel Pompilley,	Abjah Leavitte,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
436	André Peltier,	William Morrison,	400	This man's donation has been confirmed by the Board at Vincennes.
1961	Joseph Peltier,	William Morrison,	400	This man's donation has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar, No. 2089.
1956	Thomas Preston,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
271	Prisque Page,	Pierre Menard,	400	No proof.
892	John Porter,	William Kelly,	400	No deed; proof insufficient.
1366	Reuben Proctor,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury and forgery.
720	Joseph Perier, alias De- loge,	Jean F. Perry,	400	This claim has been sold to J. Dumoulin, who sold to John Rice Jones, and by the Governor confirmed to the heirs of Perier.—See John Rice Jones's claim, No. 1257. The Board leaves the claimants to contest their rights.
1931	Antoine Peltier,	Wid's Morin and Picard, for 2-6 parts,	400	Confirmed under No. 1929, in toto.
1565	Jean Bapt. Provost,	Clement Drury,	400	Dead before 1783.
2229	James Parker,	By John Edgar,	400	Proof insufficient.
2237	Joseph Pinker,	By do	400	Perjury.
2286	Don François Pipe;	By do	400	Perjury.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
2305	John Pinon,	By John Edgar,	400 acres,	Perjury.
2344	John Patterson,	By do	400	Perjury.
2508	John Pancake,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2523	Jacob Paul,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
42	Lazarus Ryan,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
1630	Antoine River,	Heirs of,	400	No proof.
1766	Nicholas Revilee,	Nicholas Revilee,	400	Perjury.
1959	Andrew Robinson,	William Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
261	Antoine Rivere,	Pierre Menard,	400	Abandoned by claimant.
1502	Antoine Renault,	Heirs,	400	Confirmed by the Board at Vincennes.
890	Andrew Robinson,	William Kelly.	400	Fraud and forgery.
1384	Andrew Robinson,	Richard Lord,	400	Fraud and forgery.
1360	Daniel Rice,	do	400	Forgery and perjury.
1377	Elijah Routh,	do	400	Perjury.
1934	Charles Renon, alias Ar-naux, alias L'Eville,	Jamette Renon,	400	This man's donation is confirmed to J. Edgar, No. 2055.
1917	George Richardson,	William Kelly,	400	Perjury.
2553	Stephen Ray,	Stephen Ray,	400	Proof insufficient; left the country in 1781.
2249	Thomas Reston,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2309	Elijah Ruth,	By do	400	Perjury.
2339	Joseph Ryan,	By do	400	Perjury.
2381	James Rose,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2399	James Reston,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2490	Edward Rogers,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2492	John Roberts,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient, and deed forged.
2527	Thomas Reston,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
	David Stanley,	David Stanley, Sen.	400	Proof insufficient; left the country in 1781.
	Syphoris Stanley,	Syphoris Stanley,	400	Proof insufficient; had no family; left the country in 1781.
1759	Widow Shignie,	Widow Shignie,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to J. Edgar.—See No. 2055.
311	Jacque Shignee,	Miles Rotchkiss,	400	Fraud and forgery, by R. Reynolds.
640	James Stinson,	Geo. H. Dougherty,	400	Roguary.
2554	David Stanley, Sen.	D. Stanley, sen. by John McPherson,	400	Proof insufficient; perjury; left the country in 1781.
2555	Syphoris Stanley,	S. Stanley, by do	400	Proof insufficient; left the country in 1781; had no family.
2573	John Searcey,	J. Searcy, by do	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2120	James Shaw,	John Edgar,	400	Forgery and perjury.
2212	William Stiver,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2251	Elijah Smith,	By do	400	Perjury.
2257	Joseph Stanley,	By do	400	Perjury; ent'd again, and acted on under No. 2565.
2324	Abraham Stanley,	By do	400	Perjury.
2325	David Stanley,	By do	400	Again entered, and acted on under claim No. 2554.
2327	John Stanley,	By do	400	Perjury.
2332	James Shaw,	By do	400	Again entered, and acted on under No. 2120.
2334	David Stanley, Jun.	By do	400	Again entered, and acted on under No. 2012.
2387	Antoine Squiret,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2401	Joseph Stephenson,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2411	Samuel Stephenson,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury and forgery.
2438	William Sutton,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	No proof.
2482	John St. Clair,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2502	Anthony Smith,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2521	Henry Sneider,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2565	Joseph Stanley,	By John McPherson,	400	No proof.
2584	Joseph Taylor,	Joseph Taylor,	400	No proof.
191	François Trotier,	William McIntosh,	400	Confirmed under the claim of John Edgar, by Governor, No. 2090.
1352	John Taylor,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1354	James Taylor.	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1933	Simon Toiton,	Simon Toiton,	400	This man has never been head of a family.
1039	James Taylor,	R. Reynolds, adm'r.	400	Proof insufficient; perjury.
2235	John Tornier,	By John Edgar,	400	Perjury.
2426	Thomas Tharp,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	No proof.
2504	John Templeton,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
1504	Louis Viteret,	Heirs of L. Viteret,	400	Sold to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2123.
657	Louis Vassieur,	Widow Blay,	400	Sold to John Edgar, and confirmed to him.—See No. 2055.
60	John Williams,	Robert Reynolds,	400	Affirmed to Joseph Morrison.—See No. 2469.
1941	Charles Wood,	Charles Wood,	400	Confirmed by the Gov. to John R. Junes, No. 1268.
1338	George Wilkison,	Richard Lord,	400	Perjury.
1588	John Williams,	John Williams,	400	Conf'd to Jos. Morrison.—See his claim, No. 2469.
2551	Haydon Wells,	Haydon Wells, by J. McPherson,	400	Proof insufficient.
1732	David Wallace,	Heirs of George Hendricks,	400	This claim is affirmed by the Board to David Wallace, No. 2569.
2239	John Wolf,	By John Edgar,	400	Came into the country after 1792; perjury.
2383	John Wolf,	By Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2458	Nicholas Walker,	Robert Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2462	Andrew Walker,	Robert Morrison,	400	Proof insufficient.
2475	John White,	By Wm. Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2515	James Walton,	By Rob't Morrison,	400	Perjury.
2519	George Young,	By do	400	Perjury.

A statement of claims founded on an act of Congress granting a donation of one hundred acres of land to each militiaman enrolled and doing duty in the Illinois, on the 1st day of August, 1790, within the District of Kaskaskia, rejected by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Remarks.
385	Jean Bapt'le Allary,	William Morrison,	This claim is confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2108.
1421	Antoine Blay	George Fisher,	No proof.
1521	Antoine Boutillet,	Antoine Boutillet,	No proof; rejected.
1551	Antoine Bristous,	Antoine Bristous,	Confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2055.
1552	Nicholas Bristous	Nicholas Bristous,	Confirmed by the Governor to Pierre Menard.—See his claim, No. 286.
1015	Charles Bootey	George Belche,	No proof; the transaction fraudulent.
915	John Barton	John Baird,	No proof.
2454	Mathurin Beauvet,	Robert Morrison,	This claim is again entered by James Haggin, and acted on under claim No. 1324.
14	Nicholas Bapt. John Canada,	Robert Reynolds,	Deed forged; no such man.
29	Louis Crotey,	Robert Reynolds,	Relinquished.
1830	Louis Chattelle,	Nicholas Jarrot,	This man in 1790 was only ten years old, as per the certificate of church.
1788	Joachim Couillard,	Joachim Couillard,	Sold to Jarrot, and by the Governor confirmed to him.—See Jarrot's claim, No. 100.
1821	William Catspowl,	Edward Cheatham,	No proof; rejected.
1259	Claude Chinin,	John Rice Jones,	The donation of 400 acres being affirmed by the Board to said Jones, No. 1289.
1734	Thomas Collin,	Thomas Collin, by Rob't Reynolds,	Perjury.
1736	James Collins,	James Collins, by Rob't Reynolds,	Perjury.
400	John Collins,	William Morrison,	Patented to Jonathan Pettel, as assignee of Robert Reynolds, assignee of John Collins.
277	Louis Charlaville,	Pierre Menard,	The militia right of the said Louis has been previously sold and confirmed to William Morrison.—See his claim, No. 371.
1342	William Cheny,	Richard Lord,	Abandoned; forgery.
2108	François Cabassier,	John Edgar,	This claim has been patented by the Governor to William Atchison, No. 1407.
2614	Joseph Clement	Jean Menieur,	This man's donation has been confirmed to Jarrot.—See No. 133.
1836	François Deloite	Nicholas Jarrot,	Confirmed elsewhere.—See claim No. 724; here rejected.
390	Louison Dumont,	William Morrison,	No proof; rejected.
112	Pierre Durbois,	Nicholas Jarrot,	This claim is affirmed by the Board to the heirs.—See Perry's claim, No. 743.
1014	Joseph Danie,	George Belche,	The claim of Joseph Danie has been by the Governor confirmed to John Edgar.—See J. and A. Hunt's claim, No. 751—and by Edgar sold to J. and A. Hunt; the deed in this case appears fraudulent.
1524	Alixes Enaux,	Alixes Enaux,	No proof; this man was only seven years old in 1790.
30	George Flanary,	Robert Reynolds,	Deed forged, and testimony suspicious, } No such men.
32	Robert Flanary,	Robert Reynolds,	Deed forged, and testimony suspicious, }
33	Jacob Flanary, Jr.	Robert Reynolds,	Deed forged, and testimony suspicious. }
831	Joshua Flanary,	Heirs of Joshua Flanary,	No proof.
12	John Philip Gallaher,	Robert Reynolds,	No such man.
1856	Antoine Gerardin,	Nicholas Jarrot,	This man was only eight years old in 1790; rejected.
932	Joseph Grenon,	Joseph Grenon,	The militia right of Joseph Grenon has been by the Governor confirmed to William Trumbull.—See claim No. 509.
1389	Jean B. Gendron,	Jean B. Gendron,	The donation of Jean B. Gendron has been confirmed by the Governor to J. F. Perry.—See his claim, No. 725.
1019	Philip Gallaher, Jr.	James Gourdain,	No such man as Philip Gallaher, Jr.; the claim of Philip Gallaher is confirmed by the Board to the legal representatives under the claim of Sullivan, No. 1671.
396	François Harmond, alias Sansfagon,	William Morrison,	No proof; rejected.
1330	William Howe,	Richard Lord,	The donation of William Howe has been sold and confirmed to William Biggs.—See claim No. 235.
771	Nathaniel Hull,	Nathaniel's Hull's heirs,	This claimant sold his donation right to John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2091; this is rejected.
1013	Robert Higgins,	George Belche,	No proof; deed forged; evidence perjured.
71	Craven Johnson,	Robert Reynolds,	Perjury.
123	J. B. Jourdain,	Nicholas Jarrot,	Originated at Pioria, without the jurisdiction of the Board; revised; no proof; rejected.
824	Henry Jones,	François Pelham,	The militia right of Jones has been confirmed to Hamtel Ferguson.—See No. 1584; the deed to Pelham in this case is suspicious.
2615	François Jourdain,	Jean Munier,	This man was living at Vincennes in the year 1790.
4	James Kincaid,	Robert Reynolds,	Deed fraudulent, and no proof, this man having received a donation.—See claim No. 1511.
73	Patrick Lawless	Robert Reynolds,	Perjury.
1779	Jean Bapt. Loquatte,	Heirs of Loquatte,	The donation of said Loquatte claimed by N. Jarrot, as assignee of the said heirs, and to the said Jarrot affirmed by the Board, No. 1826.
1322	Philip Laflamme, alias Le Beoff,	James Haggin,	The militia right of the said Philip is confirmed to John Rice Jones.—See claim No. 1259; rejected.
401	Joseph Lavassier,	William Morrison,	Confirmed by the Governor to, and claimed by John Edgar, No. 2108.
435	J. B. Leland,	William Morrison,	Do do
522	Ignace Lagouthrie	Ignace Lagouthrie,	Confirmed under claim No. 1608.
1201	Pierre Leperche,	Pierre Leperche,	Relinquished; claimed his donation right.
1208	Jean B. Lemay,	Jean B. Lemay,	Originated at Pioria, without former jurisdiction of this Board; now revised; no proof; rejected.
2168	Ambroise Levassier,	John Edgar,	This claim has been by Edgar sold to Thomas Cox, and sustained under claim No. 1410.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim,	Present claimant.	Original claimant.	Remarks.
1525 1842 310	Paschal Lasource, Pierre Martin, Jr. Barnabas Mardock,	Paschal Lasource, Nicholas Jarrot, James Ward,	Not on the list; no proof. Confirmed to John Rice Jones, (see No. 1258) and then rejected. Confirmed by the Governor to William Stout.—See claim No. 315.
293	Pierre Menard,	Pierre Menard,	Sold by this claimant to Larkin Rutherford, and to him confirmed.—See claim No. 758.
545 621	Antoine Mark, J. B. Miltol,	Antoine Mark, Solomon Shook,	No proof; came to the country in the year 1794. The donation of J. B. Miltol confirmed to M ^c Intosh.—See claim No. 193.
1031	François Montrois,	J. B. Montrois,	This claim has been confirmed by the Board to William Morrison, No. 362.
1545 1002 1662	François Menard, John Nowland J. B. Parquette or Bequette,	François Menard, John Nowland, John Rice Jones,	No proof. Proof insufficient. Sold by him to Pincennoe, and affirmed.—See No. 548.
1868	Alphonso Peter	Nicholas Jarrot,	Donation of 400 acres granted J. F. Perry; rejected.—See claim No. 711.
69 1843 1772 234	Antoine Provo, Joseph Bouparr, Smith Powell, Joseph Porrier,	Robert Reynolds, Nicholas Jarrot, William Goings, Jr. William Biggs,	Fraud. This man was but nine years old in the year 1790; rejected. Proof insufficient; rejected. Joseph Porrier's donation confirmed to John Rice Jones, No. 1257; the other, Joseph Porrier's donation to J. F. Perry, No. 720; militia right to J. R. Jones, No. 1258.
1962 583	Joseph Peltier, Jean B. Perio, alias Vaboncom,	William Morrison, Louis B. Perio, alias Vaboncom,	Confirmed to George Valentine by the Governor, No. 347. J. B. Perio has sold his claim to Checquire and Holmes.—See claim No. 1463.
1927 122 391	Joseph Placie, Jr. J. B. Point De Sable, Philip Rochblave,	Joseph Placie, Jr. Nicholas Jarrot, William Morrison,	No proof. Revised, and no proof. Received a donation.—See William Morrison's claim, No. 428; not on list; no proof.
2109	Jean Bapt. Richard,	John Edgar,	The donation claim of 400 acres has been by the Governor affirmed to said Edgar, assignee of said Richard.—See his claim, No. 2055.
2626 1065	John Sidon, Joseph St. Pierre and John Gomes,	James Chisne, Jos. M ^c Ferron, assignee of J. A. Boge,	Forgery and perjury.—See report in claim No. 1676. Two lots; these are parts of the militia rights of St. Pierre and Gomes, which have been patented unto John Edgar, who sold to Boyce, No. 216.
13 57 900 751	Joseph Turcott, Joseph Turcott, Jacque Tessier, Joseph Terrien,	Robert Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, Isaac Darnielle, Jesse and Abijah Hunt, assignee of John Edgar,	Deed forged, and part of depositions. Proof insufficient. No proof; rejected. Rejected; forged deed to John Edgar.
269	Joseph Teabeau,	Pierre Menard,	Not on the list; donation of 400 acres already confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, No. 2055.
1519 1018	François Teabeau, Joseph Turcourt,	François Teabeau, Jame Jourdain, assignee of R. Reynolds,	Confirmed by the Governor to Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2112. Transaction fraudulent on the part of Reynolds.
741	François Villery,	Jean F. Perry,	The militia right of François Villery patented to George Atcheson, No. 860.
1547 27 63 2108	Antoine Vandry, Enos Wood, Enos Wood, George Wilmer,	John Dumoulin, Robert Reynolds, Robert Reynolds, John Edgar,	Proof insufficient; claim originated at Vincennes. No conveyance, and proof insufficient. Testimony insufficient. This claim has been sold by John Edgar to William M ^c Roberts, and sustained in his claim No. 566.
1339	George Wilkeson,	Richard Lord,	This is confirmed by the Governor to George Stout.—See claim No. 304.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, December 31, 1809.

MICHAEL JONES, }
E. BACKUS, } Commissioners.

A statement of claims founded on ancient grants within the district of Kaskaskia, affirmed by the Board, exclusive of those to common field and town lots.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Kind of grant.	Quantity, description, and remarks.
476 705	Raphael Beauvais, - Bienvenue Delessart and Charles Gossien,	William Morrison, - Antoine Bienvenue, -	French, Do.	Four arpents front from the river Kaskaskia to the hills east of Kaskaskia river; on one side by Parmanouve, and on the other Dupre. Ten arpents front; five on each side of a mill run, near and above Prairie du Rocher, by one league in depth back on the Hills; confirmed by the Board to the legal representatives of the grantees.
2069	Daniel Blouin, -	John Edgar, -	Do.	Three arpents front on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, and extending one arpent back; joining St. Ives on the south, and the domain on the north.
719 263	Joseph Clermont, - Deville, (or Villiers,) -	J. F. Perry, [Ancient Peter Menard, -	British allotm. French,	Four arpents in front, extending from the Hills to the Rigotel, or river l'Abbé, bounding the Village commons of Cahokia on the north. A tract adjoining one Louis Doré, and on the other Mr. Tillon; front by the ravine which forms the Grand Pass above Prairie du Rocher on the Hills; not to exceed four hundred acres.
264	Widow of Antoine Duclos, (Jean Saucier,)	Pierre Menard, -	Do.	A tract adjoining Joseph Decello on one side, and on the other Antoine Rivier; in front by the ravine, near vacant land; not to exceed four hundred and forty arpents, nor the usual depth of forty arpents.
1753	François Henett, dit Sans- chagrin,	Joseph Henett, -	Do.	Ten arpents in front from the Hills to the Mississippi, situate at the Prairie Apocquois; joining on one side the first run in said prairie, on the other vacant land.
240 775	Jesuits, - Inhabitants of Prairie Du Rocher,	Pierre Menard, - -	Do. Do.	Fifteen arpents in front on the east bank of Kaskaskia river, by 60 in depth, joining on the north Jos. Turpin; confi'd by an act of Congress. One league in depth on the Hills, by the front of Prairie Du Rocher. This grant was made to the inhabitants as a common by De la Loire Flancour, commandant of the Illinois, the 7th of May, 1743.
244	Gerard Longlois, sold to J. B. Beauvais,	Pierre Menard, -	Do.	Eight arpents front, extending from the Hills to the Mississippi, being part of twelve arpents adjoining late Pierre Longlois and John Edgar. These twelve arpents are part of a large grant to E. Longlois of about five quarters of a league in the Grand Prairie.
2134	E. Longlois; sold and known by the name of the J. B. Beauvais' tract,	John Edgar, -	Do.	Two arpents in front from the Mississippi to the Hills, being part of twelve arpents formerly claimed by J. B. Beauvais, in right of the large grant to E. Longlois. The said twelve arpents adjoining the Wabash tract, on the southeast, and Edgar's tract of sixty arpents on the northwest.
196 1549	E. Longlois, Renon Albert, alias Puma- neauve,	William McIntosh, Rappico, -	Do. Do.	One-sixth part of twelve arpents, extending from the Mississippi to the bluff part of Beauvais' tract, above the Wabash tract. Five arpents front on the Kaskaskia, east of said river, below the village, extending to the Hills, adjoining north the Jesuits, and South Hu-berdeau.
2002	Auguste St. Ives, -	John Edgar, -	Do.	One hundred and forty arpents claimed on the east side of Kaskaskia river, north Blouin, ridge of rocks on the southeast; the river Kaskaskia in front, and Louis Turpin on the south. This is a small tract, quantity unknown, to be bounded by the above limits.
276	L. Turpin, by his heirs, Phi- lip, Jos. & J. B. St. Pierre	Pierre Menard, -	Do.	Six arpents by forty on the west side of the Kaskaskia, above the Big Woods, between the Kaskaskia river and the ledge of rocks adjoining J. B. Gendron; not to extend beyond the ledge of rocks.
2038	Louis Turpin, by his heir Francois St. Pierre,	John Edgar, -	Do.	Two arpents front on the Kaskaskia, by forty in depth, provided it does not extend beyond the ledge of rocks, being part of twenty-six arpents formerly belonging to St. Pierre, anciently conceded to L. Turpin.
2042	Louis Turpin, -	J. Edgar, assignee of Mi- chel St. Pierre,	-	Two arpents front, extending as above, being part of the above tract of twenty-six arpents.
2043	Louis Turpin, -	J. Edgar, assignee of Je- rome St. Pierre,	-	Two arpents front on the Kaskaskia, between the said river and ledge of rocks, extending, as above, (No. 2042,) part of said tract of twenty-six arpents.
1939	Joseph Turpin -	Pierre Menard, -	Do.	A tract of land, affirmed by the Board, joining the Jesuits on the south, Louis Turpin on the north, Kaskaskia on the west, and a tract of land of twelve arpents square; granted by the French Government to Joseph Turpin, in 1743, opposite Kaskaskia village.
2358 2105	Louis Turpin, - Joseph Turpin, -	John Edgar, - John Edgar, -	Do. Do.	One arpent in front on the Kaskaskia, by two arpents in depth, bounded north by St. Ives, and south by Joseph Turpin. One hundred and twenty-one acres and forty-four perches east of Kaskaskia river, opposite the village on the Hill, beginning at a stake, north, forty-five degrees east, one hundred and ninety-six poles, to a hickory; north, forty-five degrees west, ninety-nine poles, to a stake; south, forty-five degrees west, right angles, to the first course, one hundred and ninety-six poles, to a black oak; south, forty-five degrees east, ninety-nine poles, to the beginning; bounded west by the ledge of rocks, east by lands held in right of John Dodge, north by lands of John Edgar, south by lands formerly owned by the Jesuits.
449	Louis Turpin, -	William Morrison, -	Do.	Two arpents in front by forty in depth, joining John Edgar one side, widow François St. Pierre on the other, being part of a tract of twenty-six arpents in front, originally occupied by Louis Turpin; affirmed; a tract of two arpents in front on the Kaskaskia, to extend back forty arpents, provided it does not extend beyond the ledge of rocks.

A statement of claims in virtue of improvement within the district of Kaskaskia, affirmed by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1001	Minard Asturgus, - -	P. D. Robert, - - -	400 acres,	East of Kaskaskia river, bounded south by land described in John Dodge's claim, No. 996; west, by the eastern boundary of John Rice Jones; north, by Daniel Blouin, extending east for quantity.
1572	William Arundel, - -	William Arundel, - - -	400	Situated at or near Pioria.
1865	Alexis Buyatte, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed to the legal representatives of A. Buyatte, situate on the river l'Abbé, nine miles above Cahokia.
1873	Pierre Buyatte, or Buette, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	On the river l'Abbé about four miles above Cahokia.
1819	Samuel Burck, - - -	Samuel Burck, - - -	400	Affirmed as a floating right, to be located according to law.
1279	Joseph Bouge, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	6 by 40 arps.	On the east of Kaskaskia river, adjoining other lands of this claimant.
455	Louis Buyatte, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	4 by 40 arps.	On the west side of Kaskaskia river, adjoining Antoine Peltier on one side, Pierre Guerrett, alias Dumont, on the other.
241	Jean B. Beauvais, - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	400 acres,	On the Hills, about three miles east of Kaskaskia river, on Gravel run.
259	Joseph Buchett, - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	15 by 60 arps.	Claimed in virtue of a French grant; no satisfactory proof of such grant; the Board has on proof of cultivation, affirmed 400 acres on the Hills, opposite Fort Chartres, adjoining on one side river Bauamie, and on the other Du Pontneuf.
526	James Biswell, - - -	The heirs of Biswell, - - -	400 acres,	On Buck run, a branch of Kaskaskia river; affirmed to the legal representatives.
699	Thomas Brady, - - -	John Singleton, - - -	400	On Canteen creek.
2000	Drury Bush, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	400	Prairie Bisson, joining Catharine Ryan.
1280	Joseph Boisvert, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	400	Situated near the place called the Grand Pass.
137	Etienne Barnard, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Near the river Coteneau, within three miles of Pioria.
140	Louis Bihoré, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Revised and affirmed.
142	François Buchet, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Revised and affirmed; situate about one league from Pioria, old fort.
914	John Barton, - - -	John Baird, - - -	400	About three-fourths of a mile east of Kaskaskia river, joining patented lands of John Clark.
1718	Robert Caldwell, - - -	Heirs of Caldwell, - - -	400	St. Clair county, on waters of Richland creek, four or five miles from the head spring.
252	Widow of Bapt. Charleville, - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	10 by 40 arps.	On the hills opposite the bunch of elms in the Big Prairie.
597	James Curry, - - -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. - - -	400 acres.	On the bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Smorlesses' Ferry, in St. Clair county. The Board approved of the following location: beginning at a stone, north, 25 degrees east, 320 poles, to a stake; south, 65 degrees east, 200 poles, to a stake; south, 25 degrees west, 320 poles, to a stake; north, 65 degrees west, 200 poles, to the beginning, in l'Aigle Prairie.
615	Isaac Chaffin, - - -	William Chaffin, - - -	400	Our surveyor will transmit to Government the plat of this survey.
962	Ichabod Camp, - - -	Heirs of said Camp, - - -	400	On the Hills, above Prairie Du Rocher, including a mill seat.
969	George Camp, - - -	Heirs of I. Camp, - - -	400	On the Hills, about three miles above Prairie Du Rocher, on Cahokia road.
2287	John Chambers, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	400	Near Brashier's Station.
1876	Louis Delon Champ, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situated about two miles east of Cahokia.
1762	Joseph Danie, - - -	Heirs of said Danie, - - -	400	Affirmed at the Marais Apocquois.
996	John Dodge, - - -	P. D. Robert, - - -	400	East of Kaskaskia; John Rice Jones on the west, Jesuits on the south, from whence it extends, north, six arpents, running east for quantity.
1553	Charles Danie, - - -	Charles Danie, - - -	400	On the east bank of the Mississippi, five miles south of the river Au Vase, (muddy) at the foot of the hill.
519	Alexander Denis, - - -	William Bolin Whitesides, - - -	400	On Winn's run, in the county of St. Clair, beginning at a white walnut, near Cummin's Sugar camp, south, 65 degrees, west, 327 poles, to a stake; north, 25 degrees west, 170 poles, to a stake; north 65 degrees east, 337 poles, to a stake at a marked black oak; thence to the beginning.
561	Clement Drury, - - -	Heirs of Samuel Worley, - - -	400	Below the Narrows below Hull's Station, to be located adjoining the patented militia rights of Samuel Worley and James McNabb; these rights having been located in the improvement.
987	François Druard, - - -	Timothy Demontbruin, - - -	6 arps. front,	On the east bank of Kaskaskia, running back to the Hills, and in continuation on the Hills forty arpents, adjoining B. Richard.
257	John Doyle, - - -	P. Menard, - - -	400 acres,	Affirmed by the Board; on the east side of Kaskaskia river, about two miles above J. Edgar's ferry.
529	Thomas Flanary, Jun. - - -	Heirs of T. Flanary, Jun. - - -	400	On the Mississippi, adjoining McElmuny.
530	Joshua Flanary, - - -	Jacob and Isaac, heirs, - - -	400	On the Mississippi, at McElmuny's Station.
531	Abram Flanary, - - -	Jacob and Isaac, heirs, - - -	400	On the Mississippi; affirmed to the heirs at McElmuny's Station.
1837	Joseph Geroux, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	About five miles east of Canteen creek, above Cahokia,

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1844	Jacque Germain, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400 acres.	At P'Abbé, thirteen miles above Cahokia.
133	Jean Baptiste Gonville, alias Rap- pelly,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed to Jarrot, situated at Canteen, about ten miles above Cahokia.
1883	Joseph Hanson, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situated at Marais Mensoui.
1707	Leonard Harness, - - -	Leonard Harness, - - -	400	A floating right granted, to be located according to law.
1665	John Hiltobrand, - - -	Uel Whitesides, - - -	400	Above the mouth of Nine Mile creek.
1644	Nathaniel Hull, - - -	Heirs of said Hull, - - -	400	A floating right granted, to be located agreeably to law.
1645	Michael Huff, - - -	John Mordock, - - -	400	St. Clair county, about one mile north of Bellefontaine.
319	Thomas Hughs, - - -	Stacy McDonough, - - -	400	On Nine Mile creek, about one-fourth of a mile north of the Vincennes road; affirmed to the heirs of Hughs.
1992	David Hix, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	400	On Kaskaskia river, Randolph county, beginning on the bank of the Kaskaskia, south, 45 degrees east, 400 poles to a stake; north, 15 degrees east, 160 poles, to a stake; north, 45 degrees west, 400 poles, to the Kaskaskia; south 45 degrees west, 160 poles, to the beginning.
582	James Henderson, - - -	James Henderson, - - -	400	On Bellefontaine, about one mile and a half above the place where it runs through the bluff.
760	William Howee, - - -	Jesse Raynon, - - -	400	Affirmed to claimant, in the American bottom, on the south side of N. Hull's plantation, beginning at a stake, north, 45 degrees east, 240 poles, to a stake; north, 45 degrees west, 260 poles, to a stake; south, 45 degrees west, 280 poles, to a stone; south, 45 degrees east, 240 poles, to beginning.
1726	John Jones, - - -	John Payne, - - -	400	About three-fourths of a mile from Brashier's Station, southwest.
637	James Kinkcad, - - -	James Kinkcad, By Geo. H. Dough- erty,	400	In the Mississippi bottom, four or five miles above the ferry opposite St. Louis; beginning on the bank of the river, south 80 degrees east, 80 chains, to an elm sapling; north, 5 degrees east, 50 chains, to a corner; north, 80 degrees west, 60 chains, 50 links, to the Mississippi; thence, by the said river, to the beginning.
1832	Francois La Pierre, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situate at the point of the prairie, about nine miles above Cahokia.
1855	Baptiste Lionois, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situate opposite the mouth of Missouri.
1862	Pierre Lajuness, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situate at the Little Pass.
1866	Antoine Lamarch, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Affirmed; situate about ten miles above Cahokia.
1642	George Lunsford, - - -	George Lunsford, - - -	400	A floating right granted to claimant.
902	Isaac Levy, - - -	Isaac Darnelle, - - -	400	On the river P'Abbé, above Cahokia about twelve miles, near where the French church stood, beginning at a stake, west, 400 poles, to a stake; south, 160 poles, to a stake; east, 400 poles, to a stone; north, 160 poles, with a line of Nicholas Jarrot, to the beginning.
	Nicholas Cailotte Lachance, and nine sons, Nicholas, Baptiste, An- toine, Gabriel, Francois, Joseph, Michel, Charles and Benjamin,	P. D. Robert, - - -	3,880 arps.	Beginning on the west bank of Kaskaskia, where the high bank ends, and about three quarters of a league above the Batture Du Pierre, including a spring on said bank; thence, with the meanders of the said river Kaskaskia upwards, to a creek called river "De Poison Armé," with a depth of fifty arpents back from the river.
2607	Henry Levins, - - -	Henry Levins, - - -	300 acres.	Affirmed to cover his improvement on Horse creek, provided it interferes with no other vested rights.
629	Antoine Louvierre, - - -	Sancierre Louvierre, - - -	400	Situate on the hills opposite Prairie Du Rocher. This being in the commons of Prairie Du Rocher, a floating right granted.
728	Jean B. Lecroix, - - -	Jean F. Perry, - - -	400	On Canteen creek.
844	Louis and Baptiste Seguin Lade- route,	Louis and Baptiste Seguin Lade- route,	9 by 44 arps.	Revised and affirmed; situate at the Elm branch on the Hills, adjoining the Grand Prairie.
2046	Louis Plet Lasond, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	400 acres.	Deed to Edgar forged; four hundred acres confirmed to Pellit Lesond, or his legal representatives; situated at the Little Pass.
680	John McElmuny, - - -	John McElmuny, Jun. - - -	400	Affirmed to the heirs of McElmuny's Station, on the Mississippi.
681	John McElmuny, Jun. - - -	John McElmuny, - - -	400	Adjoining the above.
652	William Murry, - - -	William Murry, - - -	400	Affirmed; on the waters of Silver creek, beginning at a black oak, south, 4 degrees west, 300 poles, to a stake; south, 86 degrees east, 214 poles, to a stake; north, 4 degrees east, 300 poles, to a stake; north, 80 degrees west, 214 poles, to the beginning.
1054	Thomas Marrs, - - -	Thomas Marrs, - - -	400	In Ogle Prairie, on the head waters of Prairie Delong creek; a floating right granted.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1993	John Montgomery, - -	John Edgar, - - -	400 acres,	About three miles from Kaskaskia village, on the road to Vincennes; affirmed to the legal representatives of said Montgomery; also claimed by heirs of H. Smith.
1316	Richard McCarty, - -	Heirs of said McCarty, - - -	400	Adjoining the common field of Cahokia, including his former mill on the river l'Abé.
477	Jean B. Montroy, - -	William Morrison, - - -	400	Five miles from Kaskaskia, joining, southeast, Joseph Anderson, and on the other side Robert Huggin.
2424	John Marshall, - - -	Robert Morrison, - - -	400	Situated on Bellefontaine creek; a floating right granted.
254	Marie Louise Oubichon, - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	400	On the Hill, near the first large creek near Prairie Du Rocher, adjoining the land of widow Geanirion, where the road leading to Cahokia ascends the hill adjoining said creek or ravine.
2623	Henry O'Hara, - - -	Henry O'Hara, - - -	400	Adjoining the improvement of Nathaniel Hull on the southeast. <i>NOTE</i> .—This claim was not entered previously to the expiration of the time limited by law, but the Board do not hesitate to say it is a just one.
1838	Michel Pichette, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	At a place called l'Abé river, eight miles above Cahokia.
85	Jacque Perry, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	At the Little Pass, above the Prairie Du Rocher.
2350	John Peters, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	400	Situate near Golden's Block House.
569	William Robins, - - -	William Robins, - - -	400	The land improved having been taken in prior surveys, a floating right granted.
136	Augustine Rocque, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	400	Near Pioria; revised and affirmed.
1728	Robert Sybold, - - -	R. Sybold, - - -	400	A floating right granted, to be located according to law.
1025	Henry Smith, - - -	Heirs of H. Smith, - - -	400	East side of Kaskaskia, at a spring at the head of McNabb's run.
926	Daniel Shutz, - - -	Daniel Shutz, - - -	400	On Ryan's creek.
1044	Elijah Smith, - - -	Heirs of E. Smith, - - -	400	On the east side of Kaskaskia river, about fifteen miles above the village, adjoining David Hicks.
1406	Peter Smith, - - -	William Atcheson, - - -	400	On the Hills, above Prairie Du Rocher.
141	Jean Baptiste Shoenberger, alias St. Jean,	N. Jarrot, - - -	400	Near the old fort of Pioria.
2564	Joseph Standlee, - - -	Joseph Standlee, - - -	400	Situate at McElmuny's Station, on the Mississippi.
1774	Heirs of François Trolier,	Heirs of F. Trolier, - - -	400	Two leagues and a half from Cahokia, on the hills beyond the Sugar Loaf.
782	François Teabeau, - - -	Joseph Belcour, - - -	400	In the little Pass above Prairie Du Rocher village.
1963	Martin Trentham, - - -	John Capps, - - -	400	At Prairie De Rone, about twelve miles below Cahokia, where John Sullivan now lives; a floating right granted. The deed in this case is forged. The claim is of course affirmed to said Trentham, or his legal representatives.
633	Louis Villard, - - -	Heirs of Joseph Worley, and William Chaffin,	400	Adjoining Nathaniel Hull, in the Dry Wood Prairie.
1653	Isaac West, - - -	I. West, - - -	400	By the testimony of George Atcheson, and David Waddle, that this land, on which the actual improvement was made, has been included in the survey of James Piggot, and by Alexander Waddle and Amos Squire, that this claim has been surveyed about the year 1802, on the place where the said West now lives; affirmed.
1731	David Wallis, - - -	Widow G. Hendricks, - - -	400	Affirmed, and a floating right granted.—See J. Edgar's claim, No. 1996.
2550	Haydon Wells, - - -	Haydon Wells, - - -	400	Affirmed; situate about six miles above the village Kaskaskia, and on the east side of the Kaskaskia river.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, December 31, 1809.

MICHAEL JONES, }
E. BACKUS, } Commissioners.

A statement of claims founded on acts of Congress, granting donations of four hundred acres each to the heads of families in the district of Kaskaskia, affirmed by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
415	Antoine Antya	Wm. Morrison	400 ac's	
416	Michel Antya	Same	400	
439	J. B. Allary	Same	400	
508	James Andro	H. Mox and wife	400	
2622	François Amlin	François Amlin	400	This is located at Vincennes.
1965	George Atcheson	George Atcheson	400	Militia right confirmed by the Governor.
83	François Arcoitte	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Militia right confirmed by the Governor; No. 101.
1573	William Arundle	William Arundle	300	Militia right confirmed by the Governor.
1824	Louis Boulette	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1693	Shadrach Bond	Shadrach Bond	400	
1712	Pierre Butteau	P. Butteau	300	He having received his militia right.
1650	Pierre Burrasseau	Louis Le Compte	400	
200	Blaize Barutel	Wm. McIntosh for Gabriel Richard	400	
1424	François Barrois	George Fisher	400	
1252	Joseph Boissonnett	John Rice Jones	400	
419	Antoine Buyatte	Wm. Morrison	400	
422	Joseph Blay	Same	400	
246	J. B. Beauvais	Pierre Menard	400	
284	Jacque Bontillette	Pierre Menard	400	To legal representatives.
1505	Thomas Bently	Heirs of Thomas	400	To heirs.
1530	J. B. Barbeau, Jun.	John Rice Jones	400	
1531	Antoine Bienvenue	Same	400	
527	James Biswell	Heirs of Biswell	400	To legal representatives.
506	François Bellew	François Bellew	400	To François and son.
1481	Antoine Beauvais	Chequire and Holmes	400	
1482	Marie L. Beauvais	Same	400	
646	Rene Beauvet	Josiah Bleakley	400	
647	Baptiste Bergeron	Same	400	
1981	Antoine Boyer	John Dumoulin	400	
76	Jean Bpte. Barbeau	Nicholas Jarrot	400	To Jarrot.
82	Vital Beauvais	Same	400	To Jarrot.
1702	N. Boismeneau	N. Boismeneau	300	Militia rights received.
231	William Biggs	William Biggs	400	
825	Benj. and Jos. Byram	Ben. Byram	400	
2100	Joseph Monvouloire	John Edgar	400	To legal representatives.
1834	Andrew Becquette	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Received a militia right.
1790	Alexis Brisore	Heirs of	300	Ditto.
663	Widow Beaulieu, alias Palmer	Heirs of	400	
137	Etienne Barnard	Nicholas Jarrot	400	Revised and affirmed.
140	Louis Bihore	Same	400	Same.
142	François Bucher	Same	400	
954	Joseph Boisvert	Wm. H. Harrison	400	
2575	John Boyd	John Boyd	400	
1698	Jean B. Chartrau	Jean B. Chartrau	400	
201	Jean B. Creely, Jun.	By Creely	400	
1251	W. Catharine Char- tran alias Gascon	John Rice Jones	400	
1289	Claude Chenier	Same	400	
406	Jean B. Creely	Wm. Morrison	400	
418	L. P. F. Carboneaux	Same	400	
662	Jean Cheauvin	W. Beaulien as heir	400	To heirs.
1507	Louis Charleville	Heirs of said Louis	400	To heirs.
1532	Charles Charleville	J. Rice Jones	400	
1467	Louis Chattel	Chequire and Holmes	400	
1471	Charles Cadron, alias St. Pierre	Same	400	
1475	François Chevalier	Same	400	
726	Gabriel Constance	Jean F. Perry	400	To heirs.
138	Joseph Clement	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
967	Ichabod Camp	Heirs of J. Camp	400	
968	George Camp	Heirs of same	400	
1030	James Curry	Joseph Morrison	400	To the heirs and legal representatives.
2478	Antoine Chenier	Robert Morrison	400	
2093	Martin Camey	John Edgar	400	
2118	Thomas Comstock	Same	400	Deed forged; confirmed to Comstock.
2122	John Clark	Same	400	
1833	Pierre Critian	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Militia right confirmed per Governor.
1848	Fran. Z. Cabassier	Same	300	Affirmed; received a militia right, See No. 1407.
1708	Pierre Crequire	Heirs of	400	To the heirs.
1744	John Cook	U. and J. Whiteside	300	Militia right confirmed by the Governor.
1895	Michel Chartin	M. Prevost or heirs	300	Ditto.
1896	François Coline	Same	300	Ditto.
1891	Paul Champeau	P. Champeau	300	Ditto.
2621	Pierre Cabassier	P. Cabassier	300	Ditto.
1477	Charles Chavalin	Chequire and Holmes	300	Ditto.
1888	J. B. Chartan, alias Labicos	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Only having received a militia right. See claim
1699	Toussaint Chartrain	Toussaint Chartrain	300	Having received a militia right. [No. 188.]
1831	Marie Louis Degag- ne, widow of Fran- çois Le Pierre	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1758	Tim. Demontbruin	Tim. Demontbruin	400	
1425	Louis Dore	George Fisher	400	
1250	Jean Marie Dorin	John Rice Jones	400	

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1253	Jean Bpte. Dumay	John Rice Jones	400 ac's	
1275	Marie Louis Delisle	Same	400	
403	Pierre Durmont	William Morrison	400	
407	Clement Drury	Same	400	
423	J. Bapt. Damour	Same	400	
258	John Doyle	Pierre Menard	400	
265	A. Duclos' widow	Same	400	
1496	Chs. Dulude's heirs	Charles Dulude	400	To heirs.
1476	Michel Danis	Chequire & Holmes	400	
1485	Catherine Duplace	Same	400	To heirs.
77	Jean Bapt. Dubuque	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
84	Jean Bapte. Delisle	Same	400	
993	John Dodge	Heirs of said Dodge	400	To heirs.
994	Israel Dodge	Israel Dodge	400	To heirs.
1995	David Dubois	John Edgar	400	
2098	A. Dozaw's widow	Same	400	
2121	Alexander Douglas	Same	400	Deed supposed to be forged; affirmed to Douglas.
1661	Alexander Dennis	Heirs of Dennis	300	Militia right confirmed.
139	Jacques Decharme	Nicholas Jarrot	400	Revised and affirmed.
1857	Joseph Francholle	Same	400	
1863	Joseph Fache	Same	400	To legal representatives.
1792	Samuel Finley	John Fulton	400	
538	Thos. Flanary, Jun.	Heirs	40	To heirs.
540	Elijah Flanary	Elijah Flanary	400	
792	Andrew Faggot	James Morrison	400	
1864	François Grondine	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Militia right received.
1845	Jacque Germain	Same	400	
1690	David Guise	D. Guise	400	
1649	Joseph Gagnier	Heirs of Gagnier	400	To legal representatives.
411	Jean B. Gendron	William Morrison	400	
438	François Gerome alias Lafleur	Same	400	
442	Louis Gagnon	Same	400	
528	Guy Garrod	Rufus Easten	400	
1473	Ther. Godin, widow of Michl. Godin	Chequire & Holmes	400	
608	Jacob Groots	His heirs	400	
737	Pierre Gatién	Jean F. Perry	400	
959	Charles Gill	David Badgeley	400	
1470	Michel Gerardine	Chequire & Holmes	400	To legal representatives. NOTE.—There seems to have been two of this name. See claim No. 117.
563	James Garrison	Heirs of Garrison	100	
2116	Joseph Gagné	John Edgar	400	
9	John Harris	Robert Reynolds	400	
1884	Joseph Hanson	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1664	John Hildebrand,	Uel Whitesides	400	
235	William Howe	William Biggs	400	
412	James Head	William Morrison	400	
320	Thomas Hughes	Stacey McDonnough	400	To heirs.
1375	Same	Richard Lord	400	To Hughes. NOTE.—There were two men of this name. See claim 319, documents filed.
2547	Samuel Hanley	Samuel Hanley	400	Military right received.
1706	Leonard Harness	Nicholas Jarrot	300	
1991	David Hicks	John Edgar	400	
2091	Nathaniel Hull	Same	400	
2647	George Hendricks	Widow and Harris	300	Militia right received. NOTE.—Notice not entered in time; but claim just.
1271	J. B. Jacquemin	John Rice Jones	400	
404	William Jean	William Morrison	400	
405	Nicholas Janis	Same	400	
1529	Baptiste Janis	John Rice Jones	400	
2646	Jacob Judy	Heirs of Judy	400	Not entered within legal time; but thought just.
1422	Patrick Kennedy	George Fisher	400	
1511	James Kincade	James Kincade	400	
2645	R. Rogers, widow of J. Kincade, (there being two of this name)	Widow	400	Not entered within legal time; but thought just.
1826	Jean B. Loquette	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
18	Baptiste Lionois	Same	400	To representatives.
1703	Pierre Le Perche	P. Le Perche	400	
1606	Philip Lafamme alias La. Beoff	William Wilson	200	
1255	Jean Lapanse	John Rice Jones	400	
1256	François Louval	Same	400	
1276	Jean L. Allemond alias Peter Smith	Same	400	To L. Allemond, or his representatives.
1701	Catharine Lasource	William Morrison	400	
408	Widow Louise La Chappelle	Same	400	
421	Louis Lissond	Same	400	
424	Claude Lemieux	Same	400	
425	Helen Lassource	Same	400	
437	Louis Le Compte	William Morrison	400	
440	Charles Le Croix alias Hagan	Same	400	

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of Claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
443	Antoine La Course	William Morrison	400 ac'r.	
1501	J. B. La Course	Heirs	400	
1466	Charles Lefevre	Chequire & Holmes	400	
1474	M. Lagandenier	Same	400	
1478	Chs. La Chapelle	Same	400	
645	Joseph Lepage	Josiah Bleakley	400	To Joseph.
614	Joseph Lepence	Jacob Strickner	400	
734	Joseph Labusciere	Jean F. Perry	400	
738	Pierre Lafleur	Jean F. Perry	400	To heirs of, [Lafleur Perry claims two-thirds.]
1045	N. C. La Chance, Senior	Bar. Tadevieu's hr's.	400	To heirs.
2092	Joseph Lambest	John Edgar	400	
2095	N. La Vassieur	John Edgar	400	To representatives.
2096	Stan. La Vassieur	John Edgar	400	To representatives.
2101	Jean Marie Lefevre	John Edgar	400	
1704	François Lepence	Heirs of	300	Military right received.
1692	John Lyle	John Lyle	300	Military right confirmed.
1717	James Lemon	James Lemon	300	Military right confirmed.
194	François Lefevre, alias Cousier	William McIntosh	400	
1746	François Lalumander, dit Lafleur	Widow La Chapelle	400	
417	Therose Lajoy, and Pierre Dumegue	William Morrison	400	
414	J. B. Laderout	William Morrison	400	
2097	Sebastian Con. La Roche	John Edgar	400	Deed forged; affirmed to legal representatives.
1881	Catharine Loivolet	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
2453	J. B. Lefont	Robert Morrison	400	To the legal representatives.
1825	Jean B. Milhomme	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1828	Jacque Mylotte	Nicholas Jarrot	300	Received militia right.
1274	Joseph Morris	John Rice Jones	400	
426	Joseph Moreuse	William Morrison	400	
1512	Joseph Moisonville	Heirs of said Joseph	400	
1540	Antoine Morin	Barth'w Richard	400	
1798	John McCormick	Henry Cook	400	To heirs of McCormick.
221	James Moore	Heirs of J. Moore	400	To widow.
1994	John Montgomery	John Edgar	400	
125	Joseph Meneaux	Nicholas Jarrot	400	To heirs.
955	Mary Moony	Wm. H. Harrison	400	To representatives.
1055	Thomas Marrs	Thomas Marrs	400	
2556	James Mayfield	James Mayfield	400	
1847	Hubert Mercier	N. Jarrot	300	Received militia right.
1700	Jean Munier	J. Mercier	300	Received militia right.
1697	David Marleau	G. Marleau	300	Received militia right.
1893	Julien Mercier	Julien Mercier	300	Received militia right.
765	Henry O'Hara	Henry O'Hara	400	Received militia right.
1743	Joseph Ogle, Sen.	Joseph Ogle, Sen.	300	Militia right received.
1840	Michel Pichet	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1682	Louis Perio, alias Vadbonour	Louis Perio	400	
413	Jean B. Perrieu	William Morrison	400	
441	Michel Peltier, An- tya, of Cahokia	William Morrison	400	
488	James Pigot	Heirs of Jas. Piggot	400	
1925	Catharine Placie	Joseph Placie	400	To Catharine, widow.
1468	Jean P. Perio, alias Vanbocour	Chequire & Holmes	400	
1469	Wid. Therese Pan- crass	Chequire & Holmes	400	
90	Catharine P. Grude, widow of Jacques Perrie	Nicholas Perrie		
2099	David Pagon	John Edgar	400	To legal representatives.
1711	Joseph Pepin	J. Pepin	300	Militia right received.
1929	Antoine Peltier	Pierre Menard	400	To legal representatives.
2352	John Peters	John Edgar	400	
1648	Jean B. Renelass	François Amoune	400	Therese, (heir,) his wife.
1894	Augustine Racette	Bartholo'w Provost	400	
1966	Jean B. Robert	J. F. Perry	400	
420	Mary Rochblave	William Morrison	400	
428	Philip Rochblave	William Morrison	400	
288	Barthol. Richard	Pierre Menard	400	
1499	Henry Richard	Heirs of H. Richard	400	To heirs.
1527	Charles Robins	John Rice Jones,	400	
518	Widow of Abraham Rain	Uel & Bolin White- sides	400	
496	Catharine Ryan	Heirs of Jos. Ryan	400	To heirs.
497	Josiah Ryan	Heirs of Josiah	400	To heirs.
1494	Pierre Roy, alias Cadion	Chequire & Holmes	$\frac{2}{3}$ of 400	Affirmed.
736	Same	Jean F. Perry	160 pt. of 400	Affirmed.
744	Larken Rutherford	Jean F. Perry	400	To Perry.
136	Augustine Rocque	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1822	Esidore Sayoie	Nicholas Jarrot	400	To the representatives.
1254	Joseph Sacier	John Rice Jones	400	

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Remarks.
1272	Catharine Sanba	John Rice Jones	400ac's.	
1273	Michel St. Pierre	John Rice Jones	400	
522	Nicholas Smith	Heirs of N. Smith	400	To the heirs.
742	Tousaint Soulair	Jean F. Perry	400	To Perry.
1027	Henry Smith	Heirs of said Smith	400	To the heirs.
1666	John Sullivan	James Downing	300	Militia right received.
41	J. B. Sebenger	Nicholas Jarrot	400	Revised and affirmed.
1036	John K. Simpson	J. K. Simpson	300	Militia right received.
409	Joseph Toulouse	William Morrison	400	
410	Jacque Thuillier	William Morrison	400	
1479	Joseph Tangué	Chequire & Holmes	400	
1480	Catharine Tangué	Chequire & Holmes	400	
1705	Pierre Turangean	John Edgar	300	Military right received.
281	Joseph Terrien	Peter Menard	400	
2563	Martin Trentham	Martin Trentham	400	
2640	Levi Theed	Levi Theed	300	Military right received. [Note. This claim not entered in season, but just.]
1827	Nicholas Vidmor	Nicholas Jarrot	400	
1528	Charles Vallis	John Rice Jones	400	
2123	Louis Vilaret	John Edgar	400	
1737	Joseph Worley	Heirs of J. Worley	400	
2569	David Wallace	David Wallace	400	
1486	James Watts	Chequire & Holmes	400	
2119	James Wiley	John Edgar	400	
1645	Isaac West	Isaac West	300	Militia right.
2512	William Wycoff	Hs. of Lardne Clark	400	
2469	John Williams	Joseph Morrison	400	Confirmed to Wycoff's representatives.
2639	George Ware	Heirs of	300	Militia right. [Note. Notice not entered in time, but the claim found to be a just one.]
555	Peter Zipp	Heirs of George Lunceford, adm'r	400	To heirs.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, December 31, 1809.

MICHAEL JONES, }
E. BACKUS, } Commissioners.

A statement of claims founded on an act of Congress granting a donation of one hundred acres of land to each militiaman enrolled and doing duty in the Illinois, on the 1st day of August, 1790, within the district of Kaskaskia, affirmed by the Board.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1829	John Arvin, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives.
1673	Antoine Amable, - - -	Joseph Minegle, - - -	100	Affirmed.
2589	Johnson Amberson, - - -	Joshua Amberson, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1903	François Amlin, - - -	Josiah Bleakley, - - -	100	Affirmed.
917	Joseph Archambeau, - - -	George Valentine, - - -	100	Affirmed by the Board. This, together with the claims of Joseph Vignie, William Arundel, and John Brady, are surveyed on l'Aigle Prairie; beginning at a honey locust, and thence, south, 40 degrees west, 128 poles, to a stake; south, 50 degrees east, 459 poles, to a pin-oak; north, 40 degrees east, 18 poles, to a stake; south, 50 degrees east, 48 poles, to a pin-oak; north, 40 degrees east, 110 poles, to a stake; north, 50 degrees west, 507 poles, to the beginning. Surveyed with the last mentioned claim, No. 917.
917	William Arundel, - - -	George Valentine, - - -	100	Affirmed at Pioria.
901	Jean B. Amlin, - - -	Isaac Darnielle, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1853	Michel Buteau, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed and located, together with claim of Louis Menard, No. 1880, and others.
1869	Jean B. Brugier, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1659	François Besalio, - - -	Samuel Judy, - - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Pierre Bourass, - - -	William McIntosh, - - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Charles Buteau, Jun. - - -	William McIntosh, - - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Pierre Bittel, alias Boisalle, - - -	William McIntosh, - - -	100	Affirmed.
2595	Frances Bucher, - - -	Isaac Darnielle, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1775	Josiah Bleakley, - - -	Josiah Bleakley, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1808	Andre Barbeau, - - -	Heirs of said Andre, - - -	100	Affirmed.
435	Pierre Beauteau, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed. On the head waters of Judy's creek; beginning at a stone; thence, west, 160 poles, to a white oak; north, 100 poles, to a sassafras; east, 160 poles, to a stone; south, 100 poles, to beginning.
1324	Matthew Rene Bouvet - - -	James Haggin - - -	100	Affirmed.
352	Henry Barutelle, alias Toulouse, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
358	Louis Buatt, Jun. - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
364	Antoine Buyat-e, Jun. - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
372	François Barutel, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
376	Andrew Barbeau, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
383	Michel Bienvenue, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
387	Michel Barutel, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
395	Henry Biron, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
399	Pierre Beguin, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
910	François Babo, - - -	Isaac Darnielle, - - -	100	Affirmed at Pioria.
296	Antoine Beauvais, - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	100	Affirmed. } Located together; beginning at a hickory, on Reuben Searcy's line, south, 80 degrees east, 254 poles, to a stake; north, 10 degrees east, 127 poles, to the beginning.
298	Joseph Blay, Jun. - - -	Pierre Menard, - - -	100	Affirmed. }
664	Michel Beaulieu, - - -	Michel Beaulieu, - - -	100	Affirmed.
338	Louis Bibo, - - -	Samuel Judy, - - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Louis Laflamme's claim, No. 338.
634	Vital St. G. Beauvais, - - -	Thomas B. Steel, - - -	100	Affirmed.
605	Louis Bison, - - -	Isom Gilham, - - -	100	Affirmed; beginning at Samuel Judy's southwest corner, south, 62 degrees west, 179 poles, to a hickory; north, 28 degrees west, 89½ poles, to a black oak; north, 62 degrees east, 179 poles, to a stake on Judy's line; south, 28 degrees east, to the beginning.
617	Isaac Brison, - - -	William Chaffin, - - -	100	Affirmed.
651	Pierre Basque, - - -	Levin Cropper, - - -	100	Affirmed. Located on the waters of Camp creek, near the mouth, to include the said Cropper's improvement.
2603	George Biggs, - - -	John Whitesides, - - -	100	Affirmed. Located on Wood river, including a mill; beginning at a stake, north, 45 degrees west, 120 poles, to a white oak; south, 45 degrees west, 134 poles, to a black oak; south, 45 degrees east, 120 poles, to a mulberry; north, 45 degrees east, 134 poles to the beginning.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
98	Jean Beaulieu, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed. On Cahokia creek, in the Mississippi bottom; beginning at a red oak, south, 65 degrees east, 100 poles, to a white oak; north, 25 degrees east, 160 poles, to a stake; north, 65 degrees west, 100 poles, to a stake; south, 25 degrees west, 160 poles, to the beginning.
119	Jean Bapt. Boupartant, -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1575	Isaac Brasten, - -	Isaac Brasten's administrator, William Arundel, - -	100	Affirmed to William Morrison, he having a sheriff's deed.
301	Timothy Bellow, - -	Franklin Sarvais, - -	100	Affirmed. Surveyed with Louis Pincanoe Boncoure, No. 299, and Thomas Chartran's, No. 300, at Turkey Hill; beginning at a white oak, north, 82 degrees west, 150 poles, to a stake; north, 8 degrees east, 320 poles, to a stake; south, 82 degrees east, 150 poles, to a stone; south, 8 degrees west, 320 poles to the beginning.
1006	William Butts, - -	Joseph Fenwick, - -	100	Affirmed.
917	John Brady, - -	George Valentine, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Joseph Archambeau, No. 917.
1399	Joseph Buyatte, or Poyett, -	Edward Hebert, - -	100	Affirmed to Joseph Trotier, assignee of Buyatte; no deed produced by Hebert.
2110	Louis Blay, Jun. - -	John Edgar, - -	100	Affirmed. Located on the west side of Muddy creek, where the road from Kaskaskia to Lusk's ferry crosses; the patent in this case must issue to John Hague, who bought of John Edgar.
594	Louis Buisson, - -	Dennis Valentine, - -	100	Revised and affirmed.
1969	Joseph Cadien, - -	Pierre Lirzie, alias Mimeas cre- ditor, - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Antoine Cabassier, - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Charles Cabassier, - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
1964	François Courie, - -	Montgomery Bell, - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	François Campeau, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed. This claim, with nine others, has been located in the Mississippi bottom, between Grand Isle and Prequ' Isle, opposite Isle of Cattarot, bounded by the Mississippi west, extending from the southern extremity, north, 10 degrees west, 33 arpents and 5 poles, to the northern extremity; east, 10 degrees south, 30 arpents, for the quantity of 1,000 acres.
1672	Joseph Chabot, - -	Joseph Mangle, administrator, Constant Longtemps, - -	100	Affirmed to the heirs or representatives of Chabot.
1730	Joseph Condaire, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, assignee of John Ritchie, - -	100	Affirmed by the Board.
357	Pedro Cristophe, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
371	Louis Charleville, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
386	Jean B. Coder, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
398	Louis Coste, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
485	Pierre Clemond, - -	John Biggs, - -	100	Affirmed. On the bank of the Mississippi, adjoining Cahokia common; surveyed with Antoine Labusceir's claim; beginning at a box elder, north, 39 degrees east, 180 poles, to a white oak; north, 51 degrees west, 178 poles, to an elm; south, 39 degrees west, 180 poles to an elm; south, 51 degrees east, 178 poles, to the beginning.
634	J. B. Coutenau, - -	Thomas B. Steel, - -	100	Affirmed.
620	J. B. Champlain, - -	Solomon Shook, - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed with J. B. Plurant's claim, No. 620, in l'Aigle Prairie; beginning at a stone, south, 49 degrees west, 195 poles, to a stone; south, 40 degrees west, 106 poles, to a stone; east, 221 poles, to a pecan tree; north, 40 degrees east, 106 poles, to a stone; north, 30 degrees west, 148 poles, to the beginning.
616	Isaac Chaffin, - -	William Chaffin, - -	100	Affirmed.
619	William Chaffin, - -	William Chaffin, - -	100	Affirmed.
1902	Jean Marie Camparis, - -	Josiah Bleakley, - -	100	Affirmed.
612	J. B. Cabassier, - -	Jacob Fout, - -	100	Affirmed.
642	Pierre Chartier, - -	Caldwell Cairnes, - -	100	Affirmed.
688	Alexis Courtes, - -	N. Boismenuue, - -	100	Affirmed.
1036	François Clark, - -	William Lot Whitesides, - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed with Bapt. Lejoye's claim, No. 1063; beginning at the corner of Larkin Rutherford's old survey, on Richland creek, at a stake, south, 70 degrees west, 280 poles, to an elm; north, 24 degrees east, 140 poles, to a stake; north, 70 degrees west, 280 poles; south, 24 degrees east, 140 poles, to the beginning.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
100	Joachim Couillard, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed on the Mississippi bottom; beginning on the river, south, 5 degrees west, 160 poles; south, 85 degrees east, 130 poles, to Cahokia creek; north, 30 degrees east, 173 poles; north, 85 degrees west, 70 poles, to the beginning. This claim was confirmed by the Governor.
827	Augustine Clermont, - -	Michael Squires, - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed in St. Clair county, adjoining lands of Mark Thomas, together with Alexander Dennis's claim, No. 826; beginning at a hoop ash, east, 200 poles, to a stone; north, 160 poles, to a stone; west, 200 poles, to a box elder; south, 160 poles, to the beginning.
300	Thomas Chartran, - -	Franklin Lanais, - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed with Timothy Bellow's claim, No. 301.
753	Frances Colline, - -	John Bloone, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under François Deneme's claim, No. 752.
755	Thomas Callahan, - -	John Bloone, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under François Deneme's claim, No. 752.
2594	Louis Chatterlean, - -	Isaac Darnelle, - -	100	Affirmed at Pioria.
1675	Joseph Decker, - -	Joseph Decker, - -	100	Affirmed.
1647	François Depre, - -	François Depre, - -	100	Affirmed.
350	François Dion, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
377	Charles Danie, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
1533	J. Baptiste Duplace, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed.
743	Pierre Durbois, - -	J. F. Perry, - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of <i>Dubois</i> , not <i>Durbois</i> . The name of Pierre Dubois, Jun. (not Durbois,) is on the list. This is claimed by Perry and Jarrot, as assignees of Pierre Durbois, son and heir of his father, Pierre Durbois. The Board are of opinion that <i>Pierre Durbois, Jun.</i> is the one meant on the list, under the name of <i>P. Dubois, Jun.</i>
99	Jean Dumochell, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, in virtue of an order from the Governor, on the bank of the Mississippi and Cahokia creek; beginning on the river, south, 5 degrees west, 160 poles; south, 85 degrees east, 130 poles, to Cahokia creek; north, 30 degrees east, 173 poles; north, 85 degrees west, 70 poles, to the beginning.
826	Alexander Dennis, - -	Michael Squires, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed with Augustine Clermont's claim, No. 827.
752	François Deneme, - -	John Bloom, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed with François Collines and Thomas Calahan's claims, on Canteen creek; beginning at the corner of Jean F. Perry's old survey, north, 3 degrees east, 67 chains, to a stake; north, 87 degrees west, 29 chains, 86 links; south, 3 degrees west, 67 chains, to a stake; south, 87 degrees east, 29 chains, 86 links, to the beginning.
754	J. B. Derosse St. Pierre, - -	John Bloom, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, adjoining Etienne Pincenoë; beginning on the eastwardly corner of said Pincenoë, north, 5 degrees east, 45 chains, 50 links, to a large black walnut; south, 80 degrees east, 22 chains, 50 links, to an elm; south, 5 degrees west, 43 chains, 54 links, to a stake; thence to the beginning.
930	François Duquette, - -	François Duquette, - -	100	Affirmed.
116	Antoine Dechamps, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Revised and affirmed.
118	Pierre Dechenan, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Revised and affirmed.
592	Joseph Decelle, - -	Dennis Valentine, - -	100	Revised and affirmed, and located with Jean Bapt. Defond's claim, No. 593; beginning at a stone, north, 65 degrees west, 137 poles, to a stone; south, 20 degrees west, 252 poles, to a hickory; thence, by the Big Lake, south, 65 degrees east, 127 poles, to a stake; thence, by land of Pierre Rittle, north, 20 degrees east, 252 poles, to the beginning; situate in the Mississippi bottom.
593	Jean Bapt. Defond, - -	Dennis Valentine, - -	100	Revised and affirmed; located with Joseph Decelle's claim, No. 592.
697	Isaac Enochs, - -	John Singleton, - -	100	Affirmed; St. Clair county; beginning at a black oak, north, 26 degrees west, 100 poles, to a stone; south, 64 degrees, west, 260 poles, to a stone; north, 64 degrees east, 80 poles; to the beginning.
1977	John Edgar, - -	Jacob Short, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, on Richland creek; beginning at a stone; thence, south, 85 degrees east, 44.73 chains, to a stake; south, 5 degrees west, 22.36 chains, to a stake; north, 85 degrees west, 44.73 chains, to a stake; north, 5 degrees east, 22.36 chains, to the beginning.
354	Joseph Ferand, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
620	J. B. Fleurant, - -	Solomon Shook, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under J. B. Champlain's claim, No. 620.
1849	Andrew Giroux, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1679	Philip Galliher, - -	Sullivan & Smith, - -	100	Affirmed.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
189	Jean N. Godin, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed, and located on Bellfountain creek; beginning at a cherry-tree; thence west, 100 poles, to a white oak; south, 160 poles, to a black oak; east, 100 poles, to an ash; north, 160 poles, to the beginning.
192	Louis Gerout, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Joseph Generou, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Jean B. Germain, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Louis Germain, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	Jean B. Giraud, alias Jean Pierre,	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed, and conveyed by Jones to Thomas Gilham, and located in Goshen, adjoining Samuel Judy and Isham Gilham; beginning on Isom Gilham's line, at a stone, south, 22 degrees east, 128 poles, to an elm; thence, by Henry Cook's land, north, 68 degrees east, 126 poles, to a stone; thence, by Samuel Judy, north, 22 degrees west, 128 poles, to a stone; south, 68 degrees west, 126 poles, to the beginning.
349	Jacque Gossieux, - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
958	William Groots, - - -	David Budgley, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located in St. Clair county, on Richland creek; beginning at a sassafras, north, 63 degrees east, 179 poles, to a white oak; north, 27 degrees west, 89½ poles, to a stone; south, 63 degrees west, 179 poles, to a stone; south, 27 degrees east, 89½ poles, to the beginning.
353	Pierre Granier, - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
360	François Gerard, - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
373	J. Bapt. Gendron, Jr. - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
381	David Gray, - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
389	Etienne Gerard, - - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
1546	Augte. Gerard, alias Tabeau,	Augusté Tabeau, - -	100	Affirmed.
481	Joseph Grondine, - - -	Laurence Shook, - - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, on Richland creek; beginning at a white oak; west, 40 degrees, 352 poles, to a stone; south, 50 degrees west, 89½ poles, to a hickory; south, 40 degrees east, 250 poles, to a stone; north, 50 degrees east, 89½ poles to the beginning.
1491	A. Gerardine, son of (August.) -	Checquire & Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
1492	Ignace Grondine, - - -	Checquire & Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
687	Charles Girard, - - -	Louis Lagrave, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives.
1060	Louis Gaud, Jr. - - -	Joel Whitesides, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located on Richland creek; beginning at a stake, on Stout's old line, 57 perches from the corner; south, 38 degrees west, 57 poles, to a hickory; south, 68 degrees west, 171 poles, to a mulberry and pin oak; north, 50 degrees west, 97 poles, to a stake; and thence to the beginning.
132	Ambroise Gerardine, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
132	François Gerardine, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
132	Bapt. Gerardine, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
132	Louis Gerardine, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1716	William Harrington, - - -	John Bilderback, - - -	100	Affirmed and located; beginning at a black walnut at or near the line of land confirmed to John Edgar; south, 45 degrees east, 160 poles, to a stake ridge of rocks; south, 45 degrees west, 100 poles, to a stake; north, 45 degrees west, 100 poles, to a stake by vacant land; north, 45 degrees west, 160 poles, by a lake, to a stake; north, 45 degrees east, 100 poles, by land of John Edgar, to the beginning.
1745	Elisha Harrington, - - -	Uel Whitesides, - - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, together with John Whitesides' claim, No. 1061.
192	Joseph Hymen, - - -	William McIntosh, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1418	Michael Huff, - - -	John Mordoch, - - -	100	Affirmed to the heirs of the said Huff.
1258	Louis Harmond, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed. Located with Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258.
394	Jean B. Harmond, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
524	George Hendricks, - - -	Heirs of said George, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located with Paul Poirier's claim, No. 525.
486	Pierre Henry, - - -	William Arundel, Jr. - - -	100	Affirmed.
581	James Henderson, - - -	James Henderson, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located in Randolph county, about a quarter of a mile from the ledge of rocks on the hills adjoining vacant lands, beginning at a stake; south, 55 deg's east, 200 poles, to a black oak; north, 35 deg's east, 80 poles, to a Spanish oak; north, 55 deg's west, 200 poles, to a white oak; south, 35 deg's west, 80 poles, to the beginning.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
621	Edward Hebert, - - -	Solomon Shook, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located on L'Aigle Prairie, joining lands of George Valentine. This claim was surveyed with J. B. Mottot's; but as Mallette's claim has been rejected, the claimant may locate the remaining one hundred acres on any part of said survey, or to substitute another claim in the room of said Mallette's.
1906	John Hays, - - -	Josiah Blakely, - - -	100	Affirmed.
115	Charles Hebert, alias Cadien, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed; and located with others on the bank of the Mississippi, about two miles below the mouth of Mad river.— See Louis Menard's claim, No. 1880.
1016	Leonard Hamish - - -	Michael Miller, - - -	100	Affirmed to Miller, adjoining Bellfountain creek.
1727	John Jones, - - -	John Payne, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1776	Baptiste Jessanme, - - -	Baptiste Jessanme, - - -	100	Affirmed.
217	Louis Julien, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	100	Affirmed.
218	John Sack, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1281	John Rice Jones, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed.
368	Francis Janis, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
380	Francis Julien, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
388	Antoine Janis, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
338	Jacob Judy, - - -	Samuel Judy, - - -	100	Affirmed. This, with Louis Lafamme's claim, and others, surveyed, No. 388.
613	William Jones, - - -	Jacob Trout, - - -	100	Affirmed.
2599	Samuel Judy, - - -	John Singleton, - - -	100	Affirmed.
-	Robert Kidd, - - -	Thomas Ferguson, - - -	100	Affirmed on the Ohio, to include the improvement and ferry of said Ferguson, (called Lusk's ferry,) to conform to sectional lines.
1643	Laurence Keenon, - - -	Heirs of, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1839	Jean Bapt. Lusier, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1841	Bapt. Lucompte, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1851	Barzel Lecompte, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1860	Francois La Pierre, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1874	Etienne La Duque, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of La Duque.
1877	Jean Lavoine, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of Lavoine.
1870	Francois Laquire, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed to Laquire.
1889	Jean Le Clair, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, administrator, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of Le Clair.
1719	Louis Le Brun, Jun. - - -	Thomas Kirkpatrick, - - -	100	Affirmed by the Board, and located.
1608	Ignace Lagothrie, - - -	Ignace Lagothrie, - - -	100	Affirmed.
192	Louis P. Levie, - - -	William McIntosh, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	Constant Longtemps, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed.—See Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258, for description.
1258	Dennis Levertue, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258.
1258	Philip Le Beauf, alias Lafame, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258.
1258	Joseph Lemarch, - - -	John Rice Jones, - - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258.
351	Joseph La Chappelle, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
355	Barzel La Chappelle, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
361	Antoine La Page, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
363	Antoine La Brier, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
367	Louis La Mieux, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
369	Louis La Chappelle, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
370	Jean B. La Chance, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
374	Antoine La Chappelle, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
375	Francois Lemieux, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
378	Jean B. La Chappelle, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
379	Jacque Laderouet, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
384	Pierre Le Compte, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
1523	Hypolite Laforme, - -	Hypolite Laforme, - -	100	Affirmed.
331	*François Louval, - -	Henry Cook, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, beginning at an elm tree, (a corner of Thomas Gilham,) and thence south, 22 degrees east, 110 poles, to a stone; north, 68 degrees east, 150 poles, to a black oak; south, 22 degrees east, 66 poles, to a black oak; north, 68 degrees east, 90 poles, to a white oak; north, 22 degrees west, 176 poles, to a stone on Joshua Vaughn's line; thence, to beginning. Situated on the waters of Judy's creek.
338	Louis Lafamme, - -	Samuel Judy, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, with the claims of Louis Bibaux, François Ritchie, and Jacob Judy, St. Clair county, in the Mississippi bottom, beginning at a black oak; north, 25 degrees west, 182 poles to a hickory; south, 65 degrees west, 352 poles to a stone; south, 25 degrees east, 182 poles, to a stone; north, 65 degrees east, 352 poles, to the beginning.
552	Jacque La Marche, - -	William Hamilton, - -	100	Affirmed and located on L'Aigle creek, beginning at a mulberry, south, 45 degrees east 200 poles, to two large elm trees; south, 45 degrees west, to a stake; also from the place of beginning, south, 50 degrees west, 60 poles to a stake; south, 5 degrees east, 60 poles, south, 63 degrees west, 43 poles, to a stake, the beginning.
2366	Charles Lashee, - -	By J. B. Montrois, - -	100	Affirmed.
2367	François Ladussure, - -	By J. B. Montrois, - -	100	Affirmed.
484	John Lisle, - -	John Biggs, - -	100	Affirmed and located; beginning at a stake on the bank of the Mississippi, north, 39 degrees east, 140½ poles, to a stake; north, 51 degrees west, 228 poles, to a stake; south, 20 degrees east, 270 poles, to the beginning.
485	Antoine Labussier, - -	John Biggs, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Pierre Clemond's claim, No. 485.
332	Xevier La Pancé, - -	William Scott, - -	100	Affirmed and located with Edward Todd's and others, No. 335.
333	Joseph Le Page, - -	William Scott, - -	100	Affirmed and located with Edward Todd's and others, No. 335.
480	Joseph La Lancette, - -	Laurence Shook, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, with Joseph Marie's claim, No. 497.
1488	Joseph Le Compte, - -	Checquire and Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
1489	Jacque Latourneau, - -	Checquire and Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
1493	Pierre Lecurier, - -	Checquire and Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
1905	Pascal Letang, - -	Josiah Bleakley, - -	100	Affirmed.
1063	Baptiste Lajoie, - -	Wm. Lot Whitesides, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed with the claim of Frances Clark, No. 1063.
739	Antoine Lenyrand, - -	Jean F. Perry, - -	100	Affirmed.
991	Pierre Lejoy, - -	Thomas Kirkpatrick, - -	100	Affirmed; located on Cahokia creek, three miles east of the Mississippi: beginning at a stone, north, 120 poles to a hickory; west, 134 poles to a sugar tree; south, 120 poles to a stone; east, 134 poles, to the beginning.
758	Hypolite Louval, - -	Larkin Rutherford, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Pierre Menard's claim, No. 758.
1059	Louis Lamarche, - -	Daniel Symmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
1901	François Languedoc, - -	F. Languedoc, - -	100	Affirmed.
124	François La Pierre, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Revised and affirmed.
2365	Antoine Lafleur, - -	By J. B. Montrois, - -	100	Affirmed.
1852	Hyacinth Martino, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1636	Edward McNabb, - -	Heirs of - -	100	Affirmed.
1880	Louis Menard, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed; located, together with claim of J. B. Brugier, Barzel Leconte, Baptiste Leconte, Charles Hebert, and another to be substituted to cover his mill seat and improvement, near the mouth of Wood river.
1419	Alexis Morris, - -	George Fisher, - -	100	Affirmed.
1964	Joseph Mendoza, - -	Montgomery Bell, - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	Pierre Martain, Jun., - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed and located with Loustant Longtemps, Jean Baptiste Rapalis, Jacque Mulott, Louis Harmond, Joseph Poirie, jun., Dennis Levartis, Philip La Bœuf, Joseph La Marche, and François Campeau. See François Campeau's claim, No. 1258.
1258	Jacque Mulot, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed.—See Pierre Martin's claim for description, No. 1258.
362	François Montrois, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.

* This survey includes the militia claim of William Young Whitesides, No. 330.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original Claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
402	William Morrison, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
270	Jean B. Morris, - -	Pierre Menard, - -	100	Affirmed and located on Gravel creek; beginning at a white oak, north, 22 degrees west, 179 poles, to a white oak; east, 22 degrees north, 90 poles, to a white oak; south, 22 degrees east, 179 poles to a stake; thence to the beginning.
224	John Moore, - -	John Moore, - -	100	Affirmed and located at Bellfountain; beginning at a hickory on the bank of the creek; north, 45 degrees east, 100 poles to a stake; north, 45 degrees west, 160 poles to a stake; south, 45 degrees west 100 poles, to a stake; south, 45 degrees east, to the beginning.
225	William Moore, - -	Heirs of William Moore, - -	100	Affirmed.
226	James Moore, Jun. - -	James Moore, Jun. - -	100	Affirmed.
479	Joseph Marie, - -	Laurence Shook, - -	100	Affirmed and located with Joseph Lalancett's claim, No. 480; beginning at a hickory; south, 50 degrees west, 127 poles to a stone; south 40 degrees east, 252 poles, to a stone; north, 50 degrees east, 127 poles to a stone; north, 40 degrees west, 252 poles, to the beginning.
1487	Gabrielle Marloe, - -	Chequire and Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
610	John Moredock, - -	Jacob Trout, - -	100	Affirmed.
2601	William Murry, - -	Heirs of Christopher Smith, - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of said Murry—no transfer shown.
995	Alexander McNabb, - -	Alexander McNabb, - -	100	Affirmed and located, Randolph county, adjoining Ralph Drury's claim; beginning at a hoop ash, north, 34 degrees east, 200 poles, to a stone; north, 56 degrees west, 80 poles, to a stone; south, 34 degrees west, 200 poles, to a stake; south, 56 degrees east, 80 poles to the beginning.
758	Pierre Menard, - -	Larkin Rutherford, - -	100	Affirmed. This, with the claim of Hypolite Louval, and Daniel Shultz, are surveyed in the county of St. Clair, beginning at a white oak; south, 50 degrees east, 218½ poles to a stone; north, 40 degrees east, 230 poles; north, 50 degrees west, 218½ poles; south 40 degrees west, 220 poles to the beginning.
908	Jean B. Moilott, - -	John Lyle, administrator, - -	100	Affirmed at Pioria.
1490	Etienne Nicholl, - -	Chequire and Holmes, - -	100	Affirmed.
961	Joseph Ogle, - -	Moses Short, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under claim of John Ritchie, No. 961.
1835	Louis Pelier, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1875	Joseph Picotte, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of Picotte.
192	Etienne Pinceneau, - -	William McIntosh, - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	Joseph Poirier, Jun., - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Pierre Martin's claim, 1258.
392	William Piggot, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
525	Paul Poirier, - -	Heirs of George Hendricks, - -	100	Affirmed. This, with the claim of George Hendricks, No. 524, located together; beginning at a stone, south, 8 degrees west, 260 poles, to a stone; south, 82 degrees east, 123½ poles, to a stone; north, 8 degrees east, 260 poles, to a stone; south, 82 degrees west, 123½ poles, to a stone.
600	Levi Piggot, - -	Benjamin Casteline, - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, on Canteen creek, with Louis Rhalé, No. 599.
611	Joseph Parisien, - -	Jacob Trout, - -	100	Affirmed.
691	Pierre Picard, - -	Pierre Lajuness, - -	100	Affirmed.
299	Louis Pension, Boncouse, - -	Franklin Jarvais, - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Timothy Bellow's claim, No. 301.
897	Louis Pittel, - -	Isaac Darnielle, - -	100	Affirmed, October 20th, 1809.
899	Jean B. Peltier, - -	Isaac Darnielle, - -	100	Affirmed, October 20th, 1809.
121	J. B. Parout, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Revised and affirmed.
1687	Charles Relle, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1887	Jean Rotien, - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	100	Affirmed.
1258	Jean Bapt. Rappalais, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	100	Affirmed and located.—See Pierre Martin's claim, No. 1258.
356	Andre Roy, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
382	Charles Robin, - -	William Morrison, - -	100	Affirmed.
338	Francis Ritchie, - -	Samuel Judy, - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Louis Laflamme's claim, No. 338.
565	Benjamin Rogers, - -	Heirs of said Rogers, - -	100	Affirmed.—Sited in Mississippi bottom, adjoining heirs of Adam Stroud, including widow Roger's improvement.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1935	Charles Reneaux, alias Amaux,	Jenet Reneaux, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives.
599	alias L'Ville, - - - Louis Rhelle, - - -	Benjamin Casterline, - - -	100	Affirmed. Surveyed with Levi Piggot's claim, No. 609, on Canteen creek; beginning at a black jack, north, 14 degrees east, 31 poles, 623 chains, to a stone; south, 76 degrees east, 63 poles, 246 chains, to a black oak; south, 14 degrees west, 31 poles, 623 chains, to a stone; north, 76 degrees west, 63 poles, 246 chains, to beginning.
793	Michael Roch, - - -	James Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
961	John Riche, - - -	Moses Short, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located with Joseph Ogle's claim, No. 961, St. Clair county; beginning at a walnut, north, 8 degrees east, 229 poles, to a hickory; south, 82 degrees east, 140 poles, to a stone; south, 8 degrees west, 229 poles, to a stone; north, 82 degrees west, 140 poles, to the beginning.
570	William Robins, - - -	William Robins, - - -	100	Affirmed. Adjoining L'Aigle Lake; beginning at an ash, south, 80 degrees east, 267 poles, to a stone; north, 10 degrees east, 60 poles, to a stake; north, 80 degrees west, 267 poles, to a stone; south, 10 degrees west, 60 poles, to the beginning.
836	Daniel Raper, - - -	Daniel Raper, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located. Beginning at a stone, east, 80 poles, to a stake; south, 200 poles, to a sassafras; west, 80 poles, to a stone; south, 200 poles, to the beginning.
1797	Daniel Sink, - - -	Daniel Sink, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1323	Ebenezer Sevans, - - -	James Haggin, - - -	100	Affirmed. Located, together with the claim of P. Laflamme, No. 1322, on the place where Haggin formerly lived.
1964	Clair St. Aubin, - - -	Montgomery Bell, - - -	100	Affirmed.
393	Louis Sicard, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
553	Robert Sybole, - - -	Leonard Carr, - - -	100	Affirmed to Carr. Situated in the Mississippi bottom, adjoining Harniss, on the south-east; beginning at a mulberry, south, 12 degrees east, 100 poles, to a Spanish oak; north, 78 degrees east, 160 poles, to a stone; north, 12 degrees west, 100 poles, to a stone; south, 78 degrees west, 160 poles, to beginning.
1904	Jean Louis St. Germain, - - -	Josiah Bleakley, - - -	100	Affirmed.
679	Christopher Smith, - - -	Heirs, - - -	100	Affirmed to the heirs.
113	Joseph St. Ives, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed.
911	John K. Simpson, - - -	Joseph Hogin, - - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed, adjoining Michael Squire's; beginning at the north-west corner of the said M. Squire's, east 100 poles, south 160 poles, west 100 poles, to a cotton wood; north, 160 poles, to an ash, to the beginning.
758	Daniel Shutz, - - -	Larkin Rutherford, - - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under Pierre Menard's claims, No. 758.
1058	Michael St. Pierre, - - -	Diego Roderigue, - - -	100	Affirmed; beginning at a stake and two small hickories, north, 45 degrees west, 58 poles, to a gum; north, 45 degrees east, 276 poles, to a white-oak; south, 45 degrees east, 58 poles, to a stake; south, 45 degrees west, 276 poles, to the beginning.
1964	Joseph Trotier, - - -	Montgomery Bell, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1964	Augusta Trotier, - - -	Montgomery Bell, - - -	100	Affirmed.
365	Joseph Tangué, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
366	Joseph Tullier, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
435	Pierre Ant. Tabeau, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	100	Affirmed.
335	Edward Todd, * - - -	William Scott, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located on Richland creek, in Turkey Hill; beginning at a stone, south, 8 degrees west, 200 poles, to a stone; south, 82 degrees east, 320 poles, to a stake; north, 8 degrees east, 200 poles; north, 82 degrees west, 320 poles, to the beginning.
601	Bartholomew Tardiveau, - - -	Peter Casterline, - - -	100	Affirmed and located; beginning at a rock, south, 22 chains 37 links; west, 44 chains 72 links; north, 22 chains 37 links; east, 44 chains 72 links, to the beginning.
1982	François Trotier, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1574	William Todd, - - -	William Arundel, - - -	100	Affirmed to William Arundel.
776	Levi Theed, - - -	James Creamer, - - -	100	Affirmed to Creamer, and located; beginning south, 78 degrees west, 160 poles, to a stake; south, 12 degrees east, 100 poles, to a stake; north, 78 degrees east, 160 poles to a stake; north, 12 degrees west, 100 poles, to the beginning, near Sandy Prairie.

* This survey includes the claims of Xavier Lepancé, No. 332; Joseph La Pagé, No. 333; and Hardy Wear, No. 334.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Quantity.	Description and remarks.
1520	Jean Bapt. Thibeau, - - -	J. B. Thibeau, - - -	100	Affirmed; beginning at a white oak on William Roberts's line, on the north side, and running with said line, east, 35 degrees west, 127 poles, to a white oak; north, 35 degrees west, 127 poles, to a stake; west, 35 degrees south, 127 poles, to a stake; thence to the beginning.
2545	Augustin Tuilleteau, - - -	Jean Meunier, - - -	100	Affirmed.
603	Joseph Vassieur, - - -	Peter Casterline, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located with Peter Casterline's improvement, claim, No. 602; beginning at a pin oak, north, 14 degrees east, 180 poles, to a chinquopin; north, 76 degrees west, 312 poles, to a stake; south, 14 degrees west, 180 poles, to a stake; south, 76 degrees east, 312 poles, to the beginning: situate on Canteen creek.
917	Joseph Viznie, - - -	George Valentine, - - -	100	Affirmed.—See description under a claim of Jos. Archambeau, No. 917.
898	Pierre Verbois, alias Blondeaux, - - -	Isaac Darnelle, - - -	100	Affirmed at Pioria.
1858	Antoine Wapouse, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	100	Affirmed to the legal representatives of the said Wapouse.
1724	James Wilson, - - -	James Wilson, - - -	100	Affirmed.
1968	Frederick Weiser, - - -	Heirs of Frederick Weiser, - - -	100	Affirmed.
297	Thomas Winn, - - -	Isaac Fittsworth, assignee of Pierre Menard, - - -	100	Affirmed at the mouth of Big Bay, on the Ohio.
330	William Young Whitesides, - - -	Henry Cook, - - -	100	Affirmed, and surveyed with François Loupal's claim, No. 331.
545	David Waddle,* - - -	David Waddle, - - -	100	Affirmed, and located with two other militia claims, in the Six Mile Prairie; beginning at a mulberry, south, 75 degrees east, 60 chains, to a stake; north, 15 degrees east, 75 chains; north, 75 degrees east, 60 chains; south, 15 degrees west, 75 chains, to the beginning.
334	Hardy Wear, - - -	William Scott, - - -	100	Affirmed and located with others.—See Edward Todd's claim, No. 335.
546	Alexander Waddle, - - -	Alexander Waddle, - - -	100	Affirmed and located with others.—See David Waddle's claim, No. 545.
329	William F. Whitesides, - - -	William Franklin Whitesides, - - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed; beginning at a Spanish oak, corner of John Whitesides' land, on a ridge near Richland creek, and east thereof; thence with said Whitesides' line, south, 49 degrees east, 160 poles, to a white hickory, a corner of said Whitesides' land, on a line with Stone; thence with said Stone's line, south, 41 degrees west, 100 poles, to a black hickory and elm on Stone's line; north, 49 degrees west, 160 poles, to a white oak; south, 41 degrees east, 100 poles, to the beginning.
1061	John Whitesides, - - -	John Whitesides, - - -	100	Affirmed and surveyed with Elisha Herrington's claim, No. 1745; beginning at a black oak, north, 55 degrees east, 107 poles, to a black oak; south, 35 degrees east, 300 poles, to a white oak; south, 55 degrees west, 107 poles, to a black oak; north, 35 degrees west, 300 poles to the beginning: situate on the waters of Cahokia creek, St. Clair county.
348	Jesse Waddle, - - -	Andrew Kinney, - - -	100	Affirmed and located on Ryan's creek; beginning at a white oak, north, 50 degrees west, 162 poles, to a stone; north, 40 degrees east, 99 poles; south, 50 degrees east, 162 poles, to a stone; south, 40 degrees west, 99 poles, to the beginning.
1964	René Zereau, - - -	Montgomery Bell, - - -	100	Affirmed.

* This survey includes the militia claim of Alexander Waddle, and the improvement right of 250 acres of this claimant.—See Nos. 544 and 546.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, 31st December, 1809.

MICHAEL JONES, }
E. BACKUS, } Commissioners.

Report on the claims to the commons, common fields, and town lots of the village of Kaskaskia.

First, of the common.

On the 14th August, 1743, Monsieur Vaudrieul, Governor, and Monsieur Salmon, Commissary Ordonnateur of the province of Louisiana, granted to the inhabitants of Kaskaskia a tract of land as a common for the use of the said inhabitants; which seems to have been bounded north by the southern limit of the village; east by the Kaskaskia river; and south and west by the Mississippi, and the limits of the commonfield, so called; which will be found laid down in the plat annexed, on certain conditions, unnecessary here to state, since they relate to the domestic police of said village; reserving, however, to the Government, a right to grant away to such individuals as had settled, or might settle, in said village, such portions of said common as it might think necessary. (See United States' Register Book of Translations, p. 38.)

Secondly, of the common field.

This tract, as will be seen by the plat, and the list of claims annexed, is composed of the various grants, in severality, to the inhabitants of the village, and, from the first, has been enclosed by one common fence, and subjected to certain village regulations, relating to fences, roads, &c. Those grants to individuals were made at different periods, and have passed down, by purchase, or descent, to the present claimants; but, from the loss of most of the ancient records, it has become generally impossible to trace up the chain of these titles. This Board, however, are satisfied that the whole land, within the limits of the annexed plat, has been granted to individuals by the French Government; and it seems probable that the persons whose names are entered as present claimants on said plat are the proper owners; but it is impossible for this Board to decide on this point satisfactorily to themselves, and they are unwilling to risk the doing an injury to any individual; they are, however, satisfied that the United States have no interest here.

Of the town lots.

These are similarly situated with the common field lands. Many of these lots have not, we suppose, been entered with the Register; but the exterior limits of the village, as well as we could ascertain them, are laid down on the annexed plat, and are satisfied that all the land within those limits is private property, although it is impossible for us, in many cases, to decide who are the rightful owners.

We do therefore affirm, in toto, the lands in this report described (see note below) to the legal representatives of the original concedees, and recommend the passage of a law to this effect, hereby declaring all the confirmations and rejections which we have heretofore made, and which have, from time to time, been entered in our records of particular claims to land, within the before described limits, to be null and void, saving to individuals concerned to settle their claims between themselves.

We further observe, that as the Governor of the territory has, in many instances, made of claims to lands within these limits special confirmations, and, in some cases, (at least, in the opinion of this Board,) improperly, it is highly desirable that a law be passed declaring such confirmations void, especially as he has issued no patents for the same; and as this measure can, in no case injure the rightful owner.

NOTE, And as laid down in a plat annexed, executed by David Robinson, under the direction of this Board, viz: bounded by the Kaskaskia, by the Mississippi, and by the upper line of the common field lands, as laid down in the plat herewith transmitted, executed by William and Elias Rector, being eleven and one-half arpents above the upper line of the Indian village, so called.

MICHAEL JONES, } Commissioners.
E. BACKUS, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,

December 31, 1809.

List of Lands claimed lying within the limits of the common field of Kaskaskia, and lots within the village tract.

No. of claim.	No. of arp'ts front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
45		Charles Danie, - -	Charles Danie, - -	One arpent on the Kaskaskia, about four arpents on the Mississippi, in the form of a fan.
34		Louis Chamberland, - -	R. Reynolds, - -	One town lot.
1592	2, -	Alexis Leplant, - -	Bayton Wharton & G. Morgan, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi.
1597		Godebert, - -	George Morgan, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1598		Godebert, - -	George Morgan, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1713		John Dodge, - -	P. D. Robert, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1764	2, -	Louis Turpin, - -	Michel and Joseph St. Pierre, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi. This seems to have been sold to Raphael Beauvais, part of which is now claimed by widow Torrengan, to wit, one arpent front, claim 1537 $\frac{1}{2}$ arpents, by John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 166, and Rector's plat.
1761	4, -	Michel Danie, - -	Heirs of Charles, Michel, and Jerome Danie, - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, above the Kaskaskia village; sixty square arpents, in the point Aulairds, bounded by Antoine Beinvenue on one side, and the heirs of St. Pierre on the other, between Chartres' street and the Kaskaskia river. REMARKS.
1760		Michel Danie, - -	Heirs of Charles, Michel, and Jerome Danie, - -	—This seems to have been possessed, by succession, in the year 1743, without any regular grant, and parts of it since sold in lots to sundry individuals; how much is unknown; which sales the claimants except out of their present claims.—See Jones's book.
1972	5, -	Michel Philip, - -	Heirs, - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, above the Cahokia gate. NOTE. —This appears to be again claimed by sundry persons, in right of said Michel Philip.—See plat of William Rector.
1811		Joseph Turcourt, - -	Heirs, - -	One house and lot in Kaskaskia. This has been sold, and now claimed by William Morrison.
1423	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, -	Per Joseph Cheavin Charleville, - -	George Fisher, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi.
1423	6 $\frac{3}{4}$, -	Per Aubuchon, - -	George Fisher, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi.
1423	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	D. Blouin, - -	George Fisher, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi.
1423	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	Joseph C. Charleville, - -	George Fisher, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi.
1427		Ichabod Camp, - -	George Fisher, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1428		Joseph Sylar, - -	George Fisher, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1426		Michel Danie, - -	George Fisher, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1432		John Gomes, - -	George Fisher, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1431		Jerome Danie, - -	George Fisher, - -	One lot in Kaskaskia.
1415	1, -	Raphael Beauvais, - -	Widow Alexis Beauvais, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, one side Pagé, the other widow Goden.
1416		John Edgar, - -	Widow Alexis Beauvais, - -	Town lot in the village.
847		J. B. Leland, - -	J. Baptiste and Louis Seguin Laderoute, & J. F. Devigne. - -	Three arpents square, in the common, on the road to Saline.
847		J. B. Leland, - -	do do do - -	One square arpent, near the last mentioned.
848	2 ar. 3 per. -	- - - -	do do do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side Louis G. Chamberland, the other Pierre Menard.
840	1 ar. 1 per. -	Louis Seguin, - -	Laderoute, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining John Edgar on one side, and Louis G. Chamberland on the other.
841	1, -	Michel Peltier, - -	Louis S. Laderoute, - -	Town lot.
842		Louis Chamberland, - -	J. B. Laderoute, - -	From common fence to Kaskaskia, bounded on one side by John Edgar.
843		James S. Laderoute, - -	J. B. Laderoute, - -	Town lot.
838		Pierre Menard, - -	Joseph S. Devigne, - -	Two town lots.
839		Widow Delisle, - -	Joseph S. Devigne, - -	One town lot.
772	2, -	J. B. Beauvais, - -	Louis G. Chamberland, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining one side Joseph Devigne, the other William Morrison.
773		J. B. Beauvais, - -	Louis G. Chamberland, - -	Extending as above, one side Louis Laderoute, the other Pierre Menard.
774		- - - -	Louis G. Chamberland, - -	Three town lots.
1287	1, -	John Edgar, - -	John R. Jones, - -	From common fence to the Mississippi, Bienvenue on one side, and Michael Antire on the other.
1288	1 ar. 3 per. -	Michel Antire, - -	John R. Jones, - -	Extending as above, joining Bienvenue, being the preceding claim.
1294	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	- - - -	John R. Jones, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining one side Edgar, the other Beinvenue.
1294	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	- - - -	John R. Jones, - -	Extending as above, near the gate. NOTE. —The two preceding claims seem to be also entered by John Edgar.
1296	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, -	J. C. Charleville, - -	John R. Jones, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, adjoining Antoine and Jean B. Beauvais.
1297	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	J. C. Charleville, - -	John R. Jones, - -	Extending from the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, adjoining Mr. and Miss Pagé.
1298	1, -	J. C. Charleville, - -	John R. Jones, - -	Extending from the fence to the Mississippi, bounded by Faget.
1299	1 a. 3 p. 6 ft -	J. C. Charleville, - -	John R. Jones, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, bounded by heirs of J. B. Charleville.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp'ts front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
445	2,	Widow Raccine,	William Morrison,	From fence to the Mississippi, adjoining A. Bienvenue and Nicholas Jarvis. Lot in Kaskaskia.
446		Widow Mary Massager, alias Raccine,	William Morrison,	
447	1,	Pierre Lasource & E. Bienvenue	William Morrison,	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining A. Bienvenue and John Edgar.
448		Widow M'y Raccine Massager,	William Morrison,	From Kaskaskia river to Prairie Du Rocher road, joining one side Bazle La Chapelle, the other Gabriel Oubuchon.
453		Jerome D. St. Pierre,	William Morrison,	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
454		Pierre Richard,	William Morrison,	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
456		Francis Janis,	William Morrison,	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
457		Vital Beauvais,	William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
460		John Edgar,	William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
461		William Music,	William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
462		William Music,	William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
470		2,	Joseph Dugay Placé,	William Morrison,
478	Trustees, Kaskaskia,		William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
1966	6,	Joseph Turcourt,	William Morrison,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
236		Vital and St. Jerome Beauvais,	Pierre Menard,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
237		Jean Baptiste St. James Beauvais, as'nee of Guay & others,	Pierre Menard,	From common fence to the Mississippi, bounded north, by Joseph Devigne, south, by Louis G. Chamberland.
238		Jesuits,	Pierre Menard,	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining, south, John Edgar, north, Charleville.
239	3 ar. 3 per.	Joseph Buchet,	Pierre Menard,	From the common fence to the Mississippi, adjoining on one side P. Oubuchon, and J. B. Lasource on the other.
242		Jesuits,	Pierre Menard,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
243		Jesuits,	Pierre Menard,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
245	3,	J. Baptiste Beauvais,	Pierre Menard,	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
247		Jesuits,	Pierre Menard,	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining, one side, Placé, the other, Antoine Bienvenue.
248		Raphael Beauvais,	Pierre Menard,	One and a half arpents square, in the common of Kaskaskia.
249		Jean B. Beauvais,	Pierre Menard,	{ One and a half arpents square, in the common of Kaskaskia. { One arpent square, in the common of Kaskaskia.
250	2,	Widow B. Charleville,	Pierre Menard,	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining one side P. Menard, the other Ichabod Camp.
251	2,	Widow B. Charleville,	Pierre Menard,	Extending as above, adjoining one side John Edgar, the other the Jesuits.
267	2,	Raymond Labrier,	Pierre Menard,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
287		John Edgar, assignee of Jacques Lasource,	Pierre Menard,	From the common fence to the Mississippi, south, by B. Gendron, north, by heirs of Lasource.
1515		Baptiste and Francis Valli,	B. and F. Valli,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
1516		Madame Lafatigue,	B. and F. Valli,	Tract of land, north of the village, in the common field, known by the name of the lands of William Lafatigue, quantity unknown.
1534		Charles Valle,	Heirs of C. Valle,	Lot in Kaskaskia.
1538	2,	Cottineau and Chinie,	Bartholomew Richard's heirs,	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, about a mile above the village. <i>NOTE</i> .—This tract contains, it would seem, only one arpent and one-half.
1543	1,	Raphael Beauvais,	Margaret Bentley's heirs,	Extending from the fence to the Mississippi, joining south, Madame Torrencean, north, Alexis Beauvais.
1544	1,	Raphael Beauvais,	Margaret Bentley's heirs,	Extending as above, joining Madame Torrencean and John Edgar. <i>NOTE</i> .—The two preceding claims are, it seems, also claimed by John Edgar.—See his claim, No. 2157.
1554	½,	Antoine Bienvenue,	Antoine Bienvenue, Jun.	From the fence to the Mississippi, joining Menard on one side, and Michel Danie on the other.
490		David Hix,	Heirs of James Piggot,	Lot in Kaskaskia, one square acre.
596		*Louis Turpin,	Michael Deroise St. Pierre,	Forty square arpents, situate in the Point Aulairds, joining the Kaskaskia river and the Kaskaskia village, at the two ends; Antoine Bienvenue on one side, and the other persons unknown.
1379		François Deroise,	St. Pierre Louis Ducoigne,	One lot in village.
1928		Joseph Place,	Joseph Place,	One lot in Kaskaskia.

* This is part of the 90 arpents claimed by the heirs of Michel Danie, under claim No. 1760.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp's front	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
648	1, -	Etienne Pagé, - -	Antoine Bonyalt's heirs, -	From the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, joining Joyouse and Barrutell.
649	-	Antoine Morin, - -	Antoine Bonyalt's heirs, -	One lot in the village.
2597	-	Robert Morrison, - -	John Grosvenor, - -	House and lot.
1555	-	Widow Torrengean, assignee of Jean B. Lafont, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	Two square arpents, being lots.
1557	1, -	Widow Torrengean, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, bounded north, by Richards, and south, by C. Charleville.
1558	½, -	Widow Torrengean, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	Kaskaskia common fence to the Mississippi, north, by Alexis Beauvais, south, by Pagé.
1556	-	Madame Allary, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	One lot, one square arpent.
1559	1, -	Raphael Beauvais, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	From the Kaskaskia river to the road, joining, one side, Bentley, the other, Goden.
1560	-	Raphael Beauvais, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	Sixteen square arpents, at the Cotteau Deverger, between two gullies, joining the common fence on one side, commons on the other.
1561	-	Buquett, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	One lot, one square arpent in the village.
1562	1, -	J. B. Buquett, - -	Widow Torrengean, - -	From the base line, or common field fence, to the Kaskaskia river; joining, one side, Joseph Cuberchon; on the other, Deloree.
342	1½, -	Antoine Bienvenue, Jun. - -	Jacob Judy, - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi; north, Michel Danie; south, John Cook.
1064	-	Clark and Wykoff, - -	Joseph McFerron, - -	Two out lots, 4 acres each, in the point, Aulairds' joining
1066	-	Charles Charleville, - -	Joseph McFerron, - -	Lot in the village.
1067	26 perches	Nicholas Janis, - -	Joseph McFerron, - -	From fence to the Mississippi, joining William Morrison.
1068	23½ do	Nicholas Janis, - -	Joseph McFerron, - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, near the Cahokia gate.
312	-	John Rice Jones, - -	Miles Hotchkiss, - -	Lot and house in the village.
1930	-	Jacque Michel Duprain, - -	Pierre Menard, - -	Six arpents on the Cahokia road, near the gate, opposite the lands of Jacque Duprais, in the Little Commons, being 2 arpents by 3.
668	1½, -	François Janis, - -	Joseph Archambeau, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi; one side, Pierre Menard; the other, widow Roupean.
669	8 perches	Chas. and Frans. Charleville, - -	Joseph Archambeau, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi; one side, Louis Germain; the other Pierre Menard.
70	38 do	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Ant. Bienvenue, Sen. - -	From the fence to the Mississippi.
670	-	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Jos. Archambeau, - -	House and lot in the village.
702	1, -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Extending from Mississippi to fence; one side by John Edgar; the other this claimant's heirs.
703	37 perches	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Extending from the fence to the Mississippi; on one side, John Edgar; the other, J. B. Gendron. NOTE.—This is confirmed by the Governor, and is part of the 50 arpents entered by Danie, under claim No. 760.
704	17½ do	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Extending from the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi; one side, Pierre Provost; the other, Louis Longval.
706	-	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	26½ arpents in area, in the point Aulaird; the Kaskaskia one end; the other, Old Missere road. NOTE.—This confirmed by the Governor, and is part of the 60 arpents entered by the heirs of Michel Danie, under claim No. 1760.
707	-	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Three arpents square, in the common field; joining fence on one side, and this claimant on the other.
708	-	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	House and lot in village.
709	-	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Antoine Bienvenue, - -	Barn lot in village.
783	-	- -	James Morrison, - -	House and lot in village.
788	1½, -	Andrew Faggot, - -	James Morrison, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, near the orchard of Colonel Edgar.
789	1½, -	Andrew Faggot, - -	James Morrison, - -	From fence to Mississippi, near Torrengean's orchard.
790	2, -	Andrew Faggot, - -	James Morrison, - -	From the Mississippi to the Kaskaskia, near Louval's bridge.
791	3, -	Andrew Faggot, - -	James Morrison, - -	From Kaskaskia to Mississippi.
1380	-	John Rice Jones, - -	James Galbraith, - -	House and lot in village.
1576	2½, -	Daniel Blouin, - -	Helen Peltier, alias Antire, - -	From common fence to Mississippi is again claimed by John Edgar.—Rejected.
1567	-	Joseph Dubord, - -	William Murry, - -	Lot in the village; 9 acres, 1 rood, 9 perches.—See plat.
956	-	C. D. Bienvenue, - -	Jacque Chenic, - -	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
981	1 ar. 1 per.	Widow Allary, - -	Heirs of Pierre Longlois, - -	From the fence to the Mississippi; adjoining Gul. Cerril on one side, and Antoine Beauvais on the other.
1720	-	Paul Larsh, - -	Paul Larsh, heirs, - -	Two town lots.
971	-	Pierre Gandelcort, - -	Blaize Barutel, - -	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
965	-	Ichabod Camp, - -	Heirs of, - -	Lot of one arpent square, on the Prairie Du Rocher road, adjoining the barn lot of Meault.
966	-	Ant. Buatt, - -	Heirs of J. Camp, - -	Lot one arpent square.
970	-	Joseph Mieure, - -	Heirs of J. Camp, - -	House lot in Kaskaskia, claimed by George Fisher.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp'ts front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
1009	-	Nich. Lavassieur, -	Etienne Pavard, heirs, -	Lot in the village.
1000	-	J. B. Delisle, -	Etienne Pavard, heirs, -	Lot in the village.
1001	-	Widow La Chapelle, -	Etienne Pavard, heirs, -	Lot in the village.
1028	-	Joseph Dozan, Sen. -	John Doyle, -	Lot in the village. This is also claimed by Ducoin, and affirmed to him.
862	1 ar. 3 per.	Joseph Brazan, -	Ant. La Chapelle, -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining Alexis Beauvais on one side, and John Edgar on the other.
863	-	Joseph Brazan, -	Ant. La Chapelle, -	Lot in village.
864	1,	Widow Dugay Duplace, -	Widow La Chapelle, -	From Kaskaskia river to Prairie du Rocher, road above in village.
865	2,	Pierre Picard, -	Widow La Chapelle, -	From Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi; one side, E. Pagé; the other, A. Faggot.
924	-	Pierre Picard, -	J. B. Gendron, -	Lot in the village.
925	-	Ant. Provost, -	J. B. Gendron, -	Lot in the village.
920	-	Pierre Picard, -	Henry Bienvenue, -	Lot in the village.
921	-	John Edgar, -	Henry Bienvenue, -	Lot in the village.
919	1,	Charles La Chapelle, -	J. B. Gendron, -	From the fence to the Mississippi; one side, Bienvenue; the other, P. Menard.
918	-	Michel Bienvenue, al. Toulouse	Jos. Barrutell, -	Lot in the village.
916	-	Michel Pettier, -	Charles Danie, Jun. -	Lot in the village.
929	-	Kaskaskia inhabitants, -	-	Common.—See plat.
922	1½,	Widow J. B. Charleville, -	Ant. Ravel, -	From the fence to the Mississippi; one side, Edgar, the other, Gabriel La Chance.
923	-	Joseph Devigne, -	Ant. Ravel, -	Lot in the village.
912	-	Dugay Duplace, -	Ant. Ravel, -	Lot in the village.
1034	-	J. B. La Chance, -	John Baird, -	A square of lots in the village.
1037	2½,	Joseph Dugay, -	Joseph Louval, -	Lot in the village.
1043	-	Ant. Morin, -	Genevieve Bualt, -	A tract of land above the Indian village, from the Kaskaskia river to the old road; bounded, west, by the widow La Chapelle, north, by the point of woods.
1040	4½,	Mary Rose, Kippitesky, and Michel Curvois, -	Pierre Pagé, - Bartholomew Tardiveau, heirs,	Lot in Kaskaskia. From the Prairie Du Rocher road to the Mississippi, above the Indian village; bounded on north, in chief.
1047	2,	N. C. La Change, -	Bartholomew Tardiveau, heirs,	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi; south by Janis, and north by Louis Brazan.
1048	9,	Mary Rose Messenger, Catharine Thomas, &c. Indians,	Bartholomew Tardiveau, heirs,	From the Prairie Du Rocher road to the Mississippi, in or about the Indian tract of 14 arpents.
1049	2½,	Catharine Thomas, Indian, -	Barth'w Tardeau's heirs, -	From the road to the Mississippi.
1050	1¼,	Mary Lasource, of the Kaskaskia Indian tribe, (a girl)	Barth'w Tardeau's heirs, -	From the road of cultivated lands of the said tribes to the Mississippi; joining, on one side, an Indian chief; on the north, to Curvois, also an Indian.
1057	-	John Edgar, -	Michel Bienvenue, -	Half lot in the village.
1056	-	Ant. Lasource, -	Michel Bienvenue, -	Lot in the village.
636	2¾,	François Joyouse, -	James Kinkaid, by G. H. Dougherty, }	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side, Pierre Dumoulin; the other side, François Corset.
1405	-	John Edgar, -	Nich. Canada, -	House and lot in Kaskaskia village.
1403	-	-	Michel Danis, -	Lot in Kaskaskia village.
1404	½,	-	Michel Danis, Jun. -	From the fence to the Mississippi, adjoining Ant Bienvenue on south, and Ant. B. on north.
1401	5,	Michael Danis, -	Charles Danie, -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi; Michel Philip on one side, and Milique on the other. From the surveys William Rector made, with the aid of the ancients of the village, it appears that this tract, of five arpents front, is at present owned by John Edgar and Ant. Bienvenue.
1400	-	Widow La Chapelle, -	B. La Chapelle, -	Lot in the village.
1457	½,	Ant. Bienvenue, Sen. -	Ant. Bienvenue, Jun. -	From the fence to the Mississippi, at the round pond.
1458	-	Pagé, -	Ant. Bienvenue, Jun. -	Lot in village.
1409	-	Pierre Richard, -	James McGowen, -	Lot in village.
1402	-	Nicholas Janis, -	Ant. Pettier, -	Lot in village, and house.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp's front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
1460	-	Lafont, - - -	John Porter, - - -	One and a half arpents front; bounded east by the Fort Chartres road, west by the woods above the Indian village; adjoining, south, Ant. Morin.
1461	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lafont, - - -	John Porter, - - -	From common fence to the Mississippi; one side, Cécile; the other Faggot.
1462	$\frac{1}{2}$	Lafont, - - -	John Porter, - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi; north Curee and Genevieve Charleville; the other, blank.
1463	$\frac{1}{2}$	François Charleville, - - -	John Porter, - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi; one side, Longval; other, blank.
1437	-	Ephraim Carpenter, - - -	Ephraim Carpenter, - - -	House and lot in Kaskaskia.
2034	-	James Orr, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Lot in Kaskaskia village; adjoining, east, Ant. Buall; containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ arpents, or thereabouts.
2124	-	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	Lot; bounded north, west and south, by three streets; east by St. Pierre.
2125	-	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	Town lot; orchard, barn, and dwelling-house thereon; northward, Janis; eastward, street; southward, common; westward, lot formerly Parker's.
2126	-	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	Town lot, with the remains of a house; one side, a street leading to the river, late the property of Mrs. Bentley.
2127	-	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	Town lot, containing one arpent square, joining lot late of Jacob Judy, and common street on the other, north.
2128	1, 30 ar. 130 per.	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the village; beginning at Kaskaskia; south, 63 degrees west, 426 perches, to Mississippi; and by same, $11\frac{1}{2}$ perches; north, 63 degrees east, 470 perches, thence to the beginning.
2129	2, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ar.	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	From common fence to Mississippi; beginning at a corner of N. Janis; south, 63 degrees west, 615 perches, to Mississippi; thence 24 perches; thence by lands of Lasource and Godin; north, 63 degrees east, 590 perches, to common fence; south 27 degrees east, to beginning.
2130	12 ps. 69 a. 30 p.	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	From common fence, 24 poles, above claimant's lands; south, 63 degrees west, 926 poles to Mississippi; thence up 12 poles; north, 63 degrees east, 920 poles, to fence; thence south, 27 degrees east, 12 poles.
2131	35 ps. 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ a	Etienne Pagé and ux. - - -	Do - - -	Beginning on a line of Jack Chanier, on the Kaskaskia, south, 79 degrees west, 648 poles, to the Mississippi; thence, up the same, 35 poles; thence, north, 79 degrees east, 680 poles to the Kaskaskia river.
2132	1, -	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, joining both sides lands of this claimant on the road to the Saline.
2133	2, -	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side Ant. Bienvenue, Jun. the other James Kinkaid, situated at a place called the Farm.
2135	-	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	Two-thirds of a lot, situate on the commons, fronting a street; vacant land on one side; a street separating it from that of Squires; on another side Pierre Menard.
2136	-	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	Lot in the village, in front a street separating from lot Blaize Barrutell and Pierre Menard, behind, a run; one side a lot belonging to this claimant; and on the other side a street formerly open.
2137	-	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	One tract of five arpents in front, joining the preceding tract, No. 2136, bounded in the rear by the pond, the lands of Joseph Parker on the east side. There seems not to be this quantity of land here in front. It may have been intended to say five arpents in area or in depth. The deed from Janis says the claimant grants according to an agreement with the co-heirs of Janis.
2140	1, -	Ant. Janis, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, one side heirs of Janis, on the other lands of this claimant.
2138	-	Francis Janis, - - -	Do - - -	One-half acre of land, joining lots 2136 and 2137, whereon there was a barn in the common, adjoining petitioner's, Dulongpré Le Chance and the common.—See grant.
2139	-	Ant. Janis, - - -	Do - - -	House and lot joining in the rear land of the claimant, one side a street, on another a lot of this claimant.
2141	2, -	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, both sides lands of this claimant.
2142	1, -	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining on one side the lands of this claimant, the other lands of Et. Pagé.
2143	-	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	One lot of about one arpent in front, bounded by a street separating it from that of Cook's, the other side a street separating it from that of Ravel's, on the other side a lot of this claimant's.
2144	2, -	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, at Prairie Basse, one side Paul Durousseau, the other Louis Chamberland.
2145	2 $\frac{1}{2}$, -	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence, or the Kaskaskia river, to the Mississippi, near the orchard of this claimant, one side Andrew Faggot, the other lands of this claimant.
2146	2, -	Barth. Richard, - - -	Do - - -	From the river Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side Charles Danie, on the other lands of this claimant.
2147	2, -	Gabriel Curie, - - -	Do - - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side lands of this claimant, the other, John Porter, including an orchard.
2149	3, -	Gabriel Curie, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, one side widow Bienvenue Delisle, on the other lands of Richard Winslow.
2148	$\frac{1}{2}$, -	Gabriel Curie, assignee of Louis Pillet, - - -	Do - - -	From the fence to the Mississippi, one side lands of this claimant, the other lands of John Porter.
2150	1, -	J. B. Tamour Lasource, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, on the north Gabriel Oubuchon, on the south Paul Durousseau.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp's front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
2151	2 arp. 2 p.	Gabriel Oubuchon, - -	John Edgar, - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side bounded by heirs of Duplace, the other Pierre Menard.
2152	1, -	Gabriel Oubuchon, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, on side bounded by the village tribute, on the other by the woods. This lies above the village; the deed states it to adjoin Bazel La Chappelle on one side, and on the other the purchaser.
2153	2, -	Gabriel Oubuchon, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, on one side widow Derausseau, the other the Indian village (upper side.)
2154	1, -	Michel Danie, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side Jo. Louval, on the other Ant. Bienvenue, at the place called the Fann, (say Farm.)
2155	1, -	Michel Danie, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, joining one side Michel Joyouse, on the other lands of Alexis St. Gonne.
2156	1, -	Michel Danie, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, at the Indian village, one side lands of Louis Louval, on the other lands of Antoine Bienvenue, Jun.
2157	2, -	Mrs. Bentley, - -	Do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, on one side Bienvenue, Sen. (on the south,) on the north Made. Allary.
2158	2, -	Henry Richard, - -	Do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining Blaize Barrutell on one side, on the other Ant. Bienvenue.
2159	1, -	Bazel and J. B. Allary, - -	Do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, both sides the lands of this claimant.
2160	3 a. 8 p.	Widow Delisle, - -	Do - -	From the fence to the Mississippi.
2532	1, -	Charles Danie, - -	Do - -	From Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, at a place called the Fann, one side Alexis St. G. Beauvais, the other Mr. Danie.
2533	2 ar, some p	Louis Louval, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side Ant. Bienvenue, Jun., the other Blaize Barrutell.
2161	2, -	Genevieve Charleville, (said to have been sold as the property of Chas. Charleville.)	Do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side Michael Antya, the other ———.
2162	- -	Widow Allary, - -	Do - -	Two arpents square, one side by the fence, and on the other by the common.
2163	1, -	Ant. Buatt, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, in the form of a fan, between the lands of Chas. Danie and L. Louval.
2164	- -	Charles Valle. - -	Do - -	Lot, part of this claimant, garden and orchard joining his dwelling house, on all sides by lots of this claimant.
2165	1, -	Pierre Prevost, - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, by lands of E. Pagé, and on the other side by the heirs of Lafatique.
2167	1, -	Ant. Bienvenue, Jun. - -	Do - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side by lands of Joseph Noval, the other lands of this claimant.
2168	- -	Blaize Barrutell, - -	Do - -	One acre lot; on the north a street, east by a lot, and on the west and south by a lot, now in possession of this claimant.
2169	- -	Helen Peltier, assignee of Daniel Blouin, - -	Do - -	Lot one side this claimant, the other Ravel, fronting the church, and the other cross street.
2171	- -	Phillip Rochblave, assignee of M. Beauvet, - -	Do - -	Lot and house adjoining two sides lots of this claimant, on one side Ant. La Chapelle, in front the church.
2170	- -	Henry Richard, assignee of Gerard Longlois, - -	Do - -	Lot bounded in front by a great street, one side by Joseph Mieaux, on the other Joseph Maroize and Louis Branzeau.
2172	- -	Charles Charleville, - -	Do - -	33 acres and 150 perches, near the Kaskaskia village; beginning at a pond, north, 25 degrees west, along the common fence, 110 poles, to a stone; south, 74 degrees east, 101 poles, to a post; south, 11 degrees east, 39½ poles; south, 60 degrees 20' minutes west, 66½ perches.
2173	- -	Michel Peltier, heirs of Daniel Blouin, - -	Do - -	Lot bounded by two streets, adjoining Genevieve Charleville, and on the other side minors of Lafatique.
2174	- -	Michel Peltier, heirs of Daniel Blouin, - -	Do - -	Lot near the village, one side M. Bougé, on the other this claimant.
2175	- -	Alexis Beauvais, - -	Do - -	Lot in the village, on three sides by land of claimant, the other side by a road on the bank of Kaskaskia river.
2176	- -	Thomas Mason, - -	Do - -	Lot of 1½ arpents, near the river Kaskaskia, opposite the village below lots occupied by Jesuits; beginning at a stone; north, 65 degrees east, 10 poles, to the bank of a gutter next to the river; north, 16½ degrees west, 24 poles, to a small locust; south, 65 degrees west, 10 poles, to a small locust; south, 16½ degrees east, 24 poles, to the beginning.
2177	- -	François Derouse St. Pierre, - -	Do - -	Lot in the village, front by a street, eastwardly by a lot described in No. 2178, west by a lot of this claimant.
2178	- -	Ant. Prieur, - -	Do - -	Lot by lot No. 2177, east by lot former, Richard Winston's, north and southwardly by streets.
2179	- -	Widow Allary, - -	Do - -	Two arpents square, near the village, bounded on each side by the common opposite a barn lot.
2180	2, -	Louis Brazan and wife, - -	Do - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi one side Etienne Pagé, the other this claimant.
2181	- -	Jean B. Allary, - -	Do - -	Lot in the village, front a street, one side Louis Vallois, and a cross street separating it from Louval.
2182	- -	John Cook, - -	Do - -	Lot northwardly by this claimant, easterly by the Kaskaskia river.
2182	- -	John Cook, - -	Do - -	Lot southwardly by a street, northwardly by the lot last-mentioned, westwardly by a street separating from a lot of A. Bienvenue.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arp's front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
2183	1 ar. 3 1/4	John Cook, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side lands of R. Jones, the other James Dunn.
2184	1, -	John Cook, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, in the Indian prairie, one side by the lands of this claimant, on the other by lands of Jacob Judy.
2185	2, -	J. B. Montriul, - - -	Do - - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, joining one side Louis Chamberland, the other J. B. Cheavin Charleville.
2186	- -	J. B. Montriul, - - -	Do - - -	Lot fronting a street separating it from Raphael St. Ganne-Beauvais, Jun., and in depth to the run in the commons, one side a street, the other another lot of this claimant's.
2187	1, -	Pierre Degagne, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side Blaize Barrutel, the other Louis Brazane.
2188	- -	J. B. Degagne, - - -	Do - - -	Lot one acre square, one side Ch. Danie, the other the common.
2189	- -	Genevieve Charleville, - - -	Do - - -	Lot in the village, with a barn, one side the stone house of Charleville, the other J. B. Charleville.
2190	1, -	Alexis Beauvais, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side by Antoine Bienvenue, the other side Peter Buyat.
2191	- -	Blaize Barrutel, - - -	Do - - -	Lot joining Duprois one side, on the other a street in front of a lot of Blouin's fronting the river Kaskaskia.
2192	1, -	Alexis Prevost, - - -	Do - - -	From the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, one side A. Bienvenue, the other Alexis Beauvais.
2193	- -	Daniel McIllduff, - - -	Do - - -	Lot with a barn and house on it, north by a lot of Vital Beauvais, on the east by the carrying ground and lot of widow Beauvais, on the south by a street, west by a cross street.
2193	2 1/2, -	Daniel McIllduff, - - -	Do - - -	Two pieces, from the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, one piece 1 1/2 arpents front, the other 1 arpent.
2194	- -	Michel Peltier, assignee of Ant. Renard, - - -	Do - - -	Lot bounded one side by a street, and on two sides by a lot of this claimant, on the other a road on the bank of the Kaskaskia.
2195	7, -	Jean B. C. Charleville, - - -	Do - - -	Sundry pieces, from the Kaskaskia to the Mississippi, no description given.
2198	- -	Gabriel Oubuchon, - - -	Do - - -	Lot and house, in front by a street which separates it from Ant. Buat, adjoining Morrison and Ducoigne, the other side a street.
2199	- -	James Edgar, assignee of Jos. Parker, - - -	Do - - -	Lot opposite the public square, northwardly by a street, southwardly by the common, east by lot of James Edgar and the common.
2200	2, -	Pierre Allison, - - -	Do - - -	From the common fence to the Mississippi, one side, late Janis, now this claimant, the other late lands of Louis Brazean.
2201	1, -	Michael Antya, - - -	Do - - -	From the common field, bounded on one side by this claimant.
2204	- -	Richard Winston, - - -	Do - - -	Barn lot, joining the pond near the Kaskaskia.
2321	- -	- - -	Ant. Carrier, by John Edgar, - - -	Thirty arpents in area in Kaskaskia prairie, adjoining a small round pond about half a mile from the village; no proof.
2322	- -	- - -	Do do (no proof.) - - -	One arpent front on the Kaskaskia, joining the barrier on the road towards Cahokia, running back to the Marais, along the road to the village, being near the said village.
2323	- -	- - -	Do do - - -	One arpent in front, lying behind a lot of Lasource's, running back towards the Marais, adjoining the village; no proof.
1459	4, -	- - -	Jacque Leland, - - -	Four arpents in front, adjoining J. Barbouis and Bossole.
2643	3, -	J. B. Leland, - - -	Rob't Robinson and Rob't Morrison, - - -	Three arpents in front, extending to the Mississippi, joining Bellarson and Louis Turpin.

Report on claims falling within the Grand Prairie Tract, as designated by dotted lines in the margin of the annexed plat, to wit, between the lower lines of Buchet and E Longlois tracts.

The claims under the following numbers have been either patented or confirmed, to wit, Nos. 2054, 2207, 458, 2106, 845, 2052, 359, 244, 2134, 2115, 2051. (See these in the Commissioners' abstracts of ancient grants confirmed by the Governors and the Board, and the Commissioners' remarks on claims confirmed by the Governors.) Of claims falling within this tract for certain portions of the same, and which have been rejected by the Board, to wit, Nos. 1589, 1590, 577, 1595, 1749, 2641, 978, 1290. The two latter claims are for the same land with that confirmed by the Governor to John Edgar, under claim No. 2115. (See the annexed claims rejected by the Board.) All the preceding claims have emanated out of the ancient French grants noted in the margin of the annexed plat; and these claims must be confined within these limits, and be satisfied out of this tract. The commissioners are satisfied that the United States have no interest within these limits; and not possessing sufficient information to enable them to come to a decision between the patentees or confirtees and the adverse claimants, the Board leave them to decide their controversies before a competent tribunal, and recommend the passage of a law to this effect.

NOTE.—We have said that all the within mentioned claims have emanated out of ancient French grants: we explain. The claims Nos. 2054 and 2207 have expressly been grounded on Colonel Wilkins's grants, (see our report on Governor's confirmation,) Yet the land here claimed has certainly been conceded by the Indian company and the French Government, and is claimed by others.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 31, 1809.

Of the common field, village, and common of Prairie du Rocher.

From the few fragments of ancient French records which we have been able to find, it should appear that the tract containing the village and most of the present common field of Prairie de Rocher, was originally granted by the Royal India Company to Mr. Boisbriant, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, who transferred it to his nephew, Jean St. Therese Longlois, then officer of the French troops, some time before the year 1734, in the Illinois, who appears to have divided it out in allotments to actual settlers, reserving certain seigneurial rights, according to the custom of *Paris*. (See United States' Register's Record Book, pages 180, 181.)

The remainder, being the northern or upper part of the common field, is composed of thirteen French ar-

pents in width, being part of the tract of seventeen arpents anciently granted to *Chassin and Delisle*.

It will appear by the entries in the margin of the plat annexed, that nearly the whole of this land was in early times surveyed out in allotments to actual settlers, from whom the title appears to have descended by inheritance or purchase to the present claimants.

On this tract, bounded by the Mississippi west, by a range of hills on the east, by a tract anciently granted to Dutisney on the south, and on the north by the remainder of the said tract granted to Chassin and Delisle, (which is included in our plat of Fort Chartres,) is built the village of Prairie du Rocher: its position may be seen on the plat.

Annexed is a list of all the claims which have been entered for lands within these limits, and within which they must be satisfied the ancient boundaries, both exterior and of the allotments, have been generally found; but some difficulty may arise between the claimants, which they must settle elsewhere.

The Board do therefore affirm the said above described tract of land to the present proprietors, declaring that the United States have no interest here, and recommend the passage of a law to this effect: in which law it shall be declared that the special confirmation which may have been made by the Governor within those limits shall be null and void, as we have reason to believe that some of them may have been made improperly.

Of the common.

This is a tract lying on the hills east of, and bounded by, the before described tract, and extending one league back. The land is of little value, except as it may afford wood and pasturage for the inhabitants of the village, to whom it was granted as a common on the 7th of May, 1743, by Delaloire Flancourt, commandant of the Illinois, and by whom it seems to have been quietly possessed since: its breadth seems to have been commensurate with that of Prairie du Rocher, which we believe extended at the time of this grant from the said line of Dutisney on the south, to the lower line of the said grant to Chassin and Delisle on the north, viz: to the lower line of the tract of four arpents, claimed by Pierre Lecompt, as laid down on the plat; the record number of said claim being 972; contains—arpents in front.

This Board, satisfied that the above described grant of this tract has been always respected, do affirm the title accordingly.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 31, 1809.

List of claims to land lying in the common field and town tract of Prairie Du Rocher village.

No. of claim.	No. of survey.	No. of arps. front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
665	1	9	Joseph Buchet, - - -	Jean Baptisto Barbeau, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; one side Pierre Pillet, the other A. Bienvenue; confirmed by Governor.
666	-	-	- - -	Jean Baptiste Barbeau, - - -	Two village lots; confirmed by Governor.
667	-	-	- - -	Jean Baptiste Barbeau, - - -	One half lot with horse mill.
778	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Widow Teabeau, - - -	Joseph Belcour, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east by heirs of Louvier, west by Blay.
779	28	2	- - -	Joseph Belcour, - - -	From the Mississippi to Marais Gosseau, in Cudlesac; west by George Wetmar, east by A. Couteneau.
780	-	-	- - -	Joseph Belcour, - - -	Town lot, two arpents square.
584	-	-	François Camus, - - -	Louis Perio, - - -	Two lots in the village.
585	-	-	- - -	Louis Perio, - - -	One barn lot.
586	34	1	Pierre Turgeo, - - -	Louis Perio, - - -	From the Mississippi to the hills, adjoining J. B. Barbeau and P. Degagne.
587	15	2	John Edgar, - - -	Louis Perio, - - -	Extending as above; one side by Amie Compte, the other by Roy.
2536	22	1	Jacque Boutellette, assignee of Antoine Longlois, - - -	Jacque Boutellette, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east by widow Louvier, west by P. Lecompte.
2537	17	1	Antoine Longlois, - - -	Jacque Boutellette, - - -	Extending as above; west, Demone Louvier; east, Andrew Roy.
2539	-	-	Antoine Longlois, - - -	Jacque Boutellette, - - -	One lot in the village.
2538	31	1	Antoine Longlois, - - -	Jacque Boutellette, - - -	From Prairie Chassin to the Mississippi, joining, west, Pierre Lecompte, east, widow Perrie.
674	24	2	J. B. Jaquemin, - - -	Pierre René Godin, - - -	From Coulic, of Cudlesac, to the Mississippi; west, widow Perian; east, Pierre Lecompte.
673	-	-	Pierre René Godin, - - -	Pierre René Godin, - - -	One lot in Prairie Du Rocher.
671	27	2	Joseph Tangué, - - -	George Whitmore, - - -	From the Marais Gosseau to the Mississippi; east, Nicholas Jarrot; west, widow Teabeau.
672	-	-	- - -	George Whitmore, - - -	One lot in the village.
694	18	4	Pierre D. Louvier, - - -	P. D. Louvier, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east, J. Boetelle; west, Antoine Dumvin Louvier.
2602	-	-	- - -	P. D. Louvier, - - -	Two town lots in the village.
692	14	3	Joseph Lamare, - - -	Joseph Lamare, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; west, Louis Perio; east, Blay.
693	-	-	- - -	Joseph Lamare, - - -	Lot in the village.
659	-	-	Widow Blay, - - -	Widow Blay, - - -	Lot in the village.
2540	6	2	Louis Pittel, - - -	C. Drury, - - -	From the Mississippi to the hills; one side by widow Louvier, the other by Pittel, alias Laroud.
625	19	6 a. & 3 p.	Antoine Louvier, - - -	Antoine Louvier, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east by Pierre Louvier; west by widow Louvier.
626	-	-	Antoine Louvier, - - -	Antoine Louvier, - - -	Town lot in the village.
629	7 & 8	4	Saucierre Louvierre, - - -	Saucierre Louvierre, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east by Clement Drury; west by widow Teabeau. [NOTE.--Two of these four arpents sold and owned by Clement Drury.]
630	21	1 a. & 3 p.	S. Louvierre, - - -	S. Louvierre, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east by Antoine Louvier; west, Jacque Boutellette.
631	12	3	S. Louvierre, - - -	S. Louvierre, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east, widow Blay; west, Alphones.
632	-	-	S. Louvierre, - - -	S. Louvierre, - - -	Town lot.
695	13	3	Ambrose and Jos. Vassieure, - - -	A. and J. Vassieure, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; west, Lamare; east, Antoine Couton.
696	37	2	Ambrose and Jos. Vassieure, - - -	A. and J. Vassieure, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; west, widow Blay; east, Longlois.
2542	10	1	Ambrose and Jos. Vassieure, - - -	A. and J. Vassieure, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; west, widow Teabeau; east, John Edgar.
2543	4	-	Ambrose and Jos. Vassieure, - - -	A. and J. Vassieure, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; west, Lesond; east, widow Pierre.
2544	-	-	Ambrose and Jos. Vassieure, - - -	A. and J. Vassieure, - - -	Lot in village.
126	26	2	Jean Baptiste Barbeau, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, at a place called <i>Cul de sac</i> .
2197	1	-	Jean Baptiste Degagne, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Lot in the village, joining Barbeau Lemieuse.
972	32	4	Ignace Hebert, - - -	Pierre Le Compte, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Chassin; on one side widow Lajeunesse; the other, Marais Gosseau.
973	23	2	Amie Compte, - - -	Pierre Le Compte, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, intersected by the village; adjoining one side Jacque Boutellette; the other an orchard.
974	-	-	Touissant Davard, - - -	Pierre Le Compte, - - -	House and lot in the village.
975	-	-	Louis Pillet, - - -	Pierre Le Compte, - - -	House and lot in the village.

LIST—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of survey.	No. of arps. front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
976	-	-	Louis Pillet, - - -	Pierre Le Compte, - - -	Lot in the village.
2534	5	2	Louis Pillet, - - -	Louis Pillet, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, joining Clement Drury on one side, widow Blay on the other.
2535	-	-	Widow Teabeau, - - -	Louis Pillet, - - -	One lot in the village, containing two arpents.
985	33	1	- - - - -	Andrew Barbeau, Jun. - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, adjoining one side Pierre Lecompte; the other, L. Perio, alias Vanbecorn.
986	-	-	- - - - -	Andrew Barbeau, - - -	Lot in Prairie Du Rocher.
1041	16	5½	Andrew Roy, - - -	Heirs of said Roy, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; one side Francis Camus; the other Jacque Boutellette.
1042	-	-	- - - - -	Heirs of said Roy, - - -	Lot in the village.
1383	2 & 3	3	Auguste Allard, - - -	Auguste Allard, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; east, Baptiste Barbeau; west, widow Blay.
1384	25	1	Auguste Allard, - - -	Auguste Allard, - - -	From the divisional line to the Mississippi; east, René Godin; west, N. Jarrot.
1385	30	1	Auguste Allard, - - -	Auguste Allard, - - -	From the divisional line to the Mississippi; east, Coutineau; west, Jacque Boutellette.
1386	-	-	- - - - -	Auguste Allard, - - -	Lot in Prairie Du Rocher.
1387	-	-	- - - - -	Auguste Allard, - - -	Lot in Prairie Du Rocher.
1393	22	1	Jacque Boutellette, - - -	John Laforcade, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi; one side John Edgar; the other side Amie Compte. [NOTE.—This seems to be claimed by Jacque Boutellette.—See his claim, No. 2538.]
2196 & 2203	11	2	Louis Perrian, assignee of Pierre Allard, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, adjoining this claimant and heirs of Coutenault.
1627	29	3	Jean Baptiste Beauvais, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Ravier, (now in possession of A. Coutineau,) - - -	From the Mississippi to the hills, in Prairie Du Rocher, joining Deochi one side, and Bastien on the other.
2166	35	1	Pierre Lajeunesse, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Adjoining J. B. Barbeau and heirs of Tangué, from the hills to the Mississippi.
2197-2	36	1	Jean B. Degagne, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, joining Madame Ferrin on one side, and Blay on the other.
2642	-	-	Chassin and Delisle, - - -	Robert Robinson and Robert Morrison, - - -	Seventeen arpents in front from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Chassin; granted the 25th of June, 1722, by Boisbriant Desursin to Chassin and Delisle; bounded on the upper side by Delesart, and on the other by Rosally. Thirteen arpents of this tract forms, at this time, the upper part of the Prairie Du Rocher common field, and the remaining four arpents compose the two lower tracts in the common field of Fort Chartres, as designated in the plats of these two common field tracts. (N. B.—See the general report on these tracts.)
2045	-	6	Joseph Buchet, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	This tract is entered by this claimant as being situated in Fort Chartres Prairie, extending from the Mississippi to the hills; joining one side lands late of Dutisme, and on the other François Dubries; granted in 1734 by St. Terrane Lanoisiers, but is supposed to be situated at the lower end of Prairie Du Rocher common field.

Report of the claims within the establishment of Fort Chartres, and of the tract of a mile square, reserved by an act of Congress, around the fort.

This tract, as will be seen by the plat annexed, is bounded by the upper line of Prairie du Rocher; common field on the south, (see our report in that case;) by the lower line of the grant to Philip Renault, out of which has emanated the village and establishment of St. Philip's, (see our plat and report, in that case;) on the north, by the Coulé de Nau and the base line, (so called,) established by the French Government as the boundary of the several allotments on the west; and by a line parallel with the said base line; by a line parallel with the said Coulé de Nau; and by the marais or ponds on the east.

Annexed is a list of *all* the claims entered to lands within these limits. They will be found to fill up the whole space between the limits of Prairie Du Rocher and St. Philip's, and more.

It will be observed that the claims are, in almost all cases, for lands extending from the hills on the east to the Mississippi on the west. Many of these claims have been confirmed (but not patented) by Governor St. Clair, with this extent; but these confirmations have certainly been made improperly. The tract of land laid down in the plat, bounded by the Coulé de Nau, the Mississippi, and the lower line of St. Philip's, was reserved for the Michigan Indians, (so called,) and was never conceded away, either by the French or English Governments; and the allotments below the fort never did extend further than the said base line, as laid down in the plat. We have found its very boundaries as placed by the French Government. Nor did these allotments, whether bounding on the base line, or the Coulé de Nau, originally extend further east than forty arpents. An additional extent was afterwards given to each of them on the east, which gives them an extent of fifty arpents, agreeably to the present plat, up to the upper dotted line of said plat; which bounds the concession anciently made to Naud, as will be seen by a note of entry in the margin of the said plat. The concessions between this line, and the lower line of St. Philip's extend from the *Coule de Nau* to the *Marais*, (traced on the plat,) at the foot of the hills. Two exceptions, however, must be made, respecting the allotments below said Naud's upper line, viz: of twelve arpents opposite and above the fort, which were granted to Mr. Boisbriant, who, at the time of said grant, was Governor of the said country, and which extended from the base line, a league back, eastwardly, and of four arpents bounding on the Prairie du Rocher common field; being part of a tract of seventeen arpents, which was granted (as will be seen by reference to our report of Prairie du Rocher,) to Chassin and Delisle, which extended from the river to the hills.

Of the village of Fort Chartres.

This was established at a small distance below Fort Chartres, and has been mostly, if not wholly, washed away by the river. Of the very few claims to lots here, none, as we think, have been definitely described, and respectably supported. This village has long since been entirely abandoned.

Of the commons of Fort Chartres.

The vacant spaces between the base line and the Mississippi, and the back lines and the hills, or ponds, appear to have been anciently used by the inhabitants as commons; but (as appears by the ancient records in the office of recorder of the county of Randolph, dated the 23d of January, 1745,) without any other right than a mere possession during the pleasure of the Government. We conceive, therefore, that the present proprietors of allotments in this quarter can have no claim on these lands. As they have never been severed from the domain, under former Governments, they of course belong to this.

Of the reserved tract around Fort Chartres.

No former Government has ever made any reservation of land east of Fort Chartres, further than the base line. When, on the receipt of this report, Congress shall take up this subject, they may, perhaps, be induced to consider how far it is just; and, indeed, how far the American Government has a right to infringe upon individual titles, which have been respected, both by the treaties of 1763 and 1783. As the claims within Fort Chartres allotments have been found to clash; as it has been found impossible for us to decide between individuals, and as all the land within the limits first described has been ceded away by the French Government, to individuals, (which will appear by the entries on the margin and body of the plat,) we do, therefore, declare that, in our opinion, the United States have no interest here, and do affirm the same to the legal proprietors, and recommend the passage of a law to this effect, which shall pronounce void the confirmations which have formerly been made by the Governors within this establishment; leaving the individuals concerned to settle their disputes before a proper tribunal; and we do hereby declare all the special confirmations, or rejections, which have been, from time to time, made by this Board, and entered on our record, to be null and of no effect.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December, 31, 1809.

List of Claims lying within the common field of Fort Chartres.

No. of claim.	No. of arpents in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
2103	2	Louis Longlois, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the glacis of Fort Chartres, bounded on one side by the church lands, and, on the other, by land formerly of Louis Mercheteu, alias Denoyer.
2346	3	- - - - -	Widow of Jean Potie, by John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
2345	3	- - - - -	La Roche, by John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi. (This claim is again entered under No. 1609.)
2347	3	- - - - -	René Grude, by John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
2348	3	- - - - -	René Grude, by John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
2058	1 ar. 6 per.	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded north by Fort Chartres.
2059	2	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, Prairie Michigania.
2060	4	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Hyacinth.
2061	3	Joseph Decell Ducluse, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Camp and Coulé de la Roche, on one side, and Mativier on the other.
2062	3	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, the Coulé de la Roche, and Trotier on the other.
2063	2	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Scott on one side, and Bacané on the other.
1686	5	- - - - -	Antoine Riviere, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Jacinth.
1687	1½	- - - - -	Joseph Hortis, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie du Sauvage.
1626	2	- - - - -	Pierre Bequette, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie du Sauvage.
1685	2	- - - - -	Widow Hebert, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Jacinth.
1748	2	Xavier Rolleth, - - -	Joseph Hernet, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, Joseph Barron, and, on the other, Louis Morin.
1621	2	- - - - -	Widow Hebert, - - -	Situate between the Marais de Neau and the bluffs, joining, on one side, Pierre Bequette, and Gagnon on the other.
1624	2	- - - - -	Mr. Philibot, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, lands of Denegre, the red, and, on the other, Sans Soucie.
1615	2½	- - - - -	Gabriel Dodier, - - -	Extending from the Marais de Neau to the bluff, joining Sans Chagrin on one side, and Hubert, the elder, on the other.
1616	1	- - - - -	Gabriel Dodier, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Jacque Sans Chagrin, on one side, and Bequette on the other.
1596	-	- - - - -	G. Morgan, - - -	A tract with buildings thereon, extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
1688	5	- - - - -	Widow Denoyer, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
1610	3	- - - - -	Ignace Laroche, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Duclos on one side, and Rayon on the other.
1609	2	- - - - -	Ignace Laroche, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, Mative, on the other, Lovire.
1612	4	- - - - -	Mr. Denegre, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Philipot on one side, and Alexis Picard on the other.
1613	3	- - - - -	Mr. Denegre, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Jean Dauphine on one side, and Perreau on the other.
1637	3	Jean Baptiste Bequette, - - -	Heirs of J. B. Bequette, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Ignace Hebert on one side, and Barron on the other.
1638	3	Pierre Nepost, alias Hepost, - - -	Heirs of J. B. Bequette, - - -	Extending fifty arpents in depth from the Mississippi, towards the hills, joining Charles Nease on one side, and René Genray on the other.
1639	2	Mathurin Pincau, - - -	Heirs of J. B. Bequette, - - -	In Prairie Chassin, joining Bouanet on one side, and Toulouse on the other.
1640	1½	- - - - -	Heirs of J. B. Bequette, - - -	One arpent, extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded, on one side, by Barron, and, on the other, by Pierre Boquette. Half arpent at Fort Chartres, extending as above; bounded on one side by Gabriel Dodier, and, on the other, by Morain.
1628	1	Louis Boudrain, dit Valbanour, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Riviere, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Chassin, joining, on one side, the minor's Pancrass, and, on the other, the minor's Dauphin.
1629	2	Ignace Hebert, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Riviere, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, the heirs of Turpin, and, on the other, the heirs of Loisel.
1631	1	Antoine Riviere, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Riviere, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining north, Madame Pierre Lajeunesse, and on the south Loisel.
1632	2	Antoine Riviere, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Riviere, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded north by Metivrer, and south by Loisel.

LIST—Continued.

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No. of claim.	No. of arpents in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
1633	3	Antoine Riviere, - - -	Heirs of Antoine Riviere, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining the domain on one side, and lands of old Thomas on the other.
1619	2	- - - - -	Widow Hebert, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on one side, Lauriau, and, on the other, widow Turgeon.
1620	2	- - - - -	Widow Hebert, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Thomas on one side, and Berfenet on the other.
1751	2	Jacque Fortin, - - -	Joseph Hennet, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded north by Jacque Hennet, and south by Vian.
1750	2	F. Hennet, - - -	Joseph Hennet, - - -	Two arpents wide by forty in depth, in Michigan prairie.
1004	2	- - - - -	Heirs of Henry Carpenter, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
1609	3	- - - - -	Ignace Larche, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Duclos on the south, and Roy on the north.
7005	-	- - - - -	Heirs of Henry Carpenter, -	A town lot.
2583	14	Joseph Tyon, - - -	Joseph Tyon, by R. Easton, -	Extending from the Marais de Neau to the hills in Prairie du Sauvage, joining Bellfine, on one side, and the farm of the little village of St. Philip's, on the other.
2585	2	Joseph Tyon, - - -	Joseph Tyon, by R. Easton, -	Extending from the Marais de Neau to the hills, joining Bequette on the south.
2586	1	Joseph Tyon, - - -	Joseph Tyon, by R. Easton, -	Extending from the Marais de Neau to the Mississippi, joining Chancellor on the north.
2587	2	- - - - -	Joseph Tyon, by R. Easton, -	Extending from the Marais de Neau to the hills, joining Madame Hebert above, and Jean B. Bequette below.
2057	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Michigan.
2349	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - -	Ignace Legrass, by John Edgar, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
1571	-	William Marie, alias Toulouse, -	William Murray, assignee of Blackwood and Richardson, assignees of Maria Rose Ebert, }	Lot of one arpent in Fort Chartres' village; beginning at the southeast corner of Lieutenant Debernus' lot; thence south, 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees; east, 20 chains and 50 links along a street; thence, north, 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ degrees, east, 4 chains and 20 links to a corner; north, 83 degrees west, 2 chains and ten links along another street; south, 10 degrees west, 3 chains and 93 links, containing one acre, be the same more or less.
2642	17	Chassin and Delisle, - - -	Robert Robinson and Robert Morrison.	Seventeen arpents in front, from the hills to the Mississippi, in Prairie Chassin, granted the 25th June, 1722, by Boisbriant Desursin to Chassin and Delisle, bounded on the upper side of Delesart, and, on the other, by Rosally. Thirteen arpents of this tract forms, at this time, the upper part of the Prairie Du Rocher common field, and the remaining four arpents compose the two lower tracts on the common field of Fort Chartres, as designated in the plats of these two common field tracts. (N. B. See the general report on these tracts.)

Report on the grant to Philip Renault, of a tract of land of one league in front, by five in depth, at Pimoteau, (so called) on the Illinois river; and of a tract of one league in front, by two in depth, at the "Grand Marais," (so called) including the establishment of St. Philip's, on the Mississippi, entered on our record, under claims Nos. 1315 and 1740.

The ancient French records in this country having been generally destroyed, this Board not having been furnished with any documents, either by the claimants or the Government, and a resort to books in this remote situation, being impossible, it cannot be expected that the commissioners can know, and of course say much on this subject.

The following questions in this case arise:

Firstly—Is there any proof that such grant was ever made, and what is it?

Secondly—Had the persons making this grant competent authority?

Thirdly—Was the title arising from the grant made to Renault at Fort Chartres in 1723, a complete, or an inchoate one; and, if incomplete, how was it to be perfected, and has it been so?

Fourthly—In what character did Renault receive this grant? As a private individual, or as agent of a company?

Fifthly—Has Renault receded this property to the company, or the Government, which granted it to him?

Sixthly—Has this property been abandoned by Renault, or escheated to any Government which has had possession of the country?

Firstly—This Board is in possession of a document belonging to the office of the recorder of the county of Randolph, purporting to be a record of ancient French grants made in the Illinois, between the years 1722 and about 1740; in which document, under the entry of each grant, is written the name of *Boisbriant* and *Des Ursins*, as grantors. A considerable number of ancient French concessions, dated during this period, have been adduced in support of claims before this Board, signed with these names as grantors. We now refer particularly to four concessions exhibited in support of claims set up under our record No. 232; their validity (being exhibited to us by French claimants, as documents descended down to them from their fathers,) we cannot question. In these concessions, dated in the year 1722, Mr. Boisbriant styles himself *Pierre Duguet de Boisbriant*, first lieutenant of the King in the province of Louisiana, and commandant for the Illinois; and *Des Ursins* styles himself "*Marc Antoine Delalour des Ursins, principal pour la compagnie royale des Indes au comptoir des Illinois.*"

The hand-writing in these concessions, and in the document above referred to, is evidently the same; of course we cannot doubt the authenticity of said document as an ancient record.

An extract from this record, relating to the property in question, is annexed, (see No. 16.) It will be seen that Renault has received a grant in fee simple.

Secondly and Thirdly—The whole history of the Illinois goes to prove, that, at first, the officers of the India Company united with the officers of the French Crown; and after the dissolution of said company, the officers of the French Crown alone possessed a competent authority to issue concessions for land in it.

From the best information we can obtain here, this company was formed on or before the year 1717, and dissolved in 1731.

The title to the soil of Louisiana seems to have been granted in 1717, by letters patent to said company, and to have been receded to the Crown in 1731. During this interval, the grants were made to Renault; and as we cannot doubt the authenticity of the record above referred to, so we cannot doubt that the grantors were the proper officers of the Crown and the company: an union of whom, in these grants, seems to have been a matter of national policy.

We are induced to believe that, during this period, titles were usually commenced by a concession from these officers; that they were then considered as in an inchoate state, dependent for their consummation on the sanction of the Governor General of Louisiana, the council of the Indies, or the French Crown. On this point, however, destitute as we are of documents and of books, we do not pretend to decide.

But portions of this property granted to Renault, (viz: of the land at St. Philip's) were, from time to time, conveyed away by him to individuals. By various notarial and judicial acts, it appears that these conveyances from Renault were respected as good, both by the French and English Governments; of course, was not this title considered as a valid and a perfect one; that is, that it had passed through the customary forms?

In addition to this, we annex the document, No. 19, without making any remarks on it.

Fourthly—It will be seen, by a copy of the concession annexed, that the grant of the property in question was not made to Mr. Renault as agent of a company, or as "director of the mines," as is stated by the agent. It was made to him simply as Mr. Renault, to enable him to make his establishments at the mines. Was Renault, in fact, agent of the India Company? This does not appear either by the grant, or by any other document which has been exhibited to us. Besides, as the India Company was, at this time, in possession of this property, it would seem ridiculous in them to grant it away to Renault for their own use. But had this been the case, some mention of it, it should seem, would have been made in the entry of the grants.

Fifthly—No proof has been exhibited to us, that Renault ever receded this property to the India Company, or the Government, from which he received it. Of course, we have no right to presume he did so.

The property of the India Company, indeed, it appears probable, was re-conveyed to the French Crown in 1731; but the property in question did not, at that time, belong to this company, unless it had been re-conveyed by Renault: of this, as is said, we have no proof.

Thus far, does not this Board seem to have (considering the remoteness of the transaction, the political situation of the country, the ignorance of the people, and the destruction of the public records,) as strong grounds as perhaps could reasonably have been expected on which to rest their opinion? That the record of this grant is authentic; that it was made by officers of the company and the Crown, *having competent authority; that the title, if not perfect on the execution of the grant in 1723, did, subsequently, by passing through the customary forms, become complete; that it was a fee simple title vested in Renault, as a private individual; and that it has not been re-conveyed by Renault to the India Company or the Crown of France.* It remains to inquire whether it has been abandoned or escheated.

Here we state the following facts: Mr. Renault as it appears probable, left this country in the year 1744, on a visit to France, and died either on his passage, or soon after his arrival on the French coast. It is not in evidence, either that he intended to return, or that he did not; his heirs seem to have been in France at the time of his death. In 1754, it is known to all that the war with England commenced, which ended, in 1763, by a concession, on the part of France, of this country to the British nation. In 1775 commenced the American war, which ended in 1783, by a cession of this country to the United States. In 1790 commenced the Indian war, which ended in 1794. No proof has been adduced that, during this period, Renault's heirs were absent from the country, or present.

By the fifth article of the treaty of Paris of 1763, it was provided that the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty in the Illinois, who wished not to become subjects of the British King, should be allowed eighteen months to dispose of their property and leave the country.

Certain persons seem to have been subsequently designated by the British Government, in the Illinois, before whom the former subjects of France, who intended to reside in the country, were directed to take the oath of allegiance to said Government. Whether at this period any of Renault's heirs were in the country, and what was the result, we know not.

Between this period and 1775, Colonel Wilkins, and some others of the British commandants in the country, seem to have considered the property of French absentees as actually forfeited, and granted some of it away; but this transaction appears never to have received the sanction of the King. No particular judicial or other act, that we know of, took place to annex this property to the domains of the Crown of England. And although under the British laws an alien could not hold land, yet, in the case of a conquered country, was there, or was there not, a necessity, in order to complete the forfeiture of the lands of an absentee, of a process somewhat of the nature of an inquisition of escheat.

By the law of Congress of 1788, the Governor of the Northwestern Territory was authorized to confirm the possession and titles of the French and Canadian inhabitants, and other settlers, on those lands, (in the Il-

linois,) who, on or before the year 1783, had professed themselves citizens of the United States, or any of them. By the law of Congress of March 3d, 1791, it is provided, "that there shall be confirmed to such persons [as have removed without the limits of the territory] the several tracts of land they may have possessed, and which, before the year 1783, may have been allotted to them according to the laws and usages of the Government under which they had respectively settled: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if such persons, or their heirs, do not return and occupy the said lands within five years, such lands shall be considered as forfeited to the United States."

Whether the heirs of Philip Renault have appeared before the Governor of the Northwestern Territory to claim this property we know not: they have appeared, by their agent, before this Board.

We have given the ground on which an opinion can be formed on the original title to the land, which is the subject of this report, and refer it to our Government to decide this question; as also, whether it has become re-annexed to the domain.

MICHAEL JONES.
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
February 24, 1810.

Par devant le notaire soussigné, résidant au paroisse de l'Immaculé Conception, et témoin en fin nommé résidence au Fort de Chartres, paroisse de Ste. Anne, au quel lieu est présentement le dit notaire, fut présent le Sr. Philippe Renault, directeur des mines en la province des Illinois, demeurant au Fort de Chartres, paroisse de Ste. Anne, lequel par ces présentes a vendu, cédé, quitté, transporté, dès maintenant et à toujours, et promet garantir de tous troubles, donaires, dettes, hypothèques, evictions, substitutions, et autres empêchemens généralement quelconques, au Sr. Nicholas Provot, dit Blondin, habitant de St. Philippe du Grand Marais, y demeurant à présent à Ste. Anne, dès présent en ce fort, à ce présent et acceptant acquéreur, pour lui, ses hoirs, et ayant cause, une terre de trois arpens de face, sise à St. Philippe du Grand Marais, tenant par devant au fleuve de Mississippi, par derrière aux côtes, d'un côté au domaine, d'autre côté aux héritiers de feu Germain Boullé, consistant en prés, bois, terre labourable, ainsi qu'elle se poursuit, comporte, et étend, de tout part, que le dit acquéreur a dit bien savoir et connoître pour l'avoir vue et visitée, appartenante au dit sieur vendeur, au moyen de la concession qui lui en a été faite, suivant la lettre de M. de Bienville, Gouverneur Général de la Louisiane et de ses dépendances, et principal intéressé de la compagnie, seigneur de la dite concession St. Philippe chargé envers les dits Seigneurs _____, mentionnés aux autres contrats de concession, que les parties quant à présent n'ont susdire ni declare de cet interpelle, le notaire soussigné étant la dite terre de la Mouvaissie, d'icelle seigneurie, pour enjouir de la dite terre, et disposer par le dit Sr. Blondin, ses hoirs, et ayant cause, comme de choses à lui appartenante; ainsi qu'il en a jouir, et de jouir depuis le jour qu'il en a été mise en possession; cette vente ainsi faite à la charge des dits cent droits seigneuriaux, en outre, moyennant la somme de cinq cent livres, que le dit Sieur Renault reconnois avoir ci-devant reçu comptant du dit Sieur Blondin, dont il est content et en quitte; le dit Sr. Blondin et tous autres transportant par le dit sieur vendeur au dit acquéreur tous droits de propriété fond très fond, noms, raisons, actions, et tous autres qu'il pourroit avoir et prétendre sur la dite terre, dont il s'est par ces présentes dessaisi, demis, et dévêtu au profit du dit acquéreur, de ses hoirs, et ayant cause, consentant qu'il en soit et demeure saisi et mis en possession et saisine, par qui et ainsi qu'il appartient en vertu des présentes; constituant pour son procureur le porteur d'icelle, lui en donant pouvoir; plus, le dit sieur vendeur a promis remettre au dit acquéreur l'extrait de la lettre ci-devant mentionné, le plutôt que faire se pourra; car ainsi a été convenu entre les parties, lesquelles pour l'exécution des présentes et de ces dépendances ont élu leur domicile chacun en leur demeure susdesignée, auquel lieu, &c. promettant, &c. obligant, renonçant. Fait et passé au Fort Chartres, en la chambre de Sieur Renault, l'an mille sept cent quarante, le deuxième jour de Septembre, avant midi, présence des Sieurs Roel Pinquet et Jean Baptiste Leconte, témoins instrumentaires, et ont signé la minute des présentes, demurer en étude du dit notaire, excepté le dit sieur

acquéreur, qui a dit ne le savoir de cet enquis suivant l'ordonnance.

Lecture faite, ainsi signé à l'original, Renault, Pinquet, Leconte, et le notaire soussigné, qui a expédié ces présentes pour la première fois.

Collationé à l'original:

BARROIS.

No. 16.

L'an mille sept cent vingt-trois, et le quatorze Juin, accordé à M. Renault, en franc aleu, pour faire ses établissemens sur les mines:

Une lieue et demie de terrain, en face sur le Petit Maramac, y dans la rivière de Maramac, y à l'endroit de la première branche, y ici conduit au cabanage nommé *Cabanage le Renaudière*, sur six lieues de profondeur, la rivière faisant le milieu du rhumb de vent et la rivière au plomb jusqu'ou le Sr. Renault a son fourneau, et de la droit à l'endroit nommé la Grande Mine.

Une lieue de face à Pimeterry, dans la rivière des Illinois, vis-à-vis à l'est, et tenant au lac qui porte le nom du Village, et de l'autre aux côtés vis-à-vis le village, à une demie lieue au-dessus, sur cinq lieues de profondeur; et le rhumb de vent suivant la rivière des Illinois en descendant d'un côté, et en montant par celle de d'Arcy, qui en fera le milieu dans la reste de la profondeur.

Deux lieues de terrain sur la mine appelée la Mine de M. La Motte; la face regardant le nord-est; la prairie de la dite mine faisant le point milieu de ses deux lieues.

Une lieue de face sur la Mississippi, à l'endroit appelé le Grand Marais, tenant d'un côté aux Sauvages Illinois, établi auprès du Fort de Chartres, sur deux lieues de profondeur; cet endroit étant l'emplacement icelui, a été accordé pour faire des vivres, et en pouvoir fournir à toutes les habitations qu'il fera sur leur mines. Le jour et an que dessus, au Fort de Chartres.

BOISBRIANT,
DES URSINS.

[TRANSLATION.]

Year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-three, June 14th, granted to Mr. Renault, in freehold, (*en franc aleu*.) in order to make his establishments upon the mines:

A league and a half of ground in front upon the Little Maramaig, and in the river Maramaig, at the place of the first fork, which lead to the cabins called the *Cabanage de Renaudière*, with a depth of six leagues, the river making the middle of the point of compass, and the small stream being perpendicular as far as the place where the Sieur Renault has his furnaces, and thence straight to the place called the Great Mine.

One league in front, at Pimiteau, on the river Illinois, facing the east, and adjoining to the lake, bearing the name of the Village, and on the other side to the banks opposite the village, half a league above it, with a depth of five leagues; the point of compass following the Illinois river down the same upon one side, and ascending by the river of Arcary, which forms the middle through the rest of the depth.

Two leagues of ground on the mine called the Mine of Mr. Lamothe, the front looking towards the north-east, the prairie of the said mine making the middle point of the two leagues.

One league fronting on the Mississippi, at the place called the Great Marsh, adjoining on one side to the Illinois Indians settled near Fort de Chartres, with a depth of two leagues; this place being the situation which has been granted to him for the raising of provisions, and to enable him to furnish them to all the settlements he shall make upon the mines. The day and year above written at Fort de Chartres.

BOISBRIANT,
DES URSINS.

No. 19.

Philip Renault, Director of the Mines in the Illinois province, residing at Fort de Chartres, in the parish of St. Anne, grants, bargains, and sells, with guaranty, against the claims of all persons, and against all hindrances generally, whatsoever, to Mr. Nicholas Provot, alias Blondin, inhabitant residing at St. Philip's du Grand Marais, now at present at Fort de Chartres, in the parish of St. Anne aforesaid, his heirs or assigns, a piece of land of three arpents in front, situate at St. Philip's aforesaid, bounded in front by the river Mississippi, behind by the Hills, on one side adjoining the domain, and on the others the heirs of the late Germain Boullé, consisting in meadow, wood, and arable land, belonging

to the said grantor by virtue of a concession made to him according to the letter of M. de Bienville, Governor General of Louisiana and its dependencies, as the principal or head of the company of the said concession of St. Philip's; the said land being of the manor of the said township. The sale made at and for fulfilling the hundred seigneurial rights, and also in consideration of the sum of five hundred livres, which the said Renault acknowledges to have received prior to the passing of the above sale; and the said grantor promises to deliver as soon as possible to the said purchaser an extract of the letter above mentioned. Signed and executed by the parties at Fort de Chartres, in the chamber of the said Renault, on the second day of September, 1740, in the forenoon, in the presence of Roel Pinquet and Jean Baptiste Leconte.

Witness, before

BARROIS, Notary.

KASKASKIA, February 24, 1800.

I do certify, that the foregoing document is a true copy of the translation remaining of record in my office, in translation book, pages 44 and 45.

M. JONES, Register.

No. 6.

Translation of the Register of the United States in the district of Kaskaskia.

Pierre Duque Boisbriant, Knight of the Military order of St. Louis, and First King's Lieutenant of the province of Louisiana, commanding at the Illinois, and Marc Antoine de la Loire Des Ursins, Principal Secretary for the Royal India Company.

On the demand of Charles Danie, to grant him a piece of land of five arpents in front, on the side of the Michigamia river, running north and south, joining to Michel Philip on one side, and on the other to Meleque, and in depth east and west to the Mississippi.

In consequence, they do grant to the said Charles Danie (in socage) the said land, whereon he may, from this date, commence working, clearing, and sowing, in expectation of a formal concession, which shall be sent from France by Messieurs the Directors of the Royal India Company.

And the said land shall revert to the domain of the said company, if the said Charles Danie do not work thereon within a year and a day.

**BOISBRIANT,
DES URSINS.**

MAY 10, 1722.

I do certify the foregoing to be a true copy from a paper filed in my office. Witness my hand and seal, this 31st day of December, 1804.

ROBERT MORRISON.

Recorded in book B. page 16.

The foregoing is a copy of the translation remaining on record in my office in translation book A, pages 86, 87.

M. JONES, Register.

Report on the grant to Philip Renault, including the village and establishments at St. Philip's.

First. On the 14th day of June, 1723, a grant was made to Philip Renault, in fee simple, (*franc alev.*) in order to enable him to support his establishment at the

mines of Upper Louisiana, by Boisbriant and Des Ursins, the former styling himself the King's Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Louisiana; and the latter, principal Secretary of the Royal India Company, of a tract of land at a place called the Great Marsh: bounded on the south by lands of the Illinois Indians, established near Fort Chartres, of one league in front on the Mississippi, and extending back into the country two leagues.

Secondly. All that part of the above grant lying between the Mississippi and the hills (being about the one half of it,) has been, by Renault, conveyed away in small allotments to sundry individuals, as will be seen by a reference to the margin of the annexed plat; and these titles, by various notarial and judicial acts, under the French and British Governments, seem to have been respected as valid.

[NOTE.—It will appear, by the list of surveys in the said margin, that the grants emanating out of the above mentioned grant to Renault, have exceeded, by two and a half arpents in breadth, the extent of his grant, which is one league, or eighty-four arpents, but as our present surveyor has found the ancient north and south boundaries, including between them eighty-six and a half arpents, which boundaries were placed by officers acting under the French Government, this Board suppose it to have been agreed on between the said Renault and the said Government, that these should be the limits of his said grant.]

Thirdly. Out of this grant of Renault has arisen the village of St. Philip's, the lots of which were parts of the oblong tracts described in the plat, and were either occupied as building spots by those who owned the said tracts, or purchased by others from those who did own them.

As this village has been long abandoned, some of these lots, we suppose, have not been entered with the Register; to whom they belong we know not.

Fourthly. The annexed list contains all the claims entered with the Register, as situated within the Renault grant. They extend from the Mississippi to the hills only; but it will be seen that they amount to one hundred and eleven arpents, and, of course, exceed, by twenty-four and a half arpents, in breadth, the amount of the breadth of the grant to Renault, as settled by the surveys above mentioned, viz. eighty-six and a half arpents.

The Board, in its early session, proceeded to affirm or reject, specially, in each of these cases; and the several claims entered on the plot are those which have been thought worthy of affirmation; but, on a review, we are convinced that we may probably have done injustice between individuals; and, as we consider the grant to Renault, so far as it is laid down in the said plat, (viz. from the hills to the Mississippi,) to be a good one, the Board do therefore affirm the said tract to the legal representatives of the said Renault, leaving the several claimants to decide their claims between themselves before a proper tribunal; and declaring the several affirmations or rejections which have been made by this Board on these claims, and which have been entered on our records, to be null and void; and recommend the passage of a law to this effect: declaring all confirmations by the Governor, made within these limits, to be void also.

**MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.**

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 31, 1809.

List of claims lying within the tract conceded to Philip Renault, called the "Little Village of St. Philip's," extending one league in front on the Mississippi, and thence extending two leagues in depth.

1811.]

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA.

165

No. of claim.	Survey No. of claim.	Arp't's front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
1300	301	3	Mr. Gagnon -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1740; bounded on one side by Chabot, and on the other by Leland.
1301	294	1	Mr. Gagnon -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1740; bounded on one side by Mercier, and on the other side by Courtois.
1302	302	3	Jean B. Godin, alias Champagne	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1743; bounded by lands of Chauvin.
1303	300	2	Etienne Leiard -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1755; bounded on one side by Lacroix, and on the other by St. Pierre.
1304	290	3	Louis Pothier -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1755; bounded on one side by Melot, and on the other by Gouvermont.
1305	326	3	Jean and Pierre Gerardot	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1756; bounded on one side by Renault, and on the other by St. Pierre.
1306	327-3 321-3 293-2	10	Jean Le Grange	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1758; bounded on one side by Vendée, and on the other by Murtigne.
1307	324	2	Etienne Gouvermont	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1759; bounded on one side by Vendée, and on the other by Loise.
1308	303-9½ do.	16½	Buchel and Bienvenue	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1746; bounded on one side by Nicholas Provost, and on the other by Pierre Chabot.
1309	323	6	Michel Lajeune*	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1764; bounded by Vieronne, and on the other side by Mercier.
1311	320	2	Michel Lajeune -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1764; bounded by Laieur on one side, and on the other by Provost, dit Blondin.
1310	325	1	J. B. Gendron -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1766; bounded on one side by Loise, and on the other by Charron.
1312	299	1	J. B. Gendron -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi.
1313	289	4	J. B. Melot -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, in 1768; bounded on one side by St. Pierre, and on the other side by Taillon.
1314	296	3	Joseph Belcour -	Joseph Morrison -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded on one side by De Gagnon, and on the other by Gerardot.
197	-	5	Jean Mercier -	William McIntosh -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, above the village, adjoining lands late of Lacroix, jun. Confirmed by the Governor.
198	322	2	Antoine Loisel -	William McIntosh -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, near the village of St. Philip's; bounded on one side by Gouvermont, and on the other by Bovete.
199	-	-	Charles Cadron, alias St. Pierre	William McIntosh -	Ten arpents by twenty, extending from the hills to the Grand Marais.
202	292	2	Louis Poulin -	Heirs of Jean Mercier	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded on one side by Louis Basse, and on the other by E. Gouvermont.
932	288	-	Baptiste Saucier, assignee of Charles Vien	John Everit -	One hundred and ten geometrical steps in front on the Mississippi, in depth to the Grand Coulée; joining on the south lands not ceded, belonging to the Miches; on the north lands last conceded.—This is part of four arpents granted to Jean B. Melot.
933	-	-	David Guize, assignee of Madame Loisel, widow of Chevalier de Gerard	John Everit -	Half an arpent by two, in the village.—Affirmed.
932	-	-	Tobias Brashears -	John Everit -	Lot of one arpent in the village.—Affirmed.
934	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	Lot of half an arpent by two, in the village.—Affirmed.
935	-	-	François Caumus -	John Everit -	Lot of one arpent by two, in the village.—Affirmed.
936	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	Lot of one arpent and a half by two, in the village.—Affirmed.
937	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	Lot of one arpent by two, in the village.—No proof of title.
938	-	-	Antoine Lecourse -	John Everit -	One arpent by two.
939	-	-	Elijah Flannary -	John Everit -	Two arpents of land.
940	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	One arpent by two, joining Lasablinier on one side, and Belcour on the other.—No proof.
941	-	1	Joseph Boisvert -	John Everit -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining, on both sides, lands of Jacques Smith. This seems to have been sold by Drury to William Morrison, who has also claimed the same.—See his claim, No. 472.—Rejected.
942	-	-	Darnielle -	John Everit -	Four square arpents situate in the village.—Affirmed.
943	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	One arpent by two, in the village. No proof.—Rejected.
944	-	-	Charles Butteau -	John Everit -	Two arpents by three in the village.—Affirmed.

* The deed cited in this case appears to convey only four arpents within these limits; the other two, conveyed by said deed, being entered under claim No. 1311.

LIST—Continued.

No. of claim.	Survey No. of claim.	Arpt's front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
945	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	One by two arpents in the village. No proof.—Rejected.
946	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	One by two arpents in the village.—Affirmed.
947	-	-	Clement Drury -	John Everit -	One and a half by two arpents, in the village. Twice entered.—Rejected.
948	319	3	Nicholas Prevost, alias Blondin -	John Everit -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded on one side by Germain Boule, and on the other by a pond. Confirmed by Governor to the heirs of said Prevost.—See his record, pages 37 and 38.
950	-	-	Joseph Boisvert -	John Everit -	All the claims of Joseph Boisvert in said village, undefined and unsupported.—Rejected.
951	291	3	Joseph Viault L'Esperance -	John Everit -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded on one side by St. Pierre, and on the other by Bellcour. Confirmed by Governor to Clement Drury.—See his record, page 37.
846	-	3	Augustin Perrin, alias Capuchin -	Jean Bapt. & Louis Seguin Laderoute & Jos. G. Devigne -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi. This seems to have been conveyed by Chabot to Jean B. Goin, who conveyed to Charles Cadron, 2d May, 1753; it is therefore rejected.—See translation, p. 28 and 80.
1282	315	7	François Noize, dit Labee -	John Rice Jones -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, adjoining Pierre Butteau, Jun. Confirmed by Governor.
1897	-	3	Charles Lecroix -	Jean F. Perry -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills, adjoining heirs of Joseph Blondine.
450	297	2	Charles Aimie, assignee of Louis Lemay -	William Morrison -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills, bounded on one side by Pierre Boisvert, and on the other by Pierre de Gagne.
452	-	-	Depre -	William Morrison -	One lot in the village.
451	-	-	Louis Lemay -	William Morrison -	One lot in the village, of one square arpent.
472	298	2	William Drury -	William Morrison -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills, joining Louis Boisvert on one side, and William Drury on the other.
473	-	-	Nicholas Provost -	William Morrison -	A lot in the village.
474	295	2	Nicholas Provost, alias Blondine -	William Morrison -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills; bounded on one side by Belcour, and on the other by Charles Cadron.
745	314	7	Pierre Butteau -	Jean F. Perry -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills; bounded on one side by a certain rock, and on the other by Nicholas Noize.
1568	-	-	Charles Cadron -	William Murry -	A lot containing about twenty acres, with a water-mill thereon, fronting on a street or road, leading from Fort Chartes to the village, running 300 paces down to a stream of water, on which is a stone mill, bounded on the other side by the following described tract.
1569	318	7	Charles Cadron -	William Murry -	Extending from the Mississippi to the hills. The plat, in this case, appears erroneous, as not containing seven arpents.
1570	-	-	Charles Cadron -	William Murry -	A stone mill, with one acre eastward of said mill, one acre westward, one acre southward, with one half acre on each side of the stream, up to its source.
1566	-	-	William Morrison -	Clement Drury -	A lot in the village.
		3½	François Noize -	François Boutellier, assignee of Pierre Martin and wife, heirs of F. Noize -	Three and a half arpents in front in the village, adjoining on the south the lands of John Rice Jones. This tract has been confirmed, in toto, to John Rice Jones. This claimant can therefore have no right.—Rejected.

Report on the commons, and common field tract and town lots of the villages of Cahokia and Prairie Dupont.

“A tract of four leagues of land square,” as expressed in the grant, on the 23d day of June, 1722, was granted to the missionaries of Cahokia and Tamarois, who seem to have been under the control of the Bishop of Quebec, by Pierre Duguet de Boisbriant, first lieutenant of the King of France for the province of Louisiana, and commandant in the Illinois, and Marc Antoine de la Loire Des Ursins, principal commissary of the royal company of the Indies; (see United States’ Register Book of Translations, page 208,) bounded on the west by the Mississippi, including the adjacent islands, beginning “a quarter of a league above the little river of Cahokia,” and extending south and east for quantity.

This grant was in fee simple, and from it have emanated the titles to the lands which form the subject of this report.

On the Commons.

By the fifth section of the law of Congress of 1791, it is provided, that “a tract of land, including the villages of Cahokia and Prairie Dupont, and heretofore used by the inhabitants of the said villages as a common, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to the use of the inhabitants of the said villages respectively, as a common.”

As the limits of the said commons were left by the said law undefined, and could not be found described in the ancient records, it became a subject of compromise and agreement between the citizens of the said villages and the acting Governor of the territory, about the year 1797; and, by their consent, two tracts, containing, in the whole, five thousand four hundred acres, ordered to be laid off for this purpose, were surveyed accordingly by a surveyor appointed by Governor St. Clair.

But, on an examination into this business, the commissioners have discovered that the said surveys have been inaccurately and improperly made; that, for Cahokia, in particular, containing, (instead of about four thousand acres, as it ought to have contained,) about twenty thousand acres. This circumstance, and the situation of the said tracts, not accommodating the inhabitants, this Board have thought proper, at their re-

quest, to permit a new location to be made for each of the said villages, on lands more conveniently situated for them. The limits and position of that part which has been re-located will be found described in the annexed plats.

We have the more readily done this, as the land which the inhabitants abandon is of more value to the United States than that which they have taken.

On the Common Field.

This tract, as will be seen by the plat and list of claims annexed, is composed of the various grants or allotments made to the several inhabitants of these villages, and from the first has been enclosed by a common fence.

The original boundaries of this tract have been found by the present surveyor; and there seems to be no dispute between the individuals claiming here about their titles or their boundaries.

On Town Lots.

These are similarly situated with the common field lands. We do, therefore, declare that the United States have no interest in the lands here reported on, and affirm to the said several claimants in possession the said lands; leaving it to those who may be injured by any error which may, possibly, have been committed in the premises, to pursue their remedy in a court of law.

NOTE.—As special confirmations have heretofore been made, inconsistent with the descriptions in the annexed plat of Cahokia common field, we think it here necessary to remark, that none of the allotments in the said field extended towards the Mississippi, over the rigolet or river L’Abbé, (so called;) and that it ought to be declared by law, that any confirmations made, giving a greater extension to the said settlements towards the Mississippi, shall be null and void.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS’ OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
Decemoer 31, 1809.

List of lands claimed, lying in the common field and town tract in the village of Cahokia.

No. of survey.	No. of claim.	No. of arp's in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
	1674	2	Joseph Lepage, - - -	Pierre Cheauteau, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Rigotel.
	1754	1	Pierre Lieze, - - -	Aug. Cheauteau, - - -	Do do do
	2592	1	Pierre Relle, - - -	Aug. Cheauteau, - - -	Do do do
	1607	-	Joseph Rille, - - -	Joseph Rille, - - -	House and lot 150 feet square, Cahokia.
	810	2	- - - - -	J. B. Saucier, - - -	From the hill to Cahokia creek, one side Joseph Poupard, the other J. B. Duprie.
	811	2	- - - - -	J. B. Saucier, - - -	Extending as above.
	812	2	- - - - -	J. B. Saucier, - - -	Extending in the Indian prairie.
	813	-	- - - - -	J. B. Saucier, - - -	House and lot in the village.
	814	-	- - - - -	J. B. Saucier, - - -	Barn lot in the village.
	463	1	Andrew Bequette, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	From the hills to the creek, adjoining east John Hays, west Boisvenue.
	464	1½	Jean B. and Hubert Mercier, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	From hills to creek, adjoining north Louis Peltier, south Raphael Longlois.
	465	1	Matthew Saucier, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	From hills to the creek, in Bois Coupee, adjoining Louis Le Brun east, and Louis St. Clair west.
	466	½	Joseph Lepage, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	Extending from the hills to the creek, joining east Jean Mercier, west P. Le Perch.
	467	-	William Arundel, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	468	-	Joseph Batton, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	Lot in Cahokia.
	491	1½	Louis Lecompte, - - -	Heirs of James Piggot, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel.—NOTE. This is claimed to extend to the Mississippi; but it is proved, to the satisfaction of the Board, that none of the common field lands extended beyond the Rigotel, or river Labee; adjoining northeast by Louis Trottier, southeast by John Dumoulin.
	595	-	Joseph Trottier, - - -	Dennis Valentine, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	2616	1½	Louis Gadolpho, - - -	Jean Munier, - - -	From the hills to the Mississippi, adjoining one side Henry Byron, and the other heirs of Sallire. This can only extend from the hills to the Rigotel, or creek called Labee.
	2617	-	Greater Comsal, - - -	Jean Munier, - - -	House and lot in village.
	682	7½	Sundry persons, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel.—NOTE. These seven and a half arpents have been sold to, and again entered by, John Edgar.—See his claim No. 2202; therefore here rejected.
	683	-	Pierre Martin and F. Noissee, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1973	-	Pierre Martin, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	Lot in Cahokia.
	1979	-	Francis Saucier, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	Lot in Cahokia.
	1980	1½	Parteney and Masson, - - -	John Dumoulin, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, one side to Louis Compte, the other Antoine Harmond.—NOTE. It appears by the surveys of Mr. Rector, that this tract has been conveyed to James Gilbreath.
	551	-	Francis Trottier, - - -	Etienne Pencinoe, - - -	Lot in Cahokia village.
	130	1	Joseph Butteau, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Rigotel, or creek, joining one side Jean Palmier, the other Pierre Butteau.
43	131	10 namely,	Clement Trottier, one arpent,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From common fence to the hills, one side Auguste Trottier, south Louis Pillet.
41	131	-	Louis Pillet, one arpent,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the fence, or street designated in the general plat, adjoining Jarrot on both sides.
53	131	-	Pierre Gibault, two arpents,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the fence designated in the general plat.
42	131	-	Auguste Trottier, one arpent,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the common fence, joining one side this claimant, the other Louis Pillet.
40	131	-	Pierre Gibault, three arpents,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining Nicholas Boismenu south, and Francis Bouthellier north.—NOTE. One of these three arpents is again claimed by Joseph Desmarits.—See his claim, No. 1143.
39	131	-	Joseph Mendoza, two arpents,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	From the hills to the common fence, joining north Gibault, south the commons.
	134	-	Clement Allary, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	135	-	Poupard and Bequette, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Two lots in Cahokia.
	690	-	Nicholas Turgeon, - - -	Auguste Trottier, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	859	-	- - - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	From the hills to the creek.—NOTE. No quantity stated, and again claimed, No. 1150. It is here rejected.
	860	-	- - - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	Lot in the village.
	861	-	- - - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	Barn lot in the village.
	854	1	Bazel Palmier, alias Boulicur, - - -	Bazel Palmier, - - -	No extent. No proof.—Rejected.
	855	-	Bazel Palmier, alias Boulicur, - - -	Bazel Palmier, - - -	Lot in village.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of survey.	No. of claim.	No. of arp's in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
44	1095	1½	Pierre Durbois, - - -	Francis Trottier, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining west Nicholas Jarrot, east Louis Peltier.
	1096	1	Joseph Pichette, - - -	Francis Trottier, - - -	Extending from the hill to the river Labee, west Collard, east Jean Delhay.
	1097	-	Louis Trottier, - - -	Francis Trottier, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1098	-	- - - - -	Julien Nichol, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1099	-	Jacques Melot, Frs. Lapancé,	Francis Grondine, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1100	-	Nichol Turgeon, - - -	Francis Grondine, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1101	1	Louis Grand, - - -	Louis Grand, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining west Louis Pincanoe, east Louis Rhelle.
	1102	-	Joseph Pepin, - - -	John Faulx, alias Ranard, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1103	-	Baptiste Mercier, - - -	John Faulx, - - -	Lot in village.
	1071	1	Louis Labussieur, - - -	Jacque Montplaisir, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining west Michel St. Ange, east Pierre Le Perch.
	1070	-	Auguste Trottier, - - -	Louis Chattel, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1105	-	Paul Poupard, - - -	Jean B. Chartran, - - -	Lot in the village.
	1106	-	W. Lepage, - - -	W. Alexis Chartran, - - -	House and lot in the village.
	1107	2	François Lapancé, - - -	Joseph Lepage, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining west Pierre Le Perch, east François Chattillon.
	1108	-	François Lapancé, - - -	Joseph Lepage, - - -	House and lot in the village.
	1109	-	François Lapancé, - - -	Joseph Lepage, - - -	House and lot in the village.
	1248	1	François Lapierre, - - -	Felicity Trottier, administratrix of François Trottier, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west Joseph Trottier, east Nicholas Boismenu.
	1249	½	François Lapierre, - - -	Do do - - -	Extending as above, west Clem. Trottier, east Frs. Currie.
	1983	1	Buatt, - - -	Pierre Lajeunesse, - - -	From the hills to the river Labee, west Joseph Cheinie, east Vincent Boric.
	1209	-	Louis Gau, - - -	John Hay, - - -	Two houses and lots in village.
	1210	-	Pierre Lajeunesse, - - -	Joseph Manegle, - - -	From the hills to Rigotel, west François Boutellier, east Antoine Languerande.
	1211	-	W. Beaulieu, - - -	Joseph Manegle, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1212	-	Louis Gau, - - -	Joseph Manegle, - - -	Lot in village.
	1213	1½	Denis Valentine, - - -	Bazel Beaulieu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west William Morrison, east Baptiste Saucier.
	1214	-	Jean M. Dorie, - - -	Bazel Beaulieu, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1215	-	Pierre Campagnet, - - -	Bazel Beaulieu, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	1216	-	Louis Bergeron, - - -	Edward Hebert, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia.
	1217	1	J. B. Chartran, - - -	Joseph Poupard, - - -	From hills to Rigotel, east Joseph Trottier, west Baptiste Saucier.
	1218	1	Joseph Angot, - - -	Joseph Poupard, - - -	From hills to Rigotel, east Joseph Trottier, west Delhay.—Norx. Again claimed by Aug. Trottier.
	1219	-	Joseph Loisel, - - -	Joseph Poupard, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1220	-	- - - - -	Joseph Poupard, - - -	Two barn lots.
	1221	1	Jean Laforcade, - - -	Joseph Poupard, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west Joseph Roberdeau, east John Dumoulin.—Norx. Again claimed by Aug. Trottier.—See claim No. 1075.
	1222	-	Jean B. Bergeron, - - -	Labusseau, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1223	-	- - - - -	Labusseau, - - -	Lot in village. Taken up as a vacant lot; no proof; rejected.
	1224	1	Louis Pillet, - - -	Louis Pincanoe, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west Michel St. Ange, east Louis Gau.
	1225	½	Louis Lecompte, - - -	Louis Pincanoe, - - -	Extending as above; west Henry Biron, east Pierre Le Perch.
	1226	-	Paul Poupard, - - -	Louis Pincanoe, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1227	-	Paul Poupard, - - -	Louis Pincanoe, - - -	House and lot in village.
	1228	¾	Lafamme, - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, or creek adjoining, west William Morrison, east land of this claimant.
	1229	½	Joseph Pepin, - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Rigotel, west by lands of this claimant, east Joseph Desmerite.
	1230	1	Nichol, - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Fran. Trottier, east, W. Beaulieu.
	1231	-	Jean B. Lacroix, - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	House and two lots in village.
	1232	-	Xavier Lapancé, - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	Lot in village.
	2333	-	- - - - -	Nicholas Boismenu, - - -	Lot in village.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of survey.	No. of claim,	No. of arp's in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description.
1191	1½		René Biauvet, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Lize, east, this claimant.
1192	1		François Trottier, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, east, F. Pancrass, west, lot No. 1191.
1193	1		Ant. Harmond, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, widow Sellier, east, by William Morrison.
1194	½		François Crequin, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Pincanneau, east Joseph Lepage.
1195	1		Pierre Le Compte, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Dennis Valentine, east William Morrison.
1196	-		René Bouvet, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	House and lot in the village.
1197	-		Jean B. Baron, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	House and lot in the village.
1198	-		Ant. Harmond, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	Lot in the village.
1199	-		François Crequin, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	Lot, with a barn in the village.
1200	-		Pierre Turgeon, - - -	Pierre Leperch, - - -	Lot in the village.
1203	1½		Dennis Valentine, - - -	Joseph Touchet, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel.
1204	1½		François Crequin, - - -	Joseph Touchet, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel.
1205	¾		François Crequin, - - -	Joseph Touchet, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel. NOTE. —This claim, with claims Nos. 1203 and 1204, are bounded east by Raphael Longlois, west, by François Pancrass.
1206	-		Pierre Leperch, - - -	Joseph Touchet, - - -	House and lot in village.
1207	-		Ant. Teabeau, - - -	Joseph Touchet, - - -	Lot in village.
1147	1½		Ant. Cecire, - - -	Jean B. Dubuque, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, bounded east by Joseph Trottier, and west by common fence.
1148	1½		Ant. Teabeau, - - -	Jean B. Dubuque, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west by François Cecire, east by Pierre Lize.
1149	-		Gabriel Barron, - - -	Jean B. Dubuque, - - -	House and lot in village:
1149	-		Gabriel Marloe, - - -	Jean B. Dubuque, - - -	Lot in village.
1150	1		Xavier Lapancé, - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	From the hills to Rigotel, west, Joseph Pepin, and east, widow Sallier.
1151	-		Joséph Lambert, - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	House and lot in village.
1152	-		Joseph Lambert, - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	House and lot in village.
1153	-		- - - - -	Louis Peltier, - - -	House and lot in village.
1154	-		Charles Ducharme, - - -	Jean B. Defond, - - -	House and lot in village.
1155	1		Jean M. Dorie, - - -	Louis Pillet, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Rhelle, east, J. Dehay.
1156	1		Baptiste Allary, per certificate, - - -	Louis Pillet, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, adjoining west, René Cheauteau, east, Louis Rouillard.
1157	-		Marrois and Mercier, - - -	Louis Pillet, - - -	House and lot in the village.
1158	1½		Pierre Mercier, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Nicholas Boismenuue, east, this claimant.
1159	½		Paul Poupard, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, by this claimant, east, François Bouthellier.
1160	1		Julien Loquet, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Jean Dehay, east, M. St. Ange.
1161	-		Jean B. Cheauvin, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	House and lot in village.
1162	-		Isaac Levy, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	House and lot in Cahokia village.
1163	-		Jean B. Cheauvin, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	Lot in Cahokia village.
1164	-		Abbé Gebault, - - -	Widow Beaulieu, - - -	Lot in Cahokia village.
1165	2		J. B. Cheauvin, - - -	Jean Beaulieu, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Nicholas Jarrot, east, Michel Gamlin.
1166	-		Heirs of Cecire, - - -	Jean Beaulieu, - - -	House and lot in village.
1167	-		Heirs of Cecire, - - -	Jean Beaulieu, - - -	Lot in village.
1168	1½		Jean M. Dorie, - - -	L. Rhelle, executor of Louis Beau- lieu, - - -	From the hill to the Rigotel, west, Louis Gau, east, Louis Pillet. NOTE. —From the survey and the testimony of Boismenuue and Poupard, it appears that this contains only one arpent in front.
1169	-		Baptiste Bergeron, - - -	Do - - -	House and lot in village.
1170	-		- - - - -	Do - - -	Lot in village.
1985	1		Xavier Lapancé, - - -	Jean Dehay, - - -	From the hills to the river Labbé, west, Jos. Trotier, east, John Edgar.
1986	-		Xavier Lapancé, - - -	Jean Dehay, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Pillet, east, widow Beaulieu.
1987	1		Ant. Harmond, - - -	Jean Dehay, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Bouthellier, east, Joseph Poupard.
1988	-		Baptiste Allary, - - -	Jean Dehay, - - -	House and lot in village.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of survey.	No. of claim.	No. of arp's in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description:
1129	1		Pierre Roy, alias Cadien,	Michel St. Ange,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west widow Beaulieu, east, Jacque Montplaisir.
1130	1		François Langudoc,	Michel St. Ange,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Le Compte, east, Louis Pincennoe.
1131	-		François Langudoc,	Michel St. Ange,	House and lot in village.
1132	-			Michel St. Ange,	Lot in village.
1133	1		Pierre Dubois,	Louis Rouillard,	From the hills to the river Labbé, west, Louis Pillet, east, Jos. Robideau.
1134	1		François Sauciere,	Louis Rouillard,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Joseph Trottier, east, Pascal Latang.
1135	-		J. B. Ladocieur,	Louis Rouillard,	House and lot in village.
1136	-		Joseph Lannolette,	Louis Rouillard,	House and lot in village.
1137	-		Pierre Durbois,	Louis Rouillard,	Lot in village.
1138	1		Widow Lepage,	Joseph Chenier,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Dumoulin, east, N. Turgeon.
1139	1		Joseph Pepin,	F. Chattillon, alias Godin,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Joseph Lepage, east, Ant. Belcour.
1140	-		Pierre Durbois,	F. Chattillon, do	House and lot in village.
1141	-		Madam Nowal,	F. Chattillon, do	Lot.
1142	-			F. Chattillon, do	Lot.
1143	1		Gebault,	Joseph Desmerits,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Nicholas Boismenu, east, Nicholas Jarrot. <i>NOTE.</i> —This claim is again claimed by Nicholas Jarrot. See his claim, No. 131.
1144	-		Baptiste Melott,	Joseph Desmerits,	House and lot in village.
1145	-		Pierre Godin,	John Lyle,	Two houses and lots in village.
1146	-		Joseph Butteau,	Paul Campeau,	House and lot.
1989	-			Jerome Engot,	House and lot.
1112	1		Paul Poupard,	François Bouthellier,	From the hills to the Rigotel, east, Joseph Manegle, west, widow Beaulieu.
1113	1		Paul Poupard,	François Bouthellier,	Hills to Rigotel, west, the missionaries, east, John Dehay.
1114	-		Pierre Lize,	François Bouthellier,	House and lot in village.
1115	-		Thomas Brady,	François Bouthellier,	Lot in village.
1116	-		Thomas Brady,	François Bouthellier,	Lot.
1117	-		Dutrimble,	François Bouthellier,	Lot in the village.
1118	-			François Bouthellier,	Lot in the village.
1119	-			François Bouthellier,	Lot.
1120	-		Louis Lecost,	John Hays,	House and lot.
1121	-		Edward Hebert,	Joseph Barron,	House and lot.
1122	-		Pierre Guitar,	Alexis Morin,	House and lot.
1124	-		Louis Lalumiere,	Joseph Poupard, Jun.	House and lot.
1125	-		Jerome Engot,	Joseph Viziné,	House and lot.
1126	-		Joseph Lapancé,	Pierre Guérine,	House and lot.
1127	-			Pierre Guérine,	Lot.
1397	-		William Arundel,	Louis Pillet,	Lot in the village.
1171	1		Pierre La Flamme,	Josette Solier,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Le Brun, east, Jean Mercier.
1172	-		Baptiste Solier,	Josette Solier,	Lot in the village.
1173	1			Josette Solier,	From the hills to the river Labbé, east, John Edgar, west Pierre Lafleur.
1174	-		François Sauciere,	County of St. Clair,	Lot and court-house.
1175	-		Morard,	François Turgeon,	Lot in the village.
1176	1		Ant. Cadier,	Louis Le Compte,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Joseph Manegle, east, Michel St. Ange.
1177	1		Ant. Harmond,	Louis Le Compte,	From the hills to the river Labbé, west, William Morrison, east, Louis Lebrun.
1178	-		Joseph Pepin,	Louis Le Compte,	Lot in the village.
1179	-			Louis Le Compte,	Lot in the village.
1183	-		M. L. Lafleur,	J. B. Decoutau,	Lot in the village.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of survey.	No. of claim.	Nb. of arp'ts in front.	Present claimant.	Original claimant.	Description and remarks.
1184		1	François Pancrass,	Michel Gamlin,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Jean Beaulieu, east, Louis Lecompte.
1185		-	-	Michel Gamlin,	Lot in the village.
1186	1	-	Marie Dorie,	Joseph Pepin,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Joseph Touchet, east Wm, Morrison.
1187		-	Michel Watap,	Joseph Pepin,	Lot in the village.
1188		-	Pierre Troge,	Joseph Gonville,	Lot in the village.
1189		-	Missionary,	Church,	Lot in the village.
1190		-	J. M. Dorie,	J. B. Ladoeur,	Lot in the village.
1234	1	-	Widow Lepage,	Pascal Letang,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west, Louis Rouillard, east, William Mason,
1235		-	Widow Lepage,	Pascal Letang,	Two lots in village.
1236		-	François Denil,	Lange Guiron,	Lot in village.
1237-1		-	Laurence Shoenberger,	François Demette,	Lot in village.
1237-2		-	-	François Dement,	Lot and house.
1238		-	Louis Labussier,	Ant. Vandre,	Two lots.
1239		-	Louis Labussier,	Ant. Vandre,	Two lots.
1240		-	Negro Peter,	Paul Poupard,	Lot in the village.
1241	1	-	Charles Butteau,	Ant. Belcour,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, François Chattillon, east, Nicholas Jarrot.
1242		-	François Saucier,	Ant. Belcour,	Lot in the village.
1243		-	Joseph Mendoza,	Joseph Hymen,	Lot in the village.
1245		-	Pierre Lafleur,	Ant. Languerand,	Lot in Cahokia village.
1246	½	-	Nicholas Turgeon,	Ant. Languerand,	From the hills to the Rigotel; east, Louis Lebrun, west, Joseph Manegle.
1247	1	-	Pierre Lafleur,	Ant. Languerand,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, Joseph Pepin, east, P. Leperch.
1080	1	-	Allary,	Louis Le Brun,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, A. Languerand, east, widow Salier.
1081		-	Jacque Mayot,	Louis Le Brun,	Lot in the village.
1082	1	-	Dumay,	Louis Le Brun,	From the hill to the river Labbé; west, Louis Le Compte, east, Aug. Trottier.
1083		-	Joseph Pepin,	Louis Le Brun,	Lot in the village.
1078	1	-	Louis Lebrun and Frs. Trottier,	Pierre Lizo, alias Mimie,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, Louis Peltier, east, Pierre Leperch.
1079		-	Pierre Ancille,	Pierre Lizo, alias Mimie,	Lot in Cahokia.
1084	½	-	Longlois,	Frans. Courrier, alias Lafleur,	From the hills at the Bois Coupée; west, François Trottier; east, Louis Peltier.
1085		-	-	Frans. Courrier, alias Lafleur,	Lot in the village.
1086	1	-	François Trottier,	Clement Trottier,	From the hills in Bois Coupée; west, Joseph Trottier, east, François Trottier.
1087		-	Joseph Bessonnet,	Clement Trottier,	Lot in the village.
1088	½	-	François Trottier,	Clement Trottier,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, Joseph Poupard, east, Clement Trottier.
1089	1	-	Poupard and Chartran,	Joseph Trottier,	From the hills to the Rigotel; west, Joseph Poupard, Sen., east, François Trottier.
1090		-	Louis Delongchamps,	Joseph Trottier,	From the hills to the village; west, Louis Peltier, east, Louis Rouillard.
1091		-	Aug. Trottier,	Joseph Trottier,	Lot in village.
1092		-	Louis Laflamme,	Joseph Trottier,	Lot in village.
1093		-	-	Joseph Trottier,	Lot in village.
1072		-	-	Andrew Bequette,	Lot in village.
1073	1	-	J. B. LeCroix,	Aug. Trottier,	From the hills to the river Labée, west, Louis Lebrun, east, Gregoire Sarpey.
1226		-	Paul Poupard,	Aug. Trottier,	House and lot.
1412	½	-	Joseph Lepage,	François Pancrass,	From the hills to the Rigotel, west Pierre Leperch, east Joseph Touchet.
1413		-	François Turgeon,	François Pancrass,	Lot in the village.
1414		-	-	François Pancrass,	Lot in the village.
1684	3	-	Louis Trottier,	Gregoire Sarpey,	From the hills to the river Labbé, joining Louis Robert west, and Louis Germain on the east.
1695	1	-	-	Jean Louis St. Germain,	From the hills to the Rigotel, in Cahokia Prairie.
1696		-	-	Jean Louis St. Germain,	One town lot.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of surveys.	No. of claim.	No. of arps. in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
	1970	1½	- - - - -	Heirs of Henry Biron, - - -	From the hills to the Rigotel.
	2202	7½	- - - - -	John Edgar, - - -	See his claim, No. 2202, and again claimed by John Dumoulin, (see No. 682,) and are as follows, to wit:
		2	- - - - -	- - - - -	In Prize Culotte, one side Paul Poupard, the other to Dumay, sold by François Sauciere to Labussier. No extent mentioned in the sale. Confirmed by the Governor, from the river to the hills, supposed to mean Labbé.
	2202	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	In Prize Culotte, one side Le Coste, on the other that of Trottier, conveyed by Paul Poupard to Dumoulin, from the hills to the Mississippi. Confirmed by the Governor, from hills to river, supposed to mean Labbé.
	2202	2	- - - - -	- - - - -	In Indian village, east François Sauciere, west Paul Poupard, conveyed by Louis Cost, from hills to the Mississippi. Confirmed by the Governor, from hills to Rigotel.
	2202	½	- - - - -	- - - - -	In the Indian Prairie, joining east lands of the said Dumoulin, on the west John Dehay, conveyed by sons of Louis Trottier, from the hill to the creek, and confirmed by the Governor, from the hills to the Mississippi.
	2202	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	In the Indian Prairie, east, lands of Trottier, and west lands of John Dehay, conveyed by Joseph Pepin, alias La Chance, from the hills to the Mississippi. Confirmed by the Governor, from the hills to Mississippi. The Commissioners are satisfied that none of the common field lands extended across the Rigotel or river Labbé.

A list of claims lying in the common field and the village of Prairie du Pont.

No. of claim.	No. of arpents in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
1111	-	Isaac Darneille, - - -	Jerome Engol, - - -	Three arpents area, situated at the fountain, joining No. 1110.
1180	1	Joseph Poupard, - - -	Louis Jarvais, assigned to his son Philip, - - -	A piece of land extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining François Perry, on the west, and Baptiste Chartran on the east.
1181	1	- - - - -	Louis Jarvais, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded west by Jacob Boyce, and on the east by Nich. Jarrot.
1182	-	- - - - -	Louis Jarvais, assigned to his son Philip, - - -	A lot in the village.
1453	2	- - - - -	Jean Baptiste Chartran, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Jarvais on one side, and Germain on the other.
1454	1	- - - - -	Jean Baptiste Chartran, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on one side Gendron, and Deloge on the other.
1455	1	- - - - -	Jean Baptiste Chartran, - - -	Extending from the hills to the creek, joining on one side J. B. Allary, on the east Joseph Deloge.
1456	1	- - - - -	Jean Baptiste Chartran, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Prairie du Pont creek, joining on one side Allard's land, on the east Robert Anderson.
1439	2	Charles Germain, - - -	Louis Gendron, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on one side J. B. Chartran, and on the other J. B. Gendron.
1440	-	- - - - -	J. B. Bequette, - - -	Lot in Prairie du Pont village.— <i>Note.</i> Pierre Martin's heirs own (it appears from the representation of Mr. Rector, surveyor of the private claims) one arpent in front, from the hills to the Prairie du Pont creek, which they have omitted to enter; Mr. Rector has, notwithstanding, laid off.—See his annexed plat of surveys, No. 142.
92	2	Michel Peltier, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, at the Sugar Loaf, joining on the south George Lunceford, at the lower end of the common field. This is a part of four arpents front, confirmed by the Governor to said Peltier.—See Jacob A. Boyce's claim, No. 203.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arpents in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
127	11	Pierre Courville, - 1 Toussaint Chartran, - 1 Joseph Lambert, - 1 Jean B. Mercier, - 2 Andrew Bissonet, - 1 Pierre Chartier, Jun. - 1 Pierre Martin, - 1 Baptiste Allary, - 1 Joseph Labussier, - 2	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the north Isaac Darneille, and on the south Louis Jarvais.
128	1	Michel Chartier, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Isaac Darneille on both sides.
129	1	Joseph Perrier, alias Deloge, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Darneille on one side, and Jarrardin on the other.
1585	3	Joseph Clavau, Jun. -	Robert Anderson, -	Extending from the hills to the creek, joining Michel Longval on one side, and on the other, Antoine Lacourse.
1586	3	Joseph Clavau, Sen. -	Robert Anderson, -	Extending from the hills to the creek, joining Michel Longval on one side, and the commons on the other.
1094	1	Louis Trottier, -	François Trottier, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the west François Grondine, on the east, Pierre Tourangeau.
1098-2	1	Louis Chattel, -	François Grondine, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Pierre Martin on the west, and Gabriel Marloe on the east.
1098-3	1	Charles Germain, -	François Grondine, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the east widow Hypolite Deloge, on the west, François Trottier.
1110	-	René Beauvet, - -	Jerome Engel, -	Three arpents by four, situate at the fountain; bounded west by François Grondine, on the east by François Trottier.
1443	1	- - -	J. B. Allary, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the east by Allard, on the west by Deloge.
1444	1	- - -	J. B. Allary, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the west by Charles Grammond, and on the east by J. B. Chartran.
1445	1	- - -	J. B. Allary, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the west by Pierre Goden, on the east by Pierre Martin.
1446	-	- - -	J. B. Allary, -	Two lots in the village.
1442-1	1	- - -	Pierre Martin, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the east by F. Grondine, and on the west by B. Allary.
1442-2	-	- - -	Pierre Martin, -	Two lots in the village.
1447	1	- - -	Joseph Deloge, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the west by J. B. Chartran, and on the east by J. B. Allary.
1448	-	- - -	Joseph Deloge, -	Two lots in the village.
1449	2	- - -	Gabriel Marloe, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on one side by Charles Grammond, and on the other by F. Grondine.
1451	-	- - -	Widow of Paul Deloge, -	A lot in the village.
1452	-	- - -	Widow of Paul Deloge, -	A lot in the village.
1450	1	- - -	Clement Allary, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the east by F. Grondine, and on the west by J. B. Chartran.
1433	3	- - -	Louis Allard, -	Extending from the hills to the creek; bounded on the east by Lacourt, and on the west by J. B. Allary.
1434	-	- - -	Louis Allard, -	Two lots in the village.
1435	-	- - -	Louis Allard, -	One lot in the village.
891	2	Antoine Gerardin, assignee of Dobi- jon, - - -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining Bartholomew Provost on one side, and Antoine Gerardin, and on the other side joining Dobi- jon and F. Perry.
892	5	Antoine and Michel Gerardin, -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining lands of Jarrot on the south.
893	1	Julien Mercier, Marie Heneau, -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi; bounded on the south by Michel Chartran, and on the north by Jean Dehay.
893	1	Jean Dehay, - - -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the south by Julien Mercier, and on the north by Nicholas Jarrot.
893	1	Louis Delongchamps, - -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the north Jacque Melot.
893	1	Jacque Melot, - - -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by Joseph Perrier, and on the south by Louis Delongchamps.
894	1	Baptiste Allary, - - -	Isaac Darneille, -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the south lands of Nicholas Jarrot, and on the north lands of said Darneille.

STATEMENT—Continued.

No. of claim.	No. of arpents in front.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Description and remarks.
895	2	Joseph Lapage, - -	Isaac Darneille, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on one side by Baptiste Allary, and on the other side by lands of this claimant.
896	-	Auguste Clermont and Pierre Tourangeau, dit Godin, - -	Isaac Darneille, - - -	Twenty-one acres, English measure, at the foot of the great hill, thence with the hill 3 arpents, thence with the line of François Grondine to the little hill 7 arpents, thence with the little hill to the land of François Trottier.
817	2	Pierre Godin, - - -	Pierre Godin, - - -	Extending from the hills to the common fence opposite the village, bounded on one side by Baptiste Allary, and on the other by François Trottier.
818-1	-	Pierre Godin, - - -	Pierre Godin, - - -	One town lot.
818-2	-	Pierre Godin, - - -	Pierre Godin, - - -	One town lot.
819	3	Michel Longval, - - -	Michel Longval, - - -	Extending from the hills to the creek, adjoining Anderson.
820	-	Michel Longval, - - -	Michel Longval, - - -	Town lot.
821	-	Michel Longval, - - -	Michel Longval, - - -	Town lot.
203	-	Michel Peltier, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	This claimant entered his notice for 3,500 acres, but it is found that the claim of Michel Peltier, being the lower tract of the Prairie du Pont common field, consists only of 4 arpents in front, running from the Mississippi to the hills, which has been confirmed by the Governor to said Peltier. Two arpents of these 4 are also claimed by N. Jarrot, No. 92.
204	4	François Arnouse, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	Extending from the river to the hills.
205	1	Julien Mercier, - - -	} Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	Extending from the river to the hills, bounded on the north by Antoine Cabassier, and on the south by Baptiste Chartran.
205	1	Hubert Mercier, - - -		
205	1	J. B. Mercier, - - -		
205	1	J. B. Chartran, - - -		
206	2	Toussaint Chartran, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	Extending from the river to the hills, bounded on the north by Toussaint Chartran, and on the south by François Arnouse.
207	2	Joseph Cabassier, - - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, joining on the north Joseph Cabassier, and on the south Julien Mercier.
208	1	Jean B. Chartran, - - -	Jacob Boyce, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, one of which is bounded on the north by Jean B. Gendron, on the south by Singleton; the other on the north by B. Chartran, on the south by Toussaint Chartran.
209	1	Antoine Cabassier, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by H. and J. Mercier, and on the south by Joseph Cabassier.
210	2	Thomas Chartran, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by Thomas Chartran, and on the south by H. Mercier.
211	1	Bartholomew Provost, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on one side by Antoine Cabassier, on the other side by Bartholomew Provost.
212	1	Paul Deloge, alias Reynard, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by J. F. Perry, and on the south by Thomas Chartran.
213	1	Antoine Houle, alias Bellerai, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by John Singleton, and on the south by B. Provost.
214	2	J. B. Gendron, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by Joseph Cabassier, and on the south by Joseph Deloge, now Perry.
749	-	J. B. Gendron, - - -	Jean A. Boyes, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the north by Philip Jarvais, and on the south by Joseph Cabassier.
750	3	Antoine Gerardine and Alexis Claudeus, - - -	Jean F. Perry, - - -	Fourteen and a half acres, being two lots in Prairie du Pont; also, two other lots.
1391	-	St. Ange Cabassier Bergeron and St. Aubin, - - -	Jean F. Perry, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the south by Isaac Darneille, and on the north by P. Jarvais.
1391	1	Jean B. Gendron, - - -	Jean B. Gendron, - - -	A lot in the village of Prairie du Pont.
1391	1	Jean B. Gendron, - - -	Jean B. Gendron, - - -	Extending from the hills to the Mississippi, bounded on the south by Charles Germain, on the north by La Course.

Report on claims to land within the district of Kaskaskia, which have been confirmed by the Governor of the Territory.

Two circumstances have prevented our taking up this subject more extensively than we shall be found to do in this report. First, in almost all the cases of Governor's confirmations, the conveyances and proofs on which said confirmations have been grounded have been withheld from us by the claimants; and, in the copy of the records which have been transmitted to us by said Governor, the grounds on which he acted are not stated. So far from this, many of the confirmations of claims made by Governor St. Clair seem (if we may judge from his entries) to have been made by *bundles*. We send you a specimen, (page 205,) by which you will see that we have been left to conjecture what claims were contained in the several bundles, but without the means.

And, secondly, the extremely arduous task in which we have been engaged to prepare for transmission to our Government our reports on those cases on which it has been our particular duty to decide; we mean those cases which have not been decided on by the Governor of the Territory. For the last five months, we have been employed on this business nine and ten hours a day. It is now the 20th of February, and this report is but begun.

That confirmations to a great amount of property have been improperly made cannot be doubted by those who read this document.

In what character the Governor is to be considered in the act of confirming titles to land, we will not pretend to decide. At any rate, if we have not at present an authority to revise and reverse his decrees, we at least conceive it to be a part of our duty to report our facts and our opinions.

It is to be regretted that the claimants under Governor's confirmations had not, in the law of 1804, establishing our Board, been required to bring forward before the commissioners the proofs on which the Governor decided; as also the conveyances (where the claims had been transferred) from the original claimant to the claimant before the said Governor; and also that the said Governor had not been required to send us those documents, if in his possession.

We desire it may here be felt that we are infinitely far from a disposition to impeach the character of any man; and if, in the course of the following details, which it has become our painful duty to give, it should appear that something has indeed been "rotten in Denmark," we cannot help it. We refer to the following cases, by the numbers under which they are entered on our records.

Claim No. 2068.—JOHN EDGAR claims 400 acres of land, in virtue of improvement and cultivation said to have been made by one John Cochran. The annexed documents (page 205,) will show that, in our opinion, no improvement has been made, and that the conveyance to Edgar of the claim is forged.

Claim No. 2056.—JOHN EDGAR claims four arpents in front by forty in depth, at Piassa, so called, in virtue of an improvement said to have been made by J. Baptiste Cardinal; and the claim appears to have been conveyed to John Edgar by deed, dated 17th September, 1795, witnessed by La Violette, and acknowledged before William Morrison, April 10th of the same year—five months before its execution. This Board is fully impressed with a belief that the name of this witness was written by John Edgar. It is further remarkable, that, although the said Cardinal affixes his mark to the deed, the claimant (Edgar) adduces, in proof of the fairness of this transaction, a letter from said Cardinal, dated the 29th of July, of the same year, offering him this land, which is signed by himself, in a very good hand.

It is further apparent, from the most respectable testimony, that no improvement in early times was here made.

Claims by JOHN EDGAR.—Nos. 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, are claims confirmed by Governor for 400 acres each, in virtue of improvements said to have been made by Philip Derouse St. Pierre, Michel Derouse St. Pierre, Mary Marshall, Ambrose Glind, Thomas Comstock, and Francis Rousseau, which will be found in our abstract of Governor's confirmations.

Now, this Board is fully satisfied, by the testimony of many ancient and respectable inhabitants of this country, called forward by the Board, that no such improvements were made. This will appear by our general testimony.

Besides, an improvement claim has been confirmed to Edgar, in right of Rousseau, elsewhere, (see claim of

Rousseau, No. 2047); and more than one improvement cannot, we conceive, be granted in right of the same person.

Claims by JOHN EDGAR, Nos. 2082, 2083.—These claims are for ten arpents in breadth; by forty in depth, in right of improvement said to have been made by A. Gagne and L. Delisle. Now, it appears, by the above recited testimony on our records, that no such improvements were made.

Claim by JOHN EDGAR, No. 2009.—This is a claim in virtue of concession from Dumontbruin, acting as lieutenant of the Illinois, under Virginia, about the year 1783, and in right of the heirs, as stated in this notice of Pierre Longlois.

On this claim the Governor has patented to Edgar thirteen hundred and fifty-four acres and ten perches of land. This tract lies opposite the town of Kaskaskia, extending nearly a league back into the country.

It is to be here remarked, that if this tract had been conceded by Dumontbruin, the concession is void, and the claim can only be supported by proof of actual cultivation. But it appears, from the respectable testimony of J. B. St. Geme Beauvais, that no improvement was here made by Longlois; besides, if there had been, the Governor was not authorized to grant more than 400 acres; (see act of March 3, 1799;) but an improvement claim has actually been granted to Edgar, in right of said Longlois, and also of his two sons elsewhere. (See claim Nos. 2113 and 2114.) Could this have been an ancient grant? We cannot find that any such grant existed. Besides, this claim, both in the notice and the patent, is grounded on actual improvement.

Claims by JOHN EDGAR, Nos. 2047 and 2049.—In the first case, the Governor has patented 919 acres and 97 perches to John Edgar, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, in the neighborhood of this town, in virtue of improvements said to have been made by Antoine Morin, Jun. and Francis Rousseau.

In the second case, the Governor has patented to said Edgar 1116 acres and 128 perches of land, in the same neighborhood, in right of a certain Madame Allary, who is stated to have had an ancient French grant.

The respectable testimony given in the documents annexed, (pages 205, 206,) will show whether these transactions have been correct or otherwise. It may here be added, that if there be a French gentleman in this country, respectable for genius, for information, and for integrity, that person is J. B. St. Geme Beauvais; that he was born in Kaskaskia within sight of this very land; that he has always lived in this neighborhood; that he is now more than sixty years of age; that he has a more intimate knowledge of the ancient French grants than any other person, having long been employed among their records.

But to put the question forever at rest whether Madame Allary had, or had not, an ancient French grant for this land, claimed under No. 2049, we annex to the report a translation of a petition (page 206,) from this very woman to a magistrate of Kaskaskia, on this subject, January 16, 1784; the original is on our files, and the translation is found in the United States' Register Book of Translations, page 114. You, sir, know what a "sugar camp" means, and that it does not mean a tract of land of 30 arpents front, by 50 in depth.

In justice to Governor St. Clair, who confirmed this claim, and who, in this solitary instance, has sent to us the evidence on which he decided, we must observe that the claim is strongly supported; we know the persons who have testified, but have not had time to examine them; but we repeat, that we do not believe there was here any ancient grant.

Claim No. 2051.—JOHN EDGAR claims here, under a Governor's patent, 1422 acres and 22 perches of land, on the Mississippi bottom, in right of Pierre Longlois, in virtue of an ancient French concession. The honesty of this claim will appear by a reference to documents annexed, (page 206.)

Claim No. 2052.—This claim is patented by Governor St. Clair to JOHN EDGAR; is for 60 arpents in front from the Mississippi to the hills, containing 2209 acres and 97 perches, in the Mississippi bottom, in right of an ancient concession to Etienne Longlois. We have seen, in an extract from the ancient records made by John R. Jones many years since, an account of the deed from Michel Antya and wife, who was the daughter of Daniel Bluin, under which Edgar has claimed this property before the Governor.

It is the conveyance of the right of only two of the heirs of Etienne Longlois to whom a tract of land at this place, of five quarters of a league, was conceded by the French Government in 1734. Now, said Longlois left eight heirs, two of whom sold to said Bluin, to wit, Madame Gossiaux, and Lasoudrais, mother to the wife of St. Geme Beauvais, who testifies to these points: Bluin left two heirs, a son named Daniel, now living, and Madame Antya, who sells to Edgar. We suppose he had no right to sell more than her moiety of Bluin's title here, viz: seven and a half arpents.

The deed conveys an indefinite quantity, but supposed (as is expressed in the deed) to contain fourteen or fifteen arpents. On this conveyance the Governor has confirmed sixty arpents in breadth, bounded on one side by Beauvais, and Lafatigue on the other, which in fact contains sixty-eight arpents front; this includes part of half a league granted in 1724 to Frankhomme, and part of the tract bounded by Frankhomme and the Indian village, granted to the said Etienne Longlois in the year 1734.

The annexed protest, (page 203,) will show that the other heirs of Longlois expect also to avail themselves of their part of the inheritance of their ancestor; although the Governor has conveyed the whole estate to Edgar.

Claim No. 2054.—This claim is set up by JOHN EDGAR, to 29 arpents in front from the Mississippi to the hills; containing 1422 acres and 28 perches, under a patent from Governor St. Clair; grounded (as is expressed in the patent) on a grant from Colonel Wilkins, as British commandant in the Illinois, to Chevalier and Winston.

It is remarkable, in this case, that, although the patent is for 28 arpents, the Governor's confirmation is only for 18 arpents. The claimant says the Governor committed an error. But had this commandant a right to grant any lands at all? If this claimant relies on ancient French grants for this claim, we have no evidence that he is entitled; besides, the patent expressly founds the claim on Wilkins's concession. (See pages 207, 208.)

Claim No. 2207.—This is a claim set up by JOHN EDGAR and JOHN MURRAY ST. CLAIR, (a son of Governor St. Clair,) of 21 arpents in front, from the hills to the Mississippi; containing, by survey, 1104 acres and 127 perches, in virtue of a concession from the aforesaid Colonel Wilkins.

This, too, is patented; it is to be observed, that, before the confirmation of this tract by St. Clair, Edgar had conveyed the one moiety of it to his son. (See pages 206, 207, 208.)

Claim No. 2209.—This is a claim of a league square, in the prairie Tamarois, (so called); it is patented by Governor St. Clair to JOHN EDGAR and ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, Jun., to whom, before confirmation, said Edgar had conveyed the one moiety of it in right of Alexander Leland, to whom an ancient French concession for this tract is said to have been made. Has such a concession been made? and, if so, is the said Edgar his legal representative?

Claim No. 1332.—This is a claim set up by JOHN EDGAR to a donation of 400 acres, in right of William Tait, as head of a family in 1783; it is confirmed by Governor St. Clair.

Now did the Governor, who, in the year 1790, lodged with Edgar, know that this young man, who was clerk to Edgar, had no family? And that he lived in Edgar's house? And at this date, the confirmation seems to have been made.

Claim No. 2208.—This is a claim of 13,986 acres of land, lying between the Kaskaskia and the Mississippi; it is patented by Governor St. Clair to JOHN EDGAR and his (the Governor's) son JOHN MURRAY ST. CLAIR, to whom said Edgar had, previous to confirmation, conveyed one moiety by deed. The confirmation is predicated on a concession from the aforesaid Colonel Wilkins. (See page 207.) Had he a right to make this concession? No.

Two things in this case are observable. *First*, That this, on the part of Colonel Wilkins, was a speculating concession, (see an entry of an agreement on the part of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan,) to whom the said concession was made to re-convey to said Wilkins a portion of this land, if the title should be confirmed by the British Government, in documents annexed, (page 208.) And *secondly*, That this patent, although it calls only for 13,986 acres, does, in fact, (the land being described by certain natural boundaries,) cover near

30,000 acres. The truth seems to be, that Edgar, previous to the issuing the *patent*, (which has never been, as usual, countersigned by the secretary,) employed a certain Daniel McCann, (then surveyor under the Governor's appointment, and who, from his own letter on our files, we pronounce not to have been more honest than he ought to be,) to survey this tract.

Knowing, as it seems, the quantity of land meant here to be confirmed, he ran his lines to a certain distance and stopped; Edgar urged him to proceed further; he refused; Edgar then employed a certain Richard Lord whose name is notorious on our records, to complete the survey; and said McCann was, it seems, afterwards induced to certify it.

Claim No. 2055.—Under this one number JOHN EDGAR sets up a claim to ninety donation rights to heads of families, of 400 acres each, amounting to 36,000 acres of land. This claim has been confirmed by Governor St. Clair in bulk. We have had no opportunity of critically scrutinizing the deeds on which this confirmation was founded. They have not been exhibited to us; that of John Cochran and Jean Hander, conveying their improvement claims, (see claims No. 2068 and 1997) are both palpable forgeries. (See document annexed, and document annexed to our general report on testimony.) Are these so? We know not.

NOTE.—These men are two of the original claimants under this number.

To conclude: it may be imagined, from the foregoing report, that the commissioners have wished to bear particularly hard on the claims of John Edgar. It is not so; this man has been either weak or honest enough to give us a clearer view of the grounds on which the Governor has acted, by producing many of his documents, than others who have withheld them.

We observe, that the information which we have recently obtained, bears on an infinite number of claims by the Governor confirmed.

We wish this report to be considered, what it truly is, a mere specimen.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
February 24, 1810.

DOCUMENTS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA.

A specimen of Governor St. Clair's confirmations of claims to land within the district of Kaskaskia, as entered on his record, pages 3 and 4; a copy of which has been transmitted to this office.

John Edgar, a house and two lots of about two acres, in Kaskaskia, as per No. 1.

Another house and lot of about an acre and a quarter, as per Nos. 2 and 3.

Another lot with a stone chimney on it, of an acre and a half, as per Nos. 2 and 3.

Another lot of about three acres, and a house upon it, as per No. 4.

A stone house and lot, and part of another lot, about two acres and a half, as per No. 5.

Another lot of about two acres, as per No. 6.

A barn and lot of about three acres, as per No. 7.

Another barn and lot of about an acre and a half, as per No. 8.

Three lots in the commons of Kaskaskia, containing, together, about thirty acres, as per No. 9.

About ninety acres of land, with a house and orchard thereon, bounded on the east by the commons, as per Nos. 10, 11, and 12.

About 36 acres of land adjoining the above lot on the north, as per Nos. 10, 11, 12.

About 135 acres in the commons, as per Nos. 10, 11, 12.

A building spot and eight acres in the commons, as per No. 13.

About 90 acres of land, as per No. 14.

About eight acres, as per No. 14.

About 45 acres, purchased of Madame Allary, as per No. 15.

About 1500 acres, as per No. 16.

About 113 acres, as per No. 17.

About 2520 acres, as per Nos. 18 and 21.

About 7040 acres, as per No. 19.

A house and lot in the village, of an acre and a half.

A lot of about 90 acres as mortgage from Azor Rees.

A quantity of land on the north side of the road, between Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, as per No. 21.

About 45 acres of land, with a house, out-houses, and orchard thereon, as per No. 22.

About 88 acres, with a house and water-mill, as per No. 23.

About 36 acres, with a house and barn thereon, as per No. 23.

About 728 acres, concessions by Timothy Dumont-bruin, commandant for Virginia, as per No. 23.

About 132 acres of land, adjoining the heirs of Loyze, as per No. 24.

NOTE.—The numbers above refer to bundles of papers given in by Mr. Edgar, which contained the conveyances by which he claimed the above land and lots; they were all examined and found right.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Clerk*.

No. 2068.—JOHN EDGAR claims 400 acres of land on the hills to the east of the Prairie du Rocher, improvement right of John Cochran, and conveyed by him to the present claimant by deed, dated May 10th, 1793. This claim is confirmed by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar.

Although this claim has been confirmed by Governor St. Clair, as is above stated, yet this Board cannot forbear to express their entire conviction, that this said confirmation has been obtained through fraudulent means; as, first, they are convinced, by the testimony of Barbeau, Lecompte, Belcour, and Bond, who were intimately acquainted with this man and this part of the country, that no such improvement was here made; and, secondly, they are satisfied that the deed adduced in this case, dated the 10th of May, 1793, signed "John Cochran," and witnessed by Henry Allen and Joseph Belcour, and acknowledged June 10th, 1795, before William Morrison, is a fraudulent one; since the said Belcour solemnly denies ever having signed his name to said instrument; and since all the before-recited witnesses declare that, in their opinion, the name of John Cochran was not written by himself. Of course, it is the opinion of this Board that the before-recited confirmation ought to be considered as a void one.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 6, 1801.

The undersigned, J. Bte. St. Geme Beauvais, Esq. personally appeared before the Board, and on his oath declared as follows:

Question by the agent. Did Antoine Morin, and Antoine Morin, Jun., and Francis Rousseau, cultivate lands on the east side of Kaskaskia, and where, and when?

Answer. I know that Antoine Morin the father did cultivate lands at the sugar camp of M. Allary, on the east side of Kaskaskia, and that he cultivated ten or twelve acres in corn at this place about the year 1784. Antoine Morin, Jun. worked here with his father; he was a lad about twelve or thirteen years of age; but I do not believe that Rousseau did, or was capable to make improvements and cultivate lands.

Question. Do you know, or believe, that Madame Allary had a concession for lands at this place from the French, British, or American Governments? and, if any, to what extent? and did she, within your knowledge, cultivate?

Answer. I have always understood, and do believe, that Madame Allary had no concession for any lands at this place; nor did she, I am well assured, cultivate lands here, as I have often passed by and over this place; I am certain that she occupied it merely as a sugar camp, and that she was not, by information, the first person who had made sugar here.

J. B. G. BEAUVAIS.

A true copy. Attest:

J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

Widow Allary petitions Mr. Aimé Compte, judge of the town and district of Kaskaskia, that she possesses, since the death of her mother, a sugar camp on the other side of the Kaskaskia river, which last had it in possession a long time, and which Mr. Timothy Dumont-

bruin, late commandant, had granted, on the demand of Mr. Picard; the petitioner, in presence of Messrs. Longvall and Jerome, desired Mr. Picard to forbear working thereon, who, paying no regard to this warning, transferred it to Mr. Antoine Morin, who prohibited the petitioner to work thereon, seeing that she had no title papers, and that said sugar camp belonged to him; true it is, that the petitioner has no written title, but the possession, which she has had a long time, is equal to one.

The petitioner offers to furnish certificates by the old inhabitants of the country of her right to the said sugar camp a long time: this taken into consideration, you will be pleased, sir, to command Mr. Morin aforesaid to cease working thereon; and condemn him to pay all expense, interest, &c. Signed by Domeller Barlylon, at Kaskaskia, on the 16th of January, 1784.

Having seen the above petition, we declare to have no concession presented to us, it being the intention of the State that all persons may seek after their own happiness. The concession granted to Pierre Picard by the lieutenant of the county, in the name of the State, shall fulfil its full and entire effect.

AIME COMPTE, *J. P.*

At KASKASKIA, January 16, 1784.

I certify the above copy conformable to the minutes at Kaskaskia, on the 16th day of January, 1784.

PIERRE LONGLOIS, *Register*.

Recorded in book B, p. 149 and 150.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

No. 2051.—JOHN EDGAR claims 1422 acres and 28 perches, as assignee of Pierre Longlois, who held in virtue of an ancient French concession, situated in the county of Randolph, and patented by Governor St. Clair, February 14, 1799, and bounded as follows, to wit: beginning at the Mississippi, and thence, north, 34 degrees east, 697 perches, to a stone; north, 56 degrees west, 336 perches, to a honey-locust stump; south, 34 degrees west, 697 perches, to the Mississippi; and thence, south, 66 degrees east, 326 perches, to the place of beginning.

Remarks.—Confirmed and patented as above stated.

It is here to be remarked, that the very land here patented has again been patented to this claimant. (See claim No. 2054.) The truth, from a comparison of the two patents, seems to be, that the patent to this case applied by this claimant being executed on the 14th of February, 1799, was found by the claimant to be indefinite in its description; a second was of course obtained, dated the 19th April, 1799, in which this tract is more definitely described. It appears further, that the claimant, having possession of both patents, has inserted in his own hand-writing in the body of the patent to this case, applied the following words, to wit: "as assignee of Pierre Longlois;" by which it should appear that he derived his title through the said Peter, whereas, in the other and more definite patent, it appears to have been derived by grants from Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, a British commandant in the Illinois, to Pierre Chevalier and Richard Winston, from whom this claimant by said patent appears to have purchased. Having made the above described addition to the before mentioned patent, this claimant comes forward before this Board, and enters his claim for two several tracts of 1422 acres and 28 perches each; whereas, it was evidently intended by the Governor to confirm but one of them to him; and that the patent which this claimant has applied to this case should have been considered as void, and returned. The Board do, therefore, on a consideration of this circumstance, reject this claim, as not having been confirmed by said Governor, and as not being supported by any evidence. Rejected.

A true copy. Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk*.

To all people to whom these presents shall come:

John Wilkins, Esq. lieutenant colonel of His Majesty's eighteenth, or royal regiment of Ireland, Governor and commandant throughout the Illinois country, sends greeting:

Whereas, the cultivation of lands not yet appropriated is essentially necessary and useful towards the better peopling and settlement of the said country, as well as highly advantageous to His Majesty's service, in the raising, producing, and supplying provisions for his Majesty's troops now stationed, or hereafter to be stationed, in the said country of the Illinois:

And whereas, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, and George Morgan, of the city of Philadelphia, in the province of Pennsylvania, merchants, trading to this country, have greatly contributed to His Majesty's service, by raising, furnishing, and supplying His Majesty's troops in this country with provisions; and being now in want of a tract of land, for range for cattle, and for tilling, for grain, as well as for other uses, and have, in order the more effectually to answer the salutary purposes aforesaid, undertaken and engaged immediately to settle and cultivate a certain quantity or portion of land in the said country: Now know ye, that the said John Wilkins, by virtue and power of the authority to him given by His Majesty's orders for the better settlement of the colony, and in consideration that the said John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, and George Morgan, their heirs or assigns, or either of them, or other persons to be by them appointed, shall immediately settle upon and cultivate the lands and premises, hereinafter bounded and described, or part or parcel thereof, as well as in consideration of the said John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, and George Morgan, their heirs or assigns, or either of them, paying to his present Majesty, his heirs and successors, such quit-rents for the same as shall hereafter be demanded by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, for the like quantity of lands that may be granted in the country aforesaid, whenever a civil Government shall be established therein:

Hath given and granted, and, by these presents, do give, and grant, and confirm, unto the said John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, and George Morgan, their heirs or assigns, in severalty, as tenants in common, and not as joint tenants, all that piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being on the north side of the road between the villages of Prairie du Rocher and Kaskaskia, in the county aforesaid; beginning at the foot of a rock on the west side of a large run or gully, issuing from the hills, and on the west side of a wood, between Prairie du Rocher village and the Grand Prairie, which prairie is parcelled out to numbers of French inhabitants; running from the foot of the aforesaid rock, eastward, across the run at the foot of, and parallel to, a ridge of rocks and hills which divide the upper from the lower grounds, to a large run or gully which issues from the aforesaid hills, on the north side of the aforesaid Grand Prairie, and at about half the distance of the road through it from west to east; thence, up the said run or gully, north, thirty degrees east, to the main or principal branch of the Kaskaskia river; thence, up the several courses of the said river, until met by a right line drawn from the first mentioned foot of a rock at the place of beginning, running north, thirty degrees east, to the said river Kaskaskia; thence, south, thirty degrees west, to the aforesaid foot of a rock at the place of beginning: together with all and singular the premises, meadows, pastures, feedings, trees, woods, underwoods, ways, paths, passages, waters, watercourses, casements, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said piece or parcel of land belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

To have and to hold the said piece of ground and premises unto the said John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, and George Morgan, their heirs and assigns forever. Subject and liable to the payment of the quit-rents that shall be demanded as aforesaid, on the part of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, forever.

In witness whereof, the said John Wilkins hath hereunto set his hand and seal at arms at Fort Chartres, this twelfth day of April, in the ninth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. &c. and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine; not to interfere with any former grants. The foregoing to be void if disapproved of by His Majesty or the Commander-in-chief; the whole being done with a view to benefit His Majesty's service in this country as aforesaid.

JOHN WILKINS,

Lieut. Col. commanding in the Illinois country.

By order of the Governor and commandant.

J. RUMSEY, *Secretary.*

A true copy: WILLIAM ARUNDEL.

TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
Northwest of Ohio, ss.

Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, to all persons who shall see this present, greeting:

Be it known, that in pursuance of the acts of Congress of the 20th June, the 28th August, in the year of our Lord 1788, and the instructions to the Governor of the said territory of the 29th August in the same year, to inquire into the titles and possessions of the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers in the Illinois country, and at Vincennes on the Wabash; the claims which have been presented have been duly examined, and John Edgar, Esquire, of the county of Randolph, and John Murry St. Clair, of Westmoreland county, in Pennsylvania, gentlemen, lay claim to two certain tracts or parcels of land now lying and being in the county of Randolph, and bounded in the manner following, to wit: beginning at a walnut tree on Kaskaskia creek, and running from thence south, thirty degrees west, two thousand nine hundred and sixty perches, to a stone; thence, south, sixty degrees east, eight hundred and eighty-eight perches, to a stone; thence, north, thirty degrees east, two thousand and eighty perches, to a hickory on the bank of the Kaskaskia; thence, northwest, and with the different meanders of the creek, to the place of beginning; having the ledge of rocks on the southeast, the Kaskaskia creek on the northwest, and joining Nicholas Jarrot on the southwest, and containing thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres; to which, for any thing that appears to the contrary, they are rightfully entitled, having been granted by Lieutenant Colonel Wilkins, commandant for the British in the Illinois country, to Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, and transferred by George Morgan, agent for Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, on the 6th day of March, 1774, to Richard Winston, and sold at public sale as the property of him, the said Richard Winston, by order of the court of Kaskaskia, to satisfy a judgment against him in the said court, and purchased by the said John Edgar, and transferred to him as the highest bidder by the proper officer; and afterwards, to wit, on the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, one equal and undivided half of the same was sold by the said John Edgar to John Murry St. Clair aforesaid, and conveyed to him, his heirs and assigns, by deed of bargain and sale: Now, to the end that the said John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair may be forever quieted in the possession of the same, I do, by virtue of the acts and instructions of Congress before mentioned, confirm unto the said John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair, their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common, the above described tract or parcel of land, containing thirteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-six acres, together with all and singular the appurtenances whatsoever, the said described tract of land, with the appurtenances, to them, the said John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair, and to their heirs and assigns, as tenants in common, forever; saving, however, to all and every person or persons their rights to the same, or any part thereof, founded in law or equity, prior to those on which the claim of the said Edgar and St. Clair are founded.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the territory to be hereunto affixed, at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, on the twelfth day of August, one thousand eight hundred, and in the twenty-fifth year of the independence of the United States.

A. ST. CLAIR.

A true copy. Attest:

J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

Extract from a proclamation of the King of Great Britain, dated October 7, 1763.

And whereas, it is just and reasonable, and essential to our interest, and the security of our colonies, that the several nations or tribes of Indians with whom we are connected, and who live under our protection, should not be molested or disturbed in the possession of those parts of our dominions and territories, as, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are reserved to them, or any of them, as their hunting grounds: We do, therefore, with the advice of our privy council, declare it to be our royal will and pleasure that no Governor or Commander-in-chief of any of our colonies of Quebec, East Florida, or West Florida, do presume, upon any pretence whatever, to grant warrants of survey, or pass any patents for lands beyond the bounds of their respective Governments, as described in their commissions; as also that no Governor or Commander-in-chief of our other colonies or plantations in America do presume, for the present, and until our further pleasure be known, to grant warrant of survey, or pass patents for any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers

which fall into the Atlantic ocean from the west or northwest, or upon any lands whatever, which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

And we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure for the present as aforesaid, to reserve under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories not included within the limits of our said three new Governments, or within the limits of the territory granted to the Hudson's Bay Company, as also all the land and territories lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea from the west and northwest, as aforesaid; and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases or settlements whatever, or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained.

And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have either wilfully or inadvertently seated themselves upon any land within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which not having been ceded to or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements.

And whereas great frauds and abuses have been committed in the purchasing lands of the Indians to the great prejudice of our interests, and to the great dissatisfaction of the said Indians: in order, therefore, to prevent such irregularities for the future, and to the end that the Indians may be convinced of our justice and determined resolution to remove all reasonable cause of discontent, we do, with the advice of our privy council, strictly enjoin and require that no private person do presume to make any purchase from the said Indians of any lands reserved to the said Indians within those parts of our colonies where we have thought proper to allow settlements; but that if, at any time, any of the said Indians should be inclined to dispose of the said lands, the same shall be purchased only for us, in our name, at some public meeting or assembly of the said Indians, to be held for that purpose by the Governor or Commander-in chief of our colony, respectively, within which they shall lie; and in case they shall lie within the limits of any proprietors, conformably to such directions and instructions as we or they shall think proper to give for that purpose.

A true copy of a document transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

To the honorable the Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, assignee of Elizabeth Longlois, (the wife of Antoine Gugotte, and signed by said Gugotte, acting for his wife,) André Longlois, Antoine Longlois, and Catharine Longlois, heirs of Pierre Longlois, late notary public for the district of Kaskaskia, having understood that claims are kept up by John Edgar and others to all the lands which the said Pierre Longlois was entitled by virtue of ancient grants, acts, and resolutions of Congress, within the district aforesaid; your memorialist being persuaded that this property never did pass legally to these claimants: convinced also that the several co-heirs never sold nor authorized any other person to convey the fee of the real estate of the said Pierre Longlois (deceased) to the said John Edgar, or any other person having pretension to the said real estate, or any part thereof, your memorialist being the legal assignee of the aforesaid Elizabeth Longlois, (wife of Gugotte, &c.,) André, Antoine, and Catharine Longlois, heirs of Pierre Longlois, is persuaded that he is the only legal representative of the aforesaid co-heirs of the said Pierre (by deed, bearing date —) of an undivided four-sixths of the real estate of the said Pierre: wherefore your memorialist doth hereby protest against your allowing, granting, or otherwise confirming unto the said Edgar, or any other person having pretensions to any part of said real estate of the said Pierre, but that your honorable Board will confirm said real estate, which may be found to be supported by satisfactory testimony or proof, to the legal representatives of the said Pierre Longlois, in order that an equitable distribution may be made, agreeably to the laws and regulations of the United States in such case made and provided.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, &c. will ever pray.

LEVIN CRAPPEN.

A true copy.

Attest: J. FINNEY, *Deputy Clerk.*

Whereas Lieutenant Colonel John Wilkins hath made certain grants of land to Joseph Galloway, Esquire, John Baynton, Samuel Wharton, George Morgan, and James Rumsey, for the benefit of His Majesty's service in this country, as follows, viz.: See claims.

1741, One grant, 12th April, 1769,	to Joseph Galloway.
One do do	to James Rumsey.
One do do	to John Baynton.
2208, One do do	to Baynton, Whar-
	ton, and Morgan.
1593, One do., 5th do	to Geo. Morgan.
1971, One do do	to Samuel Wharton.

And whereas Lieutenant Colonel John Wilkins, the better to promote the said service, has agreed to be interested one-sixth part therein, we do hereby engage that each of the before mentioned persons shall assign over to the whole, and to Colonel Wilkins, five-sixths parts thereof; to have and to hold the same, each person one-sixth part thereof, agreeably to the tenor of the said grants, as joint tenants.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, at Fort Chartres, this 25th day of June, 1769.

GEORGE MORGAN.
J. RUMSEY.

For form's sake I have registered the above; but the grants therein alluded to are null and void until confirmed by the General's approbation, as they were given on these conditions only, and can be of no effect until such approbation arrives; and was granted for the good purposes then represented to me.

J. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*

Commanding for His Majesty in the Illinois country.

No. 5.

[TRANSLATION.]

By His Excellency Thomas Gage, Major General of the King's armies, Colonel of the 22d regiment, General commanding in chief all the forces of His Majesty in North America, &c.

Whereas, by the peace concluded at Paris the 10th of February, 1763, the country of the Illinois has been ceded to His Britannic Majesty, and the taking possession of the said country of the Illinois by the troops of His Majesty, though delayed, has been determined upon, we have found it good to make known to the inhabitants—

That his Majesty grants to the inhabitants of the Illinois the liberty of the Catholic religion, as it has already been granted to his subjects in Canada. He has consequently given the most precise and effective orders, to the end that his new Roman Catholic subjects of the Illinois may exercise the worship of their religion according to the rites of the Roman church, in the same manner as in Canada.

That His Majesty, moreover, agrees that the French inhabitants, or others who have been subjects of the Most Christian King, may retire in full safety and freedom wherever they please, even to New Orleans, or any other part of Louisiana, although it should happen that the Spaniards take possession of it in the name of His Catholic Majesty; and they may sell their estates, provided it be to subjects of His Majesty, and transport their effects, as well as their persons, without restraint, upon their emigration, under any pretence whatever, except in consequence of debts or of criminal process.

That those who choose to retain their lands and become subjects of His Majesty shall enjoy the same rights and privileges, the same security for their persons and effects, and the liberty of trade, as the old subjects of the King.

That they are commanded by these presents to take the oath of fidelity and obedience to His Majesty, in presence of the Sieur Sterling, captain of the Highland regiment, the bearer hereof, and furnished with our full powers for this purpose.

That we recommend forcibly to the inhabitants to conduct themselves like good and faithful subjects, avoiding, by a wise and prudent demeanor, all cause of complaint against them.

That they act in concert with His Majesty's officers, so that his troops may take peaceable possession of all the posts, and order be kept in the country. By this

means alone they will spare His Majesty the necessity of recurring to force of arms, and will find themselves saved from the scourge of a bloody war, and of all the evils which the march of an army into their country would draw after it.

We direct that these presents be read, published, and posted up, in the usual places.

Done and given at head-quarters, New York. Signed with our hand, sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by our secretary, this 30th December, 1764.

By His Excellency: THOMAS GAGE.
G. MATURIN.

No. 3.

[TRANSLATION.]

By His Excellency Thomas Gage, Lieutenant General of the King's armies, Colonel of the 22d regiment, General commanding in chief all the forces of His Majesty in North America, &c.

Whereas, many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King upon this subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made with the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and the said nations; and a great number of persons have established themselves, particularly upon the river Wabash, where they lead a wandering life, without Government and without laws, interrupting the free course of trade, destroying the game, and causing infinite disturbances in the country, which occasions a considerable injury to the affairs of the King, as well as to those of the Indians:

His Majesty has been pleased to order, and, by these presents, orders are given, in the name of the King, to all those who have established themselves on the lands upon the Wabash, whether at St. Vincent or elsewhere, to quit those countries, instantly and without delay, and to retire, at their choice, into some one of the colonies of His Majesty, where they will be received and treated as the other subjects of His Majesty.

Done and given at head-quarters, New York. Signed with our hand, sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by our secretary, this 8th of April, 1772.

By order of the King: THOMAS GAGE.
By His Excellency: G. MATURIN, Sec'y.

No. 7.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW YORK, April 2, 1773.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 14th of September last, with the representations annexed, which I intend to cause, in a few days, to be transported to the feet of His Majesty.

As you claim your possessions by sacred titles, insinuating that your settlement is of seventy years standing, and that the lands have been granted by order and under the protection of His Most Christian Majesty, it is necessary that His Majesty should be informed very particularly upon these points; and it is important to you to give convincing proofs of all that you allege in this respect. To this end I have to demand, without delay, the name of every inhabitant at Vincennes and its neighborhood, and by what title each one claims; if it is by a concession, the year of the concession must be added, as well as the name of the officer who made it, and the name of the Governor General who approved and confirmed it, with [word unintelligible, and omitted, probably "the date," or "the page or number;"] also of the records where each concession shall have been registered.

That the report which I expect may be better understood, I annex hereto a form, which I beg you to follow exactly, and to put me as early as possible in a situation to push forward your business.

I am, gentlemen, your most humble and
Most obedient servant.

THOMAS GAGE.

To M. DE ST. MARIL, and
the other inhabitants settled at Post Vincennes.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, January 4, 1813.

SIR:—The commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the 20th February, 1812, for the purpose of inquiring into the validity of claims which were derived from confirmations made, or pretended to be made, by

the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana territories respectively, with much trouble and difficulty have performed that arduous duty. But before we enter into a detail of the accompanying documents, beg leave to observe, that, on the 13th July last, we met at our office in the town of Kaskaskia, and consulted the law under which we have the honor to act; from a view of which, it was perceived that the office of agent to the Board was created, who, not appearing, our progress was for some time impeded, and anxiously waiting for his arrival; but believing this officer had not been appointed, we determined to proceed to the proposed investigation without his aid or assistance; whereupon, we came to the resolution to summon a number of the most ancient and respectable inhabitants of the several villages and settlements, and examine them touching the validity of the claims before us. From such a course it was perceived the Board would be enabled to approve the claims which would be supported by that respectable testimony; and such claims as were not thus supported should be considered as impeached. But in order that the claimants might have an opportunity to adduce further evidence in support of such impeached claims, we directed lists of such impeached claims to be made out, apprising the claimants, that the Board would receive any testimony that might be offered until the 25th of November last, and this time was afterwards prolonged; and, indeed, no testimony that was offered previous to the completion of our reports has been rejected.

Having premised thus far, the commissioners beg leave to report:

No. 1. Is a list of claims founded on ancient French grants, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed.

No. 2. Is a special statement of claims also founded on ancient grants, confirmed by Governor St. Clair, which are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

No. 3. Is a transcript of claims, likewise said to be founded on ancient grants, confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana territories, which, in the opinion of the Board, ought not to be confirmed.]

No. 4. Is a list of claims founded on improvements and cultivation, which were confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, and which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed.

No. 5. Is a special statement of claims, also founded on improvement and cultivation.

No. 6. Is the special confirmation of a claim founded on improvement and cultivation, which is derived from a confirmation of a larger quantity by Governor St. Clair.

No. 7. Is a transcript of claims likewise founded on improvement and cultivation, confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana territories, but which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought not to be confirmed. Although, from a view of the testimony accompanying this species of claims, it will be perceived that some cases have some merit, yet as the Board confined themselves entirely to the spirit and meaning of the law governing such claims, have been consequently rejected by us, and submitted to Congress.

No. 8. Contains a list of donations confirmed to those who were heads of families in the Illinois country (in the year 1783 or 1788,) by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, and which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed.

No. 9. Also contains a list of donations confirmed to the heirs of those persons who were heads of families in the Illinois (before 1783, and subsequent to the conquest of the country in 1778,) by the Governors, and which in the opinion of a majority of the commissioners, ought also to be confirmed.

Nos. 10 & 11. Likewise contain a statement of donations to those persons who were heads of families in the Illinois country in 1783 or 1788; which were omitted by the late Board, under the impression that they were Governors, confirmations, which have been investigated by the present, and found to be supported, and which in the opinion of the Board, ought to be confirmed.

No. 12. Is a transcript of donations to the heads of families in the Illinois country, which were confirmed by the Governors, but which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought not to be confirmed.

From a view of the testimony accompanying this class of claims, it will be perceived that some few cases have merit; but, as we before observed, the commissioners, in deciding, have confined themselves within the spirit and meaning of the laws governing such claims; therefore, have consequently rejected them; and submit the same to Congress.

No. 13. Contains a list of grants made to those who did militia duty in the Illinois country on the 1st of August, 1790, and which in the opinion of a majority of the Board, (for reasons therein assigned,) ought to be confirmed.

No. 14. A transcript of the same species of claims, which, in the opinion of the Board, ought not to be confirmed.

We beg leave, sir, to remark, that in our transcripts of improvement and militia donations, we have given no description of their situation and boundaries, which we presume could be of no use either to the Government or the claimants, since most of them have been re-surveyed by the direction of the surveyor-general; which re-surveys, in almost all cases, vary the boundaries established by former surveys under the authority of the Governors, which we find have generally been imperfectly made, and the land vaguely described. And as the latter surveys must ultimately govern, we could see no necessity of giving the imperfect description found on our record.

By a reference to the lists of rejected claims transmitted by the former Board, as well as from a view of our transcripts, it will be seen that in a number of cases

there are adverse claimants; and in some instances, three or four persons are found to claim one and the same right. The conveyances, too, on which confirmations have been obtained from the Governors, have been protested against; but as the Board, for want of time, and the conveyances in many of these cases not being exhibited, the commissioners were not possessed of information that would enable them to decide between individuals, they have, therefore, thought it most advisable to report the claims in the name of the confirmees or their assignees as they found them, without strictly scrutinizing the validity of the chain of titles on which such confirmations have been grounded.

We deem it, however, advisable that a law should be passed reserving the legal or equitable right of adverse claimants. All which is respectfully submitted.

We have the honor to be, sir, with high consideration and respect, your most obedient and humble servants,

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL,
THOMAS SLOO.

The Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 1.

A list of claims founded on ancient French grants as confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, extending from the Mississippi to the hills, situate in what is called the Big Prairie tract, which is bounded westwardly by the Mississippi, eastwardly by a ledge of rocks or hills, northwardly by the lower line of Prairie du Rocher common fields, and southwardly by the lower line of what is known by the name of Oubuchon's mill tract, No. 2115.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board of Commissioners, under Governors' confirmations.	Nature of the claim.	By what Governor confirm'd	Quantity confirmed.	Remarks.
2207	Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan,	J. Edgar, and J. St. Clair,	John Edgar, and J. M. St. Clair,	French grant.	St. Clair,	21 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills. This claim is stated by Governor St. Clair, in his patent of confirmation to the said John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair, to have derived its origin from a grant made by Colonel Wilkins, commanding for the British in the Illinois country, to Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan. But in the course of the investigation of the validity of this confirmation, from the documents exhibited by the said Edgar and St. Clair, it is evident that the same was not a grant to the said Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, from the said Wilkins, but acquired by purchase, and forms a part of a half league in front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills; which appears to have been granted to a certain Jean Baptiste Leland, in right of whom these claimants ought to have claimed, and not Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, as stated by the Governor.
845	Chabot, - - -	The heirs of Chabot, - - -	The heirs of Chabot, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	10 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills.
2054	P. Chevalier and R. Winston, -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	18 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills. This claim is stated by Governor St. Clair, in his patent of confirmation to the said John Edgar, to owe its origin to a grant from Lt. Col. Wilkins, commandant for the British in the Illinois country, to Pierre Chevalier and Richard Winston; but on inquiry into the validity of this confirmation from the documents exhibited to the Board by the said Edgar, it is evident that the same is derived from an ancient French grant, to a certain Dutisne, for eighteen arpents in front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills; in right of whom the said Edgar ought to have claimed eighteen arpents in front, and not in right of the said Chevalier and Winston, for twenty-eight arpents as laid in the claimant's notice of claim, and stated by the said Governor.
458	Jean Baptiste Leland, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	9 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills.
2106	Jean Baptiste Leland, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	9 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills.
2115	Etienne Longlois, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	12 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills.
2052	Etienne Longlois, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	French grant,	St. Clair,	60 arpts.	In front, extending from the Mississippi to the hills, joining Beauvais on one side, and Lafatigue on the other. On a re-survey of this claim by order of the Surveyor General, the same is found to contain sixty-eight arpents in front; which quantity ought to be confirmed.

MICHAEL JONES,
THOMAS SLOO,
JOHN CALDWELL.

No. 1.

*A list of claims founded on ancient French grants, confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, respectively, to the persons hereinafter named, in virtue of the powers vested in the said Governors by the resolution of the 20th of June, 1788, and the act of 3d March, 1791; and which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, (appointed in pursuance of the * of the 20th February, 1812,) ought to be confirmed by Congress.*

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board of Commissioners under Governors' confirmations.	Nature of the claim.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity confirmed.	Remarks.
2080	Jean Baptiste Creley,	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	French grant,	Harrison,	Not stated,	But on a survey of the same by the Surveyor General, it is found to contain 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which quantity ought to be confirmed.
1283	François Noyze, dit Labé,	John Rice Jones,	John Rice Jones,	French grant,	Harrison,	6 arps. in front,	Extending from the river Mississippi to the hills, situate in the Prairie Apauquois.
2064	Prix Pagé,	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	French grant,	St. Clair,	Not stated,	But the Board are of opinion 400 arpents ought to be confirmed.
2071	Michel Phillip,	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	French grant,	St. Clair,	16 by 84 arps.	Or one league in length.
2048	Philip Rocheblave,	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	Ancient allotment,	St. Clair,	4 by 40 arps.	
1262	Louis Turpin,	John Rice Jones,	John Rice Jones,	French grant,	Harrison,	24 by 84 arps.	Or one league in length.
2056	Louis Turpin,	John Edgar,	John Edgar,	Ancient allotment,	St. Clair,	10 arps. in front,	Extending from Kaskaskia river to the line of the Grand Prairie tract.
2001	Louis Viviat,	Bartholomew Tardiviéu,	John Edgar,	Ancient allotment,	St. Clair,	4 arps. in front, depth unknown.	But on a survey of the same by order of the Surveyor General, is found to contain 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which quantity ought to be confirmed.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, January 4, 1813.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL,
THOMAS SLOO.

* The word "act" is apparently omitted.—*Note by the copyer.*

No. 2.

Ancient grants specially reported.

No. 2049. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar, assignee of Domitilde Alary, widow of François, who inherited the same by descent from her father, Pierre Baillarjon, for 1116 acres and 128 perches, or 30 by 44 arpents.

On examination of the papers filed by the claimant in support of this claim, it appears that the same is said to be claimed in virtue of an ancient French concession to the said Baillarjon, but which is said to be lost; the loss of such concession, as well as the immemorial possession of the land, seems to have been proven before the said Governor, as appears by the following testimony, to wit: Michel Danis, Charles Danis, Helen Beauvais, and Alexis Beauvais, "ancient inhabitants of Kaskaskia, who upon oath state, that they know that Domitilde Baillarjon (widow of Alary) was, in her life-time, and for thirty years past, to their knowledge, seised and possessed of a tract of land on the east side of Kaskaskia river, about a mile and a half above Kaskaskia village, containing in front, on the said river, thirty arpents, and extending of the same breadth, in depth to the ridge of hills dividing the high from the low lands, and from thence extending further backwards, or in depth of the same breadth, twenty arpents. They further certify, that they have always heard, and it was so understood in this country, that the ancestors of the said widow Alary held the same land for upwards of sixty years back by virtue of an ancient French concession; also that the said land was cultivated, improved, and settled on by the said widow Alary and her deceased father, whose sole heir she was, upwards of thirty years past; and the original grant or concession, if not now to be found, has in their belief been burnt many years since, at the time when the whole records of the country were burnt by accident. Sworn and subscribed before William Morrison, Esq. on the 10th January, 1799. From another deposition, filed in support of this claim, taken before the said William Morrison, Esq. on the 6th January, 1798, it appears that Bienvenue, fils, Barbeau, fils, Danis, and Decelle, deposed, in substance, as stated in the deposition taken on the 10th January, 1799; upon which testimony the Governor confirmed to the said John Edgar the quantity of 1116 acres and 128 perches, as appears by his patent of confirmation, dated on the 11th February, 1799; but the commissioners, in order to assist their inquiry into the validity of the foregoing confirmation, caused to come before them the said Charles Danis, Michel Danis, and Bienvenue, the only surviving witnesses who deposed to the before stated deposition, together with four other of the most ancient and respectable inhabitants of the village of Kaskaskia; who, being all duly sworn, state that they all knew Mrs. Alary, and that she had lands on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, which she used as a sugary, but neither of them knew the quantity she had except Mr. Pagé, who states that he knows Mrs. Alary's land extended from where Mr. Bilderback now lives to land late of John Duff; that deponent is now sixty-one years old, and oftentimes slept, when a boy, at Mrs. Alary's upper cabin, where she sometimes lived; that, at the same time, Mrs. Alary had a sugar camp cabin this side of the above mentioned, one which she called the little sugary; he does not know the distance between these cabins, perhaps twelve arpents, more or less, in breadth; the length or depth of the lands she claimed he does not know; that he never knew Mrs. Alary to cultivate this land in any other manner than as a sugary; and that she used to cut her fire-wood on this land, and take it to town; he always understood this land descended to Mrs. Alary from her father Baillarjon, to whom it descended from his father; that Mrs. Alary's father died before the deponent's recollection; is inclined to believe that there never had been a concession for this land; that it was held by right of long possession; deponent says the deceased Lardner Clark, when he was recorder of Randolph county, at Kaskaskia, told deponent, in conversation, he had found the papers mentioning Mrs. Alary's said land; from the first of deponent's recollection Mrs. Alary was in possession of this land; that she was in the habit of going from Kaskaskia after gathering her corn, and lived on the said land until the following spring, when she returned to town. Charles Danis states, this land was claimed by Mr. Baillarjon, whom he knew was in possession of it in his life-time, and made sugar there, but no other cultivation. Fortin and Seguin state that this land came to Mrs. Alary (as they were informed by their mother) by descent from her father, and that it

had descended from father to son. All the deponents but Fortin and Seguin state, that Mr. Alary, in his life-time, used to cut timber to make cooper's ware off the said land; that said Alary gave some timber off this land to build Kaskaskia church. Neither of the witnesses know that Mr. Baillarjon had a concession for this land, nor have they ever heard so. Charles Danis and Mr. Pagé state, that neither Mr. Alary, his wife, nor Mr. Baillarjon, were ever troubled or disturbed in the possession of this land during the time of the French or English Governments of this country; the deponents all state that concession granted by Dumontbruin to Picard and Mieux, and by them transferred to Morin, were on Madame Alary's land; that they do not know the boundaries of Madame Alary's land, nor that she had any boundary to it. Charles Danis states, that Mrs. Alary prevented him from cutting timber on said land. Neither of the deponents heard Mrs. Alary say her papers were burnt in the notary's office. Seguin states that, in ancient times, the Government was held at Fort Chartres, and has heard from the ancients that the office papers of the country were burnt there. Charles Danis, and Michel Danis, having the deposition said to have been made by them, and Helen Beauvais, and Alexis Beauvais, on the 10th January, 1799, before William Morrison, Esq. read to them, Charles Danis says that he does not, at this distance of time, recollect having made such deposition; and Michel Danis denies having done so. Another deposition, bearing date 6th January, 1798, said to have been sworn before William Morrison, Esq. by Barbeau, fils, Danis, Decelle, and Bienvenue, fils, was read to Bienvenue, fils, who denied having made such a deposition, and that the words "Bienvenue, fils," subscribed thereto, is not of his hand-writing. In the further support of this claim, there has been filed by the said claimant a certified copy from a book in the Recorder's office, entitled "Répertoire Général du Greffe des Illinois, armée par armée," which book contains an inventory of the papers in the notary's office in Kaskaskia, from the year 1722 to the year 1771, inclusive; that under the year 1732, is found the following item, to wit: "Vente de terrain a quarante arpents de face de l'autre bord de la riviere des Cas, [a word not intelligible but supposed to be] *Chernewax Vasseur à Pierre Baillarjon.*" But, (horrible to relate,) on examining the book from which the aforesaid extract was taken, it seems evident that the same is an interpolation, at a very recent period; for the hand-writing and ink are evidently different from the rest of the writing in said book; but to whom to attribute this black transaction the commissioners are unable to say. Which conclusion is corroborated by the same certificate, which further states, that the other papers belonging to the file of that year are in his office; but, after the most diligent search, the aforesaid sale from Vasseur to Baillarjon, as mentioned in the said index, is not to be found amongst the said records. From a paper filed by B. Richard, the assignee of Antoine Morin, who, by the foregoing testimony, appears to have obtained a concession which included part of the land which is here claimed, Mrs. Alary, on the 16th January, 1784, petitioned Aimé Compte, judge of the town and district of Kaskaskia, which, in substance, is as follows: that she possessed since the death of her mother a sugar camp on the other side of Kaskaskia river, which last had it in possession a long time, and which Mr. Dumontbruin had granted, on the demand of Mr. Picard; that the petitioner, in presence of Messrs. St. Loyal and Jerome, desired Mr. Picard to forbear working thereon, who, paying no regard to this warning, transferred it to Mr. Antoine Morin, who prohibited the petitioner to work thereon, seeing that she had no title papers, and that said sugar camp belonged to him. True it is the petitioner has no written title, but the possession which she has had a long time is equal to one. The petitioner offers to furnish certificates by the old inhabitants of the country of her right to the said sugar camp a long time.

The foregoing statement resolves itself into the following facts, to wit: certain witnesses are said to have deposed to the nature and extent of the preceding claim; but on examination of some of the same deponents before the present Board, touching such depositions, they deny ever having made them.

That statement of the witnesses, who deposed before the present commissioners, taken in its greatest extent, goes no further than to say Mrs. Alary laid claim and occupied land, to which her father had no title other than an usufructuary right, acquired, perhaps, by being the first occupier; which conclusion is corroborated by the petition of Mrs. Alary before recited, wherein she laid claim to no more than the right of making sugar.

Now, from a candid and impartial view of the whole facts, the commissioners are of opinion that the Governor was deceived and imposed upon, and that this confirmation has been fraudulently and surreptitiously obtained, the claimant being entitled to no more than a sugar camp right of fifty acres.

No. 2209.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR and ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, JUN., for 5968 acres and 137 perches, in right of an ancient French grant.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair, and in his book of confirmations is thus described: "a piece of land in the prairie Tamarois, containing a league square, bought of Alexander Laland, the son and only heir in the territory, of Laland the father, to whom it was granted while the country was held by the French, but the concession lost."

"N. B.—Proof made by ancient settlers, that it was well understood a grant was made to Laland, and that he possessed and cultivated a part of it many years ago, and is referred to in a concession to Longlois in 1734. To be confirmed to John Edgar and Arthur St. Clair, Jun. as tenants in common, one half of it having been conveyed by Edgar to St. Clair," on the 16th February, 1799, as appears by Governor St. Clair's patent of confirmation to the said John Edgar and Arthur St. Clair, Jun. for the above described tract of land, dated on the 13th of August, 1800. Although the patent appears to have issued to the said claimants after Governor St. Clair's powers had ceased over the Indiana Territory, in which this land is situated; yet it is believed that the confirmation and order of survey issued while the Indiana was attached to and formed a part of the Northwest Territory. But as no grant or other written evidence of title has been exhibited to this Board, although the claimants were notified to that effect, the commissioners proceeded to inquire into the validity of the aforesaid confirmation, by the examination of several of the most ancient, and respectable inhabitants of the village of Kaskaskia; two of whom state on oath that they have seen the remains of a house wherein Mr. Laland lived at this prairie, (Tamarois;) one of them states he lived there a long time; the other does not know how long; neither of them knows whether he had any concession for land there, nor how much he claimed, but one of them thinks he must have had a French concession; they both state Laland lived there in the French time, and long before the English got possession of the country; there were at that time but two or three families settled on plantations in this prairie; one of them states that Laland raised crops there as a farmer, as he has been informed. Witness saw marks of the lands having been ploughed; that Laland left five children, only one of whom is now living; the other children died without issue; that Alexander Laland, the son, died about the year 1793 or 1794.

In order that this claim may stand on its true merits before the Government, the commissioners cannot forbear to remark that Governor St. Clair must have been mistaken when he says that this grant is referred to in a concession to Longlois in 1734; for it does not appear from the ancient records that Longlois ever had a grant for land in this prairie, neither has any claim been laid before the late or present Board for lands in right of Longlois at this place; and, indeed, the only grant to Longlois in that year appears to be for lands in the Grand Prairie, where he joins one Laland, but which is at least fifteen miles distant from the Prairie Tamarois; therefore, that circumstance cannot add any validity to this claim, so that its whole merits must rest upon oral evidence; from which it would seem that Laland the elder had lands in the Prairie Tamarois, that he cultivated as a farmer, but what quantity is not stated, neither is it known whether the said Laland the elder had a concession for the same.

Now, as the commissioners do not feel themselves justified in approving of or recommending the confirmation of a claim of such magnitude upon such imperfect evidence, therefore, with this unvarnished statement of facts, they beg leave to submit the decision thereof to the honorable Congress.

No. 2107.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Joseph Decelle Duclos, and others, the heirs of Alexander Duclos, their father-in-law, father and grandfather, an island opposite Fort Chartres.

This claim does not appear to be confirmed by either the Governors of the Northwest or Indiana Territories, nor is any mention made thereof, except by Governor St. Clair, who, in treating of this claim observes: "Another piece of land, being the island of Fort Chartres,

granted to Duclos, 1745, and sold by his children to Mr. Edgar." This tract [is] within the reserved tract around Fort Chartres, and can only be confirmed by Congress. The claimant, in the further support of this claim, has exhibited to the Board a certified extract from the ancient land book of the Illinois, wherein it appears that Alexander Duclos, on the 2d January, 1745, entered with a certain Barrois, notary, who was commissioned by the King to receive reclamations to lands in the Illinois, "an island situate before Fort Chartres in the river Mississippi, the contents of which he does not know, it never having been surveyed nor measured; belonging to him as having been conceded to him by the Chevalier De Bertel, commandant, and Delaloire Flancour, commissary; — day — year underneath his petition."

Although no grant has been produced in support of this claim, yet, as the foregoing entry is found in the ancient land book compiled by the said notary duly commissioned for the purpose of receiving reclamations to land in the Illinois, and the said Duclos never having been disturbed in the enjoyment of the same, together with the dilapidated state of the ancient records, the commissioners are induced to be of opinion that it has been granted, as stated by the said Duclos in his entry or declaration with the said notary. But as this claim falls within the reserve made by Congress round Fort Chartres, the Board decline giving any further opinion, but submit the same to the consideration of that honorable tribunal.

MICHAEL JONES, }
JOHN CALDWELL, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, Jan. 4, 1813.

No. 3.

A list of claims said to be founded on ancient French grants, as confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, within the district of Kaskaskia, and which said confirmations, in the opinion of the Commissioners, ought not to be sanctioned by Congress.

No. 2065.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Antoine Dominique and wife, for eleven by forty arpents in right of ancient French concession.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, and in the confirmation is thus described: "A piece of land one arpent wide, along the Marais, and ten more beyond it, and in length towards the hills forty arpents, lying at the Petit Passe, above the Prairie Du Rocher, and joining Jean Baptiste Barbeau, bought by him of Antoine Dominique and Therese Picard his wife, having descended to them from the father of Picard's wife." The commissioners, in order to investigate the validity of this confirmation, notified the claimant to produce the original grant or other evidence upon which the foregoing confirmation had been predicated; but no evidence other than the Governor's confirmation being produced, the Board proceeded to inquire into the merits of the same by the examination of ancient witnesses, who, on oath, state "that they did not know of any French concession having been granted to Antoine Dominique, or wife; that they did not know her father."

No. 185.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of Joseph Decell, nephew and heir of Alexander Decell, in right of an ancient French concession.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara, and thus described in his order of survey for the same:

"For James O'Hara, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of Joseph Decell, nephew and heir of Alexander Decell, a tract of land lying in Randolph county, beginning at the Grand Ravine, on the Little Pass, bounded in front on the edge of said hills, on one side by the lands of Antoine Riverre Baccam, and on the other side by lands of the widow of the late Antoine Duclos, to be surveyed according to the old boundaries." No other evidence of claim or title having been exhibited to the Board by the agent of said O'Hara, (although he was duly notified to that effect,) the commissioners proceeded to investigate the validity of the same by the examination of witnesses; and the deponents state, that they do not know that Alexander Decell had a concession for land at the Little Pass; that they knew said Decell; he lived about Fort Chartres, where they are but little acquainted.

No. 181.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of Elizabeth Volsey, widow, daughter and heir of Monsieur St. Ange, for fifteen by sixty arpents, in right of an ancient French grant.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara, and is thus described in the order of survey, issued by the said Governor for the same: "For James O'Hara, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of Elizabeth Volsey, widow, daughter and heir of Monsieur St. Ange, fifteen arpents of land by sixty, on the hills nearly opposite to Fort Chartres." But no other evidence being produced in support of the foregoing confirmation, although the agent for said O'Hara was particularly notified for that purpose, the commissioners proceeded to inquire into the validity of the same by the examination of witnesses; who state, that they do not know Mr. St. Ange had a concession for land on the hills opposite Fort Chartres, neither do they know that Mrs. Volsey had any lands at that place.

No. 2051.—The claim of JOHN EDWARD, assignee of Pierre Longlois, for 1423 acres, and 23 perches, or 28 by 60 arpents, in right of an ancient French grant.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, as appears by his patent of confirmation dated on the 14th February, 1799.

In this case the commissioners have to remark, that, in the course of their inquiries into the validity of this confirmation, it is evident, on comparing the locality, quantity, courses, and distances expressed in this patent, with the locality, quantity, courses, and distances stated in the patent of confirmation from the same Governor to the said John Edgar, assignee of Chevalier and Winston, dated on the 19th April, 1799, that both patents have been given for one and the same tract; neither has the claimant exhibited any evidence to the contrary, nor does it appear that the said Pierre Longlois ever claimed, or was entitled to the land described in this claim; therefore, as this claim has been already acted on by the commissioners, under No. 2054, it ought to be here rejected, and the patent annulled, as being issued without authority of law.

No. 2009.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of the heirs of Pierre Longlois, for 1354 acres and 10 perches.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, as appears by his patent of confirmation dated on the 14th February, 1799; but on examination and inquiry into the validity of the same, it appears that this confirmation is predicated on a concession granted by Timothy Dumontbrun on the 20th May, 1783; wherein there is conceded to the said Pierre Longlois a piece of land on the other side (east) of Kaskaskia river; one side to Henry Smith's habitation, on the north, at a little run, Smith's boundary, and on the south, on the other side, to Daniel Blouin, and eighty arpents long from Kaskaskia river; which, on a survey thereof, as returned by the surveyor of public lands in the county of Randolph, bearing date the 24th February, 1797, the same contains 1351 acres and 10 perches, or twenty by eighty arpents. It is further stated in the said return: "This concession covers old deeds which also belonged to Longlois at the time;" but which declaration the present claimant has failed to verify by exhibiting to this Board the ancient deeds or grants which the aforesaid concession is said to cover; and as the said concession can vest no right unless followed by improvement and cultivation, and as the said John Edgar has already received four hundred acres in right of the said Pierre Longlois's improvement, (see claim No. 2113) in the list of improvement claims transmitted by the present Board, therefore the commissioners are of opinion that this claim ought not to be confirmed, and that the aforesaid patent has been issued without authority of law.

No. 1236.—The claim of JOHN RICE JONES, assignee of Joseph Creely, for 1445 acres and 38 perches.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Rice Jones, of tract of land, "on the east side of Kaskaskia river, bounding on one side, in front, by lands late belonging to Creely, father, on another side, northwardly, by lands of Mr. Rocheblave and Mr. Pagé, on another side, southwardly, partly by the run called Creely's run, and by lands then vacant, now belonging to John Edgar, and on another side, eastwardly, by the river Amoritia, in virtue of an old French concession, and described in a deed of conveyance from said Creely to John Rice Jones,

dated 23d July, 1796." The survey of this claim, made by virtue of an order from the Governor to the surveyor of the county of Randolph, dated November 16, 1803, represents this tract to be four miles in depth and about three-quarters in breadth, containing one thousand four hundred and forty-five acres of land. The following is the substance of an instrument, certified by John Gibson, Secretary of the Indiana Territory, to be a true copy of the original on file in his office, purporting to be the depositions of Jean Baptiste Gendron and Antoine Bienvenue the elder, (now both deceased,) said to have been taken before Pierre Menard, one of the justices of the peace in and for Randolph county, the 16th June, 1801: "That Joseph Creely was possessed of lands," and bounded as above described, "which said tract of land the said Joseph Creely held under a concession from the French commandant about the year 1763." On this evidence the confirmation of the Governor is predicated, no other evidence of claim or title having been exhibited to the Board by the claimant, although he was duly notified to that effect. The commissioners proceeded to investigate the validity of this confirmation, by the examination of the most ancient citizens of Kaskaskia village, who were well acquainted with this part of the country, and with said Joseph Creely; seven of these ancients, on being questioned, "do you, or either of you, know, or did either of you understand, that Joseph Creely was proprietor of a tract of land of sixteen arpents in front, extending from John Edgar's mill tract to the Amoritia, (being about one hundred acres in depth,) and had he a French concession for the same to your knowledge?" They all answered that they have no knowledge thereof.

Question. Do you know that said Creely ever claimed the said land, or any land in this neighbourhood?

Answer. No.

The testimony of Bienvenue and Gendron, it will be seen, has not been corroborated by the witnesses who have deposed before this Board, some of whom are, perhaps, as ancient as those who deposed before the Governor, and as well acquainted with the land here claimed, which is situated not more than a mile from this village, in which they had lived from their infancy. The deposition of Gendron and Bienvenue, if credited, is not in itself sufficient evidence of title, since they do not state that the grant was made before the cession of 10th February, 1763. Besides, the land said to be granted is of such an unusual form, as to excite doubts of its ever having been made.

From all the testimony attending this case, the Board cannot approve of the confirmation made by the Governor.

No. 1051.—The claim of the heirs of BARTHOLOMEW TARDIVIEU for four by six arpents.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said Bartholomew Tardivieu, and in the confirmation is thus described: "A piece of land four arpents by six on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, bounded in front by the road which runs to the mill of Mr. Pagé's heirs, on the back on the hills, on the north by land formerly Germain's, now said to be Viviat's, and on the south by a rivulet, along which runs the road to Vincennes, and a neck of land, the quantity not determined, to build upon; sold said Tardivieu by Lachance." In the further support of this claim, it appears that François Ayet, (widow Creely,) by deed dated on the 2d March, 1774, conveyed unto Nicholas Caillet Lachance a tract of land of six arpents in front (the depth could not then be designated, the said vendor not having then with her the title of concession;) the whole bounding in front by a great road, leading to the mill of the heirs of Pagé in rear, and on the hills, by a run on which there had theretofore been built a mill by the deceased Prix Pagé, on the north by land belonging to one Germain, and then actually to one Viviat, as he said; on the south by a small run, along which the road to Post Vincennes passes; which said premises belonged to the vendor in right of the community with the deceased Jean Bte. Creely, her husband, as it appears by a partition made between her and her children by Mr. Labussiere, then notary. Now, as it is unknown to this Board what part of the estate of Jean Bte. Creely, deceased, (mentioned in John Edgar's claim No. 2080) is intended to be conveyed by the aforesaid conveyance, and as all the land that the said Jean Bte. Creely is entitled to has been confirmed to the legal representatives of the same Jean Bte. Creely, under John Edgar's claim No. 2080, this claim cannot be here sustained; leaving to the said Tardivieu's heirs to contest their right before a competent tribunal.

No. 2208.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR and JOHN MURRY ST. CLAIR for 13,986 acres, in right of a British grant.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair; which confirmation is grounded on a concession made in the year 1769, by John Wilkins, styling himself lieutenant colonel of His Majesty's eighteenth royal Irish regiment, and commandant in the Illinois, to a company then trading in the country, under the firm of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan, from whom it would seem it came by sundry transfers to John Edgar.

All the documents, together with a report relative to this claim, have been transmitted, by the former Board, to the government, to which we beg leave to refer. It is only necessary further to remark, that the patent was issued after the powers of Governor St. Clair had ceased to exist in the Indiana Territory. And from a view of all the facts, the commissioners are of opinion that the grant was a speculative one, the patent a nullity, and that this claim is founded neither in law nor equity, and, therefore, ought not to be confirmed.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL,
THOMAS SLOO,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, Jan. 4, 1813.

No. 1285.—The claim of JOHN RICE JONES, assignee of the heirs of John Bte. Place, for forty by sixty arpents, in right of an ancient French grant.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Rice Jones, and in the confirmation is thus described: "John Rice Jones, assignee of Jean Bte. Placé, a tract of land forty arpents wide by sixty in depth, on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, in the neighbourhood of the village, in virtue of an ancient French grant." In support of this confirmation is added an official copy of a concession, dated 14th May, 1734, from D'Artuguiette, major at New Orleans, and commandant general for the King for the whole province of the Illinois, to Mr. Boisjollie and Jean Bte. Lebert, dit Barrois, twenty arpents each of land by sixty arpents in depth, on the east side of the river Kaskaskia, bounded to the line of the commons on the north, and on the other side by vacant lands, front by the Kaskaskia river, and on the other end on the other side of a prairie; also, a deed of conveyance from Joseph Bougou and Mary, his wife, Joseph Placé and Lewis Placé, children and heirs of Joseph Placé and Catharine, his wife, deceased, who (said Catharine) was daughter and heir of Jean Bte. Barrois, to Jean Bte. Placé, (co-heir with them, the said Mary, Joseph, and Lewis,) wherein there is conveyed to him all their right to a certain tract of land, containing about forty arpents in front and sixty in depth, situate on the east side of the river Kaskaskia.

From the foregoing documents, the commissioners were in the act of recommending the confirmation of this claim, without the production of the original grant; but, reflecting on the interpolation made in the ancient record with respect to Mrs. Alary's claim, the commissioners accordingly caused the original grant to be produced, which appears to be endorsed as follows: "Boisjollie, 14th May, 1734, Cotte cinq cent quatre-vingt, No. 1;" but, on inspection of the same, the words "14th May," and "No. 1," are written in a different hand from the other part of the endorsement, which other part is endorsed by the same hand that endorsed other office papers of that date, (1734;) this circumstance, when viewed in connexion with the apparent infant state of the writing in petition and grant to the said Boisjollie and Barrois, compared with other office papers of that date, (1734,) excited no small degree of surprise and astonishment in the breast of the commissioners; but, hoping to find their suspicions unfounded, the signature of Mr. D'Artuguiette to this

instrument, of so much importance, was compared with his signature to other papers of little or no moment; but, instead of their suspicions being removed, they were more confirmed, for so far from finding a similitude of signatures, even the name of the commandant is improperly spelled to this grant; it is spelled thus, *D'Artuguiette*, and to all other instruments in the office signed by him it is thus spelled, *D'Artuguiette*. Yet, notwithstanding such strong presumptive evidence of fraud, the commissioners were unwilling to harbor the entire belief that the aforesaid grant was a forgery, but requested the keeper of those records to make diligent search whether some entry or memorandum respecting the same could be found; who accordingly certified to this Board, that, after the most diligent search, he could discover nothing other than the following: that, in an ancient record book containing entries of lands claimed by the citizens of Illinois, made in conformity with the requisition of Louis Auguste Delaloire Flancour, sub-delegate at the Illinois of Mr. De Salmon, among others, is found the claim of Jean Bte. Bertlos Barrois, for thirty toises square, at Kaskaskia, granted by Mr. D'Artuguiette to said Barrois on the 10th March, 1734; also, two arpents of land in front, extending from the Mississippi to the Kaskaskia, granted to said Barrois by the said Mr. D'Artuguiette, on the 10th of February, 1736; the entry of the aforesaid claims is dated 21st May, 1742. On the 14th June, 1743, in same book is the following entry: Jacques and Joseph Barrois say they are proprietors of two arpents in front, extending from the Kaskaskia river to the Mississippi, which is claimed in virtue of a grant from Mr. Debenoit de St. Clair and Delaloire Flancour, commandant and commissary in the Illinois, on the 17th April, 1742. It is furthermore certified, that having examined the books and different indexes, no mention is made of the concession by Mr. D'Artuguiette to Jean Bte. Barrois, of forty by sixty arpents, on the 14th May, 1734. As the commissioners have in this case stated all the documents in their possession which militates against the validity of this confirmation, they deem it no more than an act of justice to the claimant to annex such circumstances as have come within their view, which operates in its favor. From testimony before the Board, it would seem that it is the understanding of the ancients of the country that Barrois had land on the east side of the Kaskaskia river; what quantity is not stated; and the land of Barrois is referred to in a concession granted to Nicholas Janis and Vital Beauvais, by Dumontbruin, in 1784. Now, notwithstanding it is the general understanding of the ancients that Barrois had land at this place, yet the commissioners have no hesitation in giving it as their opinion, that the grant exhibited to them is an evident forgery; that Governor Harrison was imposed on by it; and thereby this confirmation was fraudulently obtained. Although the commissioners have been obliged to express themselves thus harshly with respect to the confirmation under investigation, yet it is probable that Barrois had land in this particular place, but what quantity is unknown; the usual length of lands at that particular place seems to be only from the river Kaskaskia to the hills, (say from five to twelve arpents in length;) and as the ancient grants appear to only occupy one side of a half sheet of paper, the whole sheet is filled entire, the remaining half serving as an envelope, upon which the endorsement is made, and this grant appears to be written on such outside half sheet. Query; might there not have been a real grant to Boisjollie and Barrois, for a small quantity of land in 1734, at this place, and endorsed as before stated, the half sheet whereon the true grant was made torn off, and a grant for any quantity written on the remaining half? which species of grant would receive some coloring from the venerable endorsement. Upon the whole, the commissioners are of opinion that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL,
THOMAS SLOO,
Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, January 4, 1813.

No. 4.

A list of claims confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories to those persons who improved and cultivated land in the Illinois country, pursuant to the act of the 3d of March, 1791, (other than those entered on the affirmed list of the late Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia, transmitted by them on the 31st of December, 1809,) and which, in the opinion of the Commissioners, ought to be confirmed by Congress.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity.
290	Aimé, Charles,	James Dunn, -	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	400 acres.
308	Anderson, Joseph,	Joseph Anderson, -	Joseph Anderson, heirs of, -	Harrison,	400
507	André, James,	Drusilla, André, heir, -	Henry Mace and wife, -	St. Clair,	400
577	Atcheson, George,	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	Harrison,	350
635	Allary, Jean Bapte.	Abraham Stallion, -	Abraham Stallion, -	St. Clair,	185 a. 150 p.
2396	Allary, Jean Bapte.	Abraham Stallion, -	Jean Dumoulin, -	St. Clair,	185 a. 150 p.
1652	Beaulieu, Michel,	Widow and heirs of Michel Beaulieu.	Angelique Beaulieu, -	Harrison,	50
190	Bohalt, John,	John Sullivan, -	William McIntosh, -	St. Clair,	400
777	Biggs, George,	George Biggs, -	George Biggs, heirs of, -	Harrison,	300
292	Bienvenue, A. Sen.	Antoine Bienvenue, Sen.	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	400
295	Buyatte, Ant. Sen.	Ant. Buyatte, Sen., heirs, -	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	8 by 40 arps.
321	Bond, Shad. Sen.	Shadrach Bond, Sen.	Shadrach Bond, Sen.	St. Clair,	400
510	Brashiers, Tobias,	Tobias Brashiers, -	Tobias Brashiers, -	St. Clair,	400
505	Bellew, Frances,	Frances Bellew and Son,	Frances Bellew and Son,	St. Clair,	400
93	Barbeau, J. B., Sen.	Jean B. Barbeau, Sen.	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Harrison,	400
233	Biggs, Thomas,	Thomas Biggs, -	Thomas Biggs, heirs of, -	Harrison,	150
825	Byram, Benjamin,	Benjamin Byram, -	Benjamin Byram, -	St. Clair,	400
1396	Burk, Charles,	James Dunn, -	Prather and Smiley,	St. Clair,	400
177	Beauvais, Antoine,	James O'Hara, -	James O'Hara, -	Harrison,	100
283	Beauvais, A. Jun.	Louis Germain and wife,	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	3 by 40 arps.
2624	Biggs, William,	William Biggs, -	William Biggs, -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
285	Clark, John,	Nathaniel Hull, -	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	400
291	Cochont, Joseph,	James Dunn, -	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	400
305	Cheney, William,	George Stout, Sen.	George Stout, Sen.	Harrison,	400
571	Creighton, Robert,	Leonard Harnis, -	Leonard Harnis, -	St. Clair,	372 a. 19 p.
602	Casterline, Peter,	Peter Casterline, -	Peter Casterline, -	Harrison,	250 acres.
618	Chaffin, William,	William Chaffin, -	William Chaffin, -	Harrison,	400
766	Chartran, J. Bapte.	Henry O'Hara, -	Henry O'Hara, -	St. Clair,	400
282	Chamberlain, L. G.	Louis G. Chamberlain,	Pierre Menard, -	Harrison,	2 by 40 arps.
762	Clark, Frances,	Henry O'Hara, -	Henry O'Hara, -	Harrison,	400 acres.
1284	Doré, Louis,	John Rice Jones, -	John Rice Jones, -	Harrison,	400
572	Dimpsey, John,	Leonard Harnis, -	Leonard Harnis, -	St. Clair,	400 a. 57 p.
557	Drury, Raphael,	Raphael Drury, -	Raphael Drury, -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
559	Drury, William,	C. and R. Drury's heirs,	C. and R. Drury's heirs,	Harrison,	250
2040	Dove, William,	William Dove, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair,	400
328	Enochs, Isaac,	Isaac Enochs, -	Jacob Whitesides, -	Harrison,	250
2072	Edgar, John,	John Edgar, -	William Biggs, -	Harrison,	400
520	Flannary, Daniel,	Layton White, -	Uel Whitesides, -	St. Clair,	400
219	Flannary, Elijah,	James Moore, heirs of,	James Moore, heirs of,	Harrison,	80
1990	Gray, James,	James Gray, -	James Gray, also claimed by John Caruthers.	Harrison,	200
262	Gendron, J. B., Jun and C. Gendron.	Jean B. Gendron, Jun. and Charles Gendron.	Pierre Menard, -	St. Clair,	8 by 40 arps.
339	Gerardin, Antoine,	Jacob Judy, -	George Lunceford, -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
543	} Gill, Charles, {	David Waddle, also confirmed to Alex. Dennis.	David Waddle, also claimed by Nath. Hull's heirs,	} St. Clair, {	} 314 a. 15 p.* 400 acres.*
768		David Guise, -	David Guise, heirs of, -		
493	Guise, David,	Jacob Groot's, -	Jacob Groot's, heirs of, -	St. Clair,	400 ac. es.
607	Groots, Jacob,	François G. Ondine, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison,	50
715	Gronde, François,	Jean B. Gendron, Sen.	Etienne Pavare, heirs of, -	St. Clair,	4 by 40 arps.
1007	Gendron, J. B., Sen.,	James Garretson, -	James Garretson's heirs, -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
516	Garretson, James,	Jacob Groot's widow,	Jacob Groot's widow, -	St. Clair,	100
598	Groot's, Jacob, wid.	George Hendricks, -	George Hendricks' heirs, -	St. Clair,	400
523	Hendricks, George,	William Biggs, -	William Biggs, -	St. Clair,	400
229	Hanley, Samuel,	Thomas Hughes, -	John Edgar, also claimed by Richard Lord.	St. Clair,	400
2087	Hughes, Thomas,	Raymond N. Labrier,	John Rice Jones, -	St. Clair,	4 by 40 arps.
1278	Labrier, Raym. N.	James Lemon, -	James Lemon, -	Harrison,	200 acres.
503	Lemon, James,	Benj. and Joseph Ogle,	Benjamin and Jos. Ogle,	Harrison,	300
501	Lacoutour, Joseph,	Nathaniel Hull, -	Nathaniel Hull's heirs, -	St. Clair,	400
770	Labushe, Elizabeth,	Jean F. Perry, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison,	50
748	Lacroix, Jean B.	D. Sink and D. Badgely,	D. Sink and D. Badgely,	Harrison,	250
833	Lewis, William,	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair,	203 a. 65 p.
2007	Longvalle, Louis,	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Harrison,	400 acres.
2113	Longlois, P., Sen.	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Harrison,	8 by 40 arps.
2114	Longlois, A. & P. Jr.	Henry Levins, -	Henry Levins, -	Harrison,	100 acres.
2607	Levins, Henry,	James McRoberts, -	James McRoberts, -	Harrison,	100
316	McRoberts, James,	Jacob Judy, -	Jacob Judy, -	St. Clair,	400
341	Martin, Charles,	James Moore, heirs of,	James Moore, heirs of,	St. Clair,	400
220	Moore, James,	John Moore, -	John Moore, -	St. Clair,	400
223	Moore, John,	Archibald McNabb,	Etienne Penceneau, -	St. Clair,	400
547	McNabb, Archibald,	Pierre Martin, -	William Cairn's heirs, -	St. Clair,	338 a. 130 p.
823	Martin, Pierre,	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
2050	McElduff, John,	Shadrach Bond, -	John Mordock, -	St. Clair,	190 a. 65 p.
2047	Morin, Ant., Sen.				
1417	Nelson, Elisha,				

* These two claims are granted in right of Charles Gill.

LIST—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity.
499	Ogle, Joseph,	Joseph Ogle, - -	Joseph Ogle, - -	Harrison,	250 acres.
500	Ogle, Benjamin,	Benjamin Ogle, - -	Benjamin Ogle, - -	Harrison,	400
992	Oglesby, William,	Shadrach Bond, - -	David Phillips, - -	Harrison,	100
469	Poupart, Paul,	Paul Poupart, - -	William Morrison, - -	Harrison,	3 by 40 arps.
487	Piggot, James,	James Piggot, - -	James Piggot, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	400 a. 59 p.
492	Piggot, William,	William Piggot, - -	William Piggot, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	400 a. 10 p.
2008	Pagon, David,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	Harrison,	400 acre.
2081	Powers, George,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	Harrison,	250
517	Rain, Abraham,	Widow and heirs of Abraham Rain.	U. and Bolon Whitesides,	Harrison,	300
494	Ryan, Catharine,	Catharine Ryan, - -	Josiah Ryan, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	400
495	Ryan, Josiah,	Josiah Ryan, - -	Josiah Ryan, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	399 a. 135 p.
853	Rhelle, Louis,	Louis Rhelle, - -	Abraham Iman, - -	Harrison,	50 acres.
2759	Rutherford, Larkin,	Larkin Rutherford, - -	Larkin Rutherford, - -	St. Clair,	470 a. 80 p.
2078	Rousseau, François,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	Harrison,	400 acres.
521	Smith, Nicholas,	Nicholas Smith, - -	Nicholas Smith, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	400
747	Saucier, Mathew,	Jean F. Perry, - -	Jean F. Perry, - -	Harrison,	3 by 40 arps.
227	Severns, Ebenezer,	William Biggs, - -	William Biggs, - -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
228	Stillman, James,	William Biggs, - -	William Biggs, - -	St. Clair,	420
828	Scott, James,	James Scott, - -	James Scott, heirs of, - -	Harrison,	250
756	Sullivan, John,	Larkin Rutherford, - -	Larkin Rutherford, - -	Harrison,	440 arps.
2003	Stanley, Abraham,	Abraham Stanley, - -	John Edgar, - -	Harrison,	100 acres.*
215	Fodd, Thomas,	Thomas Todd, - -	Jacob A. Boyce, - -	Harrison,	250
1395	Theel, Levi,	John Edgar, - -	Prather and Smiley, - -	Harrison,	400
1934	Trotier, François,	François Trotier, - -	François Trotier, - -	Harrison,	50
515	Vallis, John,	James Moore, heirs of, - -	J. Ryan and M. Tenant, - -	Harrison,	80
498	} Watts, Robert,	} Jos. Ogle, also confirmed to George Atcheson.	} Joseph Ogle, also claimed by George Atcheson.	} St. Clair,	} 400 acres.†
576					
256	Worley, Joseph,	Joseph Worley, heirs of, - -	Joseph Worley, heirs of, - -	Harrison,	400
544	Waddle, David,	David Waddle, - -	David Waddle, - -	Harrison,	250
483	White, Layton,	Layton White, - -	Bailey Bailes, - -	St. Clair,	400
580	Wear, George,	James Gillham, - -	James Gillham, - -	St. Clair,	400
573	Wood, Charles,	George Atcheson, - -	Stephen Terry, - -	St. Clair,	400
2053	Winn, Thomas,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	399 a. 193p.
2070	Wiley, James,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400 acres.
554	Zipp, Peter,	Peter Zipp, heirs of, - -	Peter Zipp, heirs of, - -	St. Clair,	400

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SLOO,

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, January 4, 1813.

No. 5.

TWO SPECIAL CASES.

No. 322.—The claim of SHADRACH BOND for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

In support of this claim, the claimant exhibited a patent from Governor St. Clair, dated 17th September, 1796, granting to him four hundred acres, situate in St. Clair county. Neither the patent nor the claimant's notice affords any information of the topographical situation, nor is it stated who was the original claimant. The notice represents that this was granted to him in right of a French concession, dated June, 1784, and which had been cultivated and improved according to law. The Board, in this case, are induced to suppose that this grant was made to claimant as assignee of some person, and not in his own right, since he has obtained a grant from the Governor, on the day above stated, for four hundred acres, in virtue of his own improvement right. (See claim, No. 321.) Now, as the original claimant's name is unknown in this case, as the claimant is dead, and as it seems the executor is unacquainted with the facts, the Board in this case were left without the means of inquiring into the validity of this confirmation.

No. 2066.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Amye Comte, who was assignee of Joseph Peltier, for four hundred acres of land, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, and

in his book of confirmations is thus described: "Four hundred acres at the Little Pass, above Fort Chartres, joining Barbeau and George Powers, proved to have been occupied in 1783 by Amye Comte, from whom it was bought by Mr. Edgar," which circumstance induced the commissioners to believe that the said Amye Comte was the original claimant; but, on examining the claimant's notice of the nature and extent, as well as the deed of transfer from said Comte to the said Edgar, it would seem that the Board ought to have inquired respecting the improvement made by the said Joseph Peltier, and not the said Amye Comte; but, unfortunately, this error was not discovered until the hour of making up our report; therefore no opportunity was allowed us to inquire into the validity of this confirmation in the name of Joseph Peltier, the proper original claimant; our examination having been confined entirely to Amye Comte, who was the intermediate assignee, and consequently have no evidence of the invalidity of confirmation.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SLOO,

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

No. 6.

A SPECIAL CONFIRMATION.

Improvement of Antoine Morin, Francis Rousseau, Antoine Morin, junior, and Louis Morin.

2047.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Bartholomew Richard, assignee of Antoine Morin, Antoine

* Patent should issue to legal representatives.

† These two claims are granted in right of Robert Watts.

Morin, Jun., and Louis Morin, for nine hundred and nineteen acres seventy-nine perches, (or seventeen by sixty-four arpents.)

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, assignee, as aforesaid. Upon the examination of the papers filed by the claimant in support of this claim, it appears, by a deed of bargain and sale, dated on the 20th August, 1796, that the said Bartholomew Richard conveyed to the said John Edgar the following court deeds, for land on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, to wit: two or three arpents each in front from the river Kaskaskia to the hills, by forty arpents on said hills, which he received from Antoine Morin by deed, dated April 4, 1789; one of which concessions said Morin purchased of François Rousseau; also another concession of three arpents in front from the Kaskaskia river to the hills, by forty arpents deep on the said hills, which the said Richard purchased of Antoine Morin, Jun. by deed dated on the 8th August, 1789; and also another concession of four arpents in front from the said river to the hills, and forty arpents deep on the hills, which was purchased by the said Richard of Louis Morin, by deed dated August 17, 1784; from which it would seem that the extent of these concessions is but fourteen arpents front, not seventeen as stated by the Governor. But as the before mentioned concessions convey no right unless followed by improvement and cultivation, the Board have inquired into the same by the examination of witnesses, who, on oath, state, that Antoine Morin, Sen., in the year 1785, made an improvement, built a cabin, and cultivated about twenty acres of land in grain in said year, (situate on the east side of the Kaskaskia river,) and lived thereon four years.

They all knew another man in the country by the name of Antoine Morin, but know of no improvement made by him, also another Antoine Morin, son of Antoine Morin, Sen., who, at the above date, was about seventeen years of age, and lived with his father.

The deponents also knew François Rousseau, but know of no improvement made by him. It is further proved that Antoine Morin, Jun. cultivated land with his father on the other (east) side of Kaskaskia river, before 1791; does not know of his cultivating in any other place; this was on the improvement made by his father. Antoine Morin, Jun. is now at least forty years old. The same witness further states, that Louis Morin is about two years younger than his brother Antoine, (thirty-eight years,) that said Louis cultivated with his father in the same manner as Antoine Morin, Jun. did, and on the same improvement of his father. From a view of the foregoing testimony, taken in connexion with the claim of Bartholomew Richard, who was assignee of the said Antoine Morin, we see the said Morin possessed of the concessions of Picard, Mieux, Rousseau, together with his own, making, in the whole, twelve arpents in front, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, extending from the said river to the hills, by forty arpents deep on the said hills; but those concessions convey no right, unless followed by improvement and cultivation. From the foregoing testimony, it is proved that said Morin did improve and cultivate on the concession which he obtained from Picard, whereby the United States became bound to confirm unto him only four hundred acres of land, although his concessions called for a greater quantity; that, after he became so entitled, he sold the whole of his concessions, and generally all he possessed, to the said Richard; that the said Richard afterwards sold to the said John Edgar the concessions of the said Morin, Rousseau, Antoine Morin, Jun. and Louis Morin, making, in the whole, fourteen arpents in front. Upon which Governor St. Clair confirmed to the said Edgar nine hundred and nineteen acres and seventy-nine perches, and some years afterwards the said Richard obtained from Governor Harrison a confirmation of the remaining concessions of Picard and Mieux. From the testimony adduced in support thereof to Governor Harrison, it appears that the confirmation was not made in right of the said concessions, but in virtue of the improvement made by said Morin; and, from the same testimony, it further appears that Governor Harrison was induced to believe that the lands upon which the said improvement was made were neither [claimed] nor conceded; whereas, it appears by the testimony taken by this Board relative to this claim, that the said improvement was made on land claimed by Mrs. Alary as a sugar camp.

Now, as the commissioners conceive that they have no power to determine rights between individuals, they cannot pretend to say which of the claimants is entitled to the right of the said Morin, but give it as their opinion

that there ought to be confirmed, in right of the said Antoine Morin, the quantity of four hundred acres where he improved, provided the same is not occupied by any former vested right; leaving the said Edgar and the said Richard to contest their respective rights before a competent tribunal; and to the said John Edgar, in right of Antoine Morin, Jun., three arpents in front by forty arpents continuation on the hills; and as Louis Morin sold his concession before he improved, therefore the improvement made by him afterwards cannot attach to his concession. Mr. Jones did not concur in the above opinion, so far as it relates to the confirmation to the said Edgar in right of Antoine Morin, Jun.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

No. 7.

A transcript of claims which are derived from confirmations made by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories to those persons who had improved and cultivated lands in the Illinois country, in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the 3d March, 1791; but which are unsupported before the Board of Commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the 20th February, 1812.

Improvement of Antoine Antya.

No. 325.—The claim of ANTOINE ANTYA for one hundred and sixty arpents, in virtue of a court deed and improvement. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said Antoine Antya. It is proved that Antoine Antya, in the year 1785, made some rails at a place about six miles above the village of Kaskaskia, on the west side of the Kaskaskia river; which place said Antya claimed as his improvement. No other improvement or cultivation is stated by said deponent.

Improvement of Blaize Barutel, dit Toulouse.

No. 187.—The claim of WILLIAM McINTOSH, assignee of William St. Clair, who purchased, at sheriff's sale, the improvement; right of Blaize Barutel, dit Toulouse, for four hundred acres. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to William St. Clair. The deponents state that they have heard of an improvement made by Barutel, but know not where it was done.

Improvement of John Brand.

No. 1040.—The claim of ROBERT MORRISON, assignee of George White, who was assignee of John Brand, for four hundred acres, in virtue of cultivation and improvement. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Brand. One witness states that he understood that John Brand came to the Illinois the same year that General Clark took possession of the country; that he was further informed said Brand had made two improvements in the country, one on Silver creek, and the other on Richland creek; neither improvement nor cultivation is stated to have been observed by witness at either place. Another witness states that he was present when Governor Harrison and Robert Morrison were conversing with respect to a certain land claim, when Mr. Morrison asked Governor Harrison if his (Morrison's) proof was sufficient? The Governor observed it was. But deponent does not recollect in whose right the land was claimed, neither does he remember to have heard the name of John Brand mentioned; nor was there any person who deposed in support of said right in his (deponent's) presence.

Improvement of Jean Bte. Barbeau, Jun.

No. 95.—The claim of NICHOLAS JARROT, assignee of Jean Bte. Barbeau, Jun., for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jean Bte. Barbeau. The deponents know nothing of this improvement.

Improvement of — Beaugeneaux.

No. 178.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, assignee of Jacque La Sablinier and wife, who was heir of her father, — Beaugeneaux, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara. The deponents know nothing of this improvement or cultivation.

Improvement of John Cochran.

No. 2068.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of John Cochran, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is stated that John Cochran came to Illinois in the year 1784, but it is not known that he made an improvement.

Improvement of Thomas Comstock.

No. 2077.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Thomas Comstock, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement. This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar. The deponents state that they knew Thomas Comstock, but neither knew nor have heard of any improvement made by him; that he left the country in 1784, and did not return until about twelve years ago. Other deponents state that they know nothing of this improvement.

Improvement of Jean Bte. Cardinal.

No. 2056.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Jean Bte. Cardinal, for one hundred and sixty arpents of land, in virtue of court deed and improvement. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that, about thirty years ago, Jean Bte. Cardinal lived at Paisa, five or six leagues above Cahokia; that he built a house, and resided there with his family; that he was taken prisoner by the Indians, when his family were obliged to abandon there, and retired to the village of Cahokia; that no cultivation is recollected to have been observed. Should the foregoing claim be confirmed by Congress, the commissioners would recommend that the confirmation be to the said Cardinal, or his legal representatives, as the title papers of the said John Edgar appear not to be regular.

Improvement of Peter Deshe.

No. 1.—The claim of ROBERT REYNOLDS, assignee of John Reynolds, assignee of Peter Deshe, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Reynolds. With respect to the foregoing claim, the commissioners have to remark that, in the examination of more than twenty witnesses, in the course of their proceedings, touching the validity of Governors' confirmations generally, it did not appear that Peter Deshe or his improvement was known to either of them; that Archibald Thompson, the real present claimant and assignee of said Robert Reynolds, procured from the Secretary of the Indiana Territory a certified copy of the testimony upon which this confirmation was predicated, from which it appeared that a certain Baptiste Fortin and Antoine Mark made oath, "that they knew Peter Deshe to live with his family, of which he was the head, upon a concession, where he had cleared and cultivated some upwards of twelve acres, east bank of Kaskaskia river, above the mouth of a creek now called Nine Mile; and further saith that the said tract of land was certainly given by the French, as was given to the other French people." And that a certain Nicholas Canada made oath that he knew Peter Deshe to live upon and occupy a piece of land east of Kaskaskia river, about one mile above the mouth of Nine Mile creek, where, he further saith, he knew the said Deshe to improve said place with a cabin, and clear ten or eleven acres—not less than ten; and that he saw wheat and corn growing on the land, and many years in possession of said Peter Deshe; that said improvement was made twenty years ago, (signed 1802.) And also that a certain Michael Antya made oath that he knew Peter Deshe to clear and cultivate ten acres of land, for the space of five or six years, east bank of Kaskaskia river, about six miles above the village of the same name; that said improvement was made by leave of the commander at Kaskaskia, about the time that General Clark invaded said village. Also, a certain John Marney states, on oath, that he well knew Peter Deshe to live on his place, on the east bank of Kaskaskia river, one mile above Nine Mile creek, at the Roaring Spring, as early as the year 1780, and continued to live thereon until 1791; that he had to fort some of the summers, but he every year made and gathered a crop thereon. The before named Baptiste Fortin, Nicholas Canada, and Michel Antya, being known inhabitants of Kaskaskia village, a summons was immediately issued by the Board of Commis-

sioners requiring their appearance before them, who, in obedience to the same, appeared and deposed as follows, to wit: Michel Antya states that he knows nothing of Peter Deshe, nor of his improvement; he knows well the Roaring Spring, but does not know of any improvement being made there before the year 1790. The witness denies having made such deposition, as is said to have been made by him before Robert Reynolds, a Justice of the Peace of Randolph county, said to bear date the 1st of November, 1802, and which is now read to him. He further says that he never knew how to read or write. Baptiste Fortin states that he never knew a man by the name of Peter Deshe, nor of any improvement made by any such person. Witness never was, at any time, above the Nine Mile creek, nor never knew a spring called the Roaring Spring, nor never heard of any improvement having been made by any one at that place. Witness, hearing the deposition said to have been by him made, on the 4th December, 1802, before Robert McMahan, read to him, denies having ever made such deposition.

Nicholas Canada states that he never knew a man by the name of Robert Deshe, nor of any improvement made above the Nine Mile creek, other than the one made by a certain Hicks, having the said deposition made to him, which is said he had taken before Robert McMahan, on the 1st of October, 1802; he denies having ever made such deposition. The testimony of these deponents being so contradictory, the commissioners were induced to believe that the deposition upon which the Governor made this confirmation was a forgery, and therefore directed a summons to issue for Robert McMahan, Esq. to appear before this Board to give evidence concerning the same: whereupon the said McMahan, Esq. appeared and deposed as follows; that, in the fall of the year 1802 or 1803, he took the deposition of Baptiste Fortin, in support of a claim for Robert Reynolds to a tract of land called the Roaring Spring, about one mile above the mouth of Nine Mile creek; that he believes, but is not certain, that he also took the deposition of Nicholas Canada, in support of the same claim; that the said depositions were taken in the presence of William Wilson, who was authorized by Governor Harrison to be present at the taking of depositions in support of land claims in the county of Randolph; that he does not recollect of having taken any depositions in favor of any claim of Reynolds other than the above; does not remember taking the one said to be sworn before him by John Marney; does not recollect the original claimant's name, but well remembers that the said depositions by him taken were in support of the above described tract; that the said depositions so taken were written, and principally explained to the deponents by said Wilson, Mr. Edgar being present all the time, assisting him when called on; that Canada and Fortin spoke English enough to be understood: and if any use was made of an interpreter, Mr. Edgar acted as such; that he did not at that time understand the French language; that Fortin made his own statements in English; does not recollect what statement the witnesses made as to the extent of the improvement; that the depositions so taken were certified by Mr. Wilson as having been taken in his presence. The said Fortin and Canada being present, declare on oath that they never made any deposition before Mr. McMahan, or any other magistrate, at Mr. Edgar's house, or elsewhere, in support of Deshe's improvement, and do not recollect of ever having made a deposition in support of land claims in the presence of Mr. Wilson.

The commissioners in this case cannot forbear remarking, that, upon a view of the foregoing testimony, evident fraud and imposition has been practised by Reynolds on Governor Harrison; because, it would seem, from the deposition of the magistrate, before whom the said Fortin and Canada deposed, that they were taken at one and the same time, and that Mr. Wilson then wrote and certified the same to the Governor as his agent; but, on examining the deposition of Canada, it appears to bear date the 1st of October, 1802, and that of Fortin's the 4th December, 1802, and that of John Marney's the 11th of January, 1803; nor do the said depositions appear to have the approbation of said Wilson annexed to them, as only a copy of these depositions was forwarded; the said McMahan was unable to tell whether he affixed his signature as above stated: therefore, from a consideration of the whole circumstances, the Board are of opinion that Mr. McMahan has stated such facts in which it would seem he could not be mistaken; although the said Fortin and Canada deny these facts, yet we are inclined to believe that said Fortin and Canada have stated something relative to some claim at

the time and manner mentioned by said McMahan. The circumstance of their bearing different dates induces us to be of opinion that those now presented are not the ones alluded to by said McMahan, but forgeries executed by said Reynolds, to impose upon the Governor; those which were properly taken not being considered by him sufficient to obtain the grant.

Improvement of William Davis.

No. 36.—The claim of ROBERT REYNOLDS, assignee of William Kelly, who was assignee of William Davis, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is likewise derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to said Robert Reynolds.

One deponent states that he knew a man by the name of Davis in Kaskaskia, in 1782, 1783, and 1784, but does not recollect his Christian name; that he died some years after at said place. All the other deponents state they know nothing of his improvement.

Improvement of Jacque DufRAIN.

No. 183.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, assignee of Philip Rocheblave and Joseph Pagé, heirs of Jacque DufRAIN, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara.

Three witnesses state that they knew Jacque DufRAIN: that they understood said DufRAIN made an improvement at or near the river Marie; another states that he heard talk of said DufRAIN; but that he died before deponent's recollection; know nothing of his improvement.

Improvement of Louis Delisle.

No. 2033.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Louis Delisle, for four hundred arpents, in right of court deed, improvement, and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to said John Edgar.

One witness states that Louis Delisle had a sugary at the river Degagne; and three other witnesses state that they know of no cultivation made by said Delisle at that place, otherwise than as a sugary; another witness states that he knows nothing of this improvement; another witness states that, about twenty-two or twenty-three years ago, the said Delisle had a shed or camp at the Marais Apaquois, where claimant and a certain Degagne made sugar; that, in the spring, when said claimant and Degagne were about to retire from this place, said Delisle furnished a part of a hatfull of corn, which was planted by Degagne at that place.

Improvement of Philip Engle and Joseph Lambert.

No. 1800.—The claim of GEORGE LUNCEFORD, assignee of Nicholas Jarrot, assignee of Philip Engle, in his own right, and assignee of Joseph Lambert, for seven hundred and seventy-eight acres, in right of court deeds, and improvement, and cultivation.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said Nicholas Jarrot.

It is proved that said Engle and Lambert each took up a piece of land near the Sugar Loaf, about five miles from Cahokia, but do not know of any cultivation by either of them made.

Improvement of John Ellison.

No. 511.—The claim of the heirs of JOHN ELLISON, deceased, for four hundred acres, in virtue of improvement and cultivation.

This claim is likewise derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Ellison's heirs.

It is proved by one witness that John Ellison, in the year 1783, grubbed a few acres of land adjoining the l'Aigle creek; that said Ellison died in the country in said year; that said Ellison informed deponent that it was his intention to live on said improvement; another witness states that said Ellison lived at the Little village, (St. Philips,) and died there in 1782; that he had, when there, raised corn, had a wife, children, and negroes; another witness states that, in the winter of 1792, he went into the Mississippi bottom, with a view to purchase land; that he was shown a place said to be the improvement of John Ellison; that deponent was told by Nathaniel Hull, Josiah Ryan, Alexander Dennis, and Shadrach Bond, Sen. (all of whom are since dead,) and by every person with whom he conversed on the subject, that the said improvement was made by the said Ellison;

that deponent believes he discovered signs of cultivation on said improvement, which appeared to have been made many years before; that he saw the foundation of a cabin, which appeared to be almost rotten; that deponent was further informed by the before-named gentleman that the said Ellison had raised corn, &c. on said improvement for one or two years; and another witness states that he understood, many years since, (1786,) from the old settlers in the country, that said Ellison had an improvement near the l'Aigle creek.

Improvement of John Fowler.

No. 314.—The claim of JAMES HUGHES, assignee of John Fowler, for two hundred acres, in right of cultivation and improvement.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to said Hughes.

The deponents state that they know nothing of this claimant's improvement.

Improvement of Stephen John Francis.

No. 230.—The claim of WILLIAM BIGGS, assignee of Stephen John Francis, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation by Governor _____.

One witness states that he knew said Francis in the Illinois country in the year 1783, but knows of no improvement by him made; another witness knows nothing of him. Another witness states that he knew said Francis before he came to the country, and after his return in 1783, or 1784; that, when deponent came to the country in 1786, he was informed by the old settlers that said Francis, while living here, had made an improvement near Kaskaskia river, some small distance from the village of Kaskaskia. Another witness states, that he knew said Francis; that he came to the country with deponent's father, in 1781; that, in said year, said Francis, with others, went up the Kaskaskia river for the purpose, as deponent understood, of making an improvement; that deponent afterwards understood said Francis had made an improvement on or near said river; that said Francis afterwards went to reside at Bellefontaine station, where, he understood, said Francis cleared land, but does not know it of his own knowledge. From testimony taken by the late Board, it would seem that no cultivation has been made by the said Francis on the Kaskaskia, and that the improvement only consisted in marking some trees.

Improvement of Ambrois Glenel.

No. 2076.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Ambroise Glenel, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar.

The deponents state that they know nothing of this improvement.

Improvement of Philip Gallaghen.

No. 2079.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Philip Gallaghen, for four hundred acres, in right of cultivation and improvement.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to said Edgar.

The deponents state that they knew said Gallaghen, but know of no improvement made by him.

Improvement of Amable Gagné.

No. 2082.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Amable Gagné, for ten by forty arpents, in right of court deed and improvement.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to said Edgar.

It is proved that Amable Gagné made sugar at the Marais Apaquois, or river Gagné, for ten years, but know of no cultivation by him made at that place. Another witness states that he knows of no improvement made by said Gagné, other than by making sugar. Another witness states that, about twenty-three years ago, the said Gagné built a camp or shed at the Marais Apaquois, where he made sugar, in connexion with a certain Delisle; that, in the month of March, in said year, when said Gagné and said Delisle were about to retire from said place, the said Gagné and deponent cut away the logs and cleared off the weeds on about half an arpent of land, when said Gagné dug holes with a hoe, and deponent dropped corn in the holes, and covered it with his feet. In this case, the commissioners cannot forbear to

remark, that, taking the testimony in its greatest extent, the improvement and cultivation here said to be made cannot be considered an improvement and cultivation within the spirit and meaning of the act of 1791.

Improvement of Jean Bte. Mercier.

No. 731.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Jean Bte. Mercier, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jean F. Perry.

The deponents all state that Jean Bte. Mercier had a sugar camp on the hills, near the river Platin, before their remembrance, but know of no cultivation, otherwise than as a sugar camp. Two other witnesses state that the said Jean Bte. Mercier had a cabin on the hills, opposite Prairie Dupont, in which he resided several years, before 1783, and until 1791, but know of no cultivation thereon.

Improvement of Mary Marchal.

No. 2075.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Mary Marchal, for ———, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar.

The deponents state, that they knew Mary Marchal and her husband, Nicholas Marchal, but know of no improvement made either by the said Mary Marchal, or her husband, at or near the river Marie. Another witness states, that he knows of no improvement made by this claimant. Several other deponents state, that they know nothing of this improvement.

Improvement of Joseph Petre, alias Gascon.

No. 717.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of the heirs of Joseph Petre, alias Gascon, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim is also derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to said Perry.

The deponents state that Joseph Petre had a sugar camp on the river Platin, near Cahokia, more than fifty years ago; that it was always cultivated as a sugar camp; that they know of no other cultivation. Another deponent states, that the said Joseph Petre had a cabin on the river Platin, but cannot say that any cultivation was made.

Improvement of Benjamin Rogers.

No. 676.—The claim of DAVIS WHITESIDES, assignee of Thomas Tolbot, assignee of Larkin Rutherford, who was assignee of Benjamin Rogers, for three hundred acres, by virtue of court deed, improvement and cultivation.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to P. Bryant and Davis Whitesides.

It is proved by one witness, that Benjamin Rogers, in the year 1786, grubbed and cleared four or five acres of land; part of it he had fenced, and had rails split to fence the balance: that he had laid the foundation of a cabin; that deponent saw no cultivation there, (it being winter,) but believes it was the intention of said Rogers to live on said improvement, but was prevented by Indian hostilities; that said Rogers afterwards removed to the New Design, and remained in the country until he died, some years afterwards. Two other witnesses state, that said Rogers moved to the New Design, in the fall or winter of 1790, and prepared to build a cabin there; that, in the spring of 1791, he cleared about ten acres, and planted it in corn, and built a cabin. No conveyance from Rogers has been exhibited to this Board; therefore, should this right be confirmed by Congress, the patent should issue to the legal representatives, who should still reside in the country.

Improvement of François Saucier.

No. 644.—The claim of JOSIAH BLAKELY, assignee of William Arundel, who was assignee of François Saucier, for four hundred acres, in right of improvement and cultivation.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said François Saucier.

The deponents knew that Saucier's mother had a sugar camp, which she was in possession of ever since their recollection, from whom it descended to her son, François Saucier. They never knew of any other cultivation than as a sugar camp.

Improvement of Jean Bte. St. Ange.

No. 1394.—The claim of PRATIER and SMILEY, assignees of John Edgar, assignee of John McElduff, who was assignee of Jean Bte. St. Ange, for 400 acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar, assignee, as aforesaid.

One witness states, that, about the year 1786, Jean Bte. St. Ange lived with the deponent, and continued to live with him about two years; that he knows nothing of his improvement; but, while said St. Ange lived with deponent, he used to go out frequently to work, as he said, on his improvement; and which he then and now believes to be true. Another witness states, that he knows the place which St. Ange claims as his improvement; it is situated in the Little Prairie, about six miles east of Kaskaskia; he saw a cabin built on the land in 1787, but does not know who built it; he also saw turnips and wheat growing on the hill, near the spring, on the land, in said year 1787; the grain sowed was between a quarter and half an acre, and seemed to have been done with a hoe, but does not know who sowed the land; deponent understood that a certain McElduff and his negro built a cabin; but, for what deponent knows, he might have done so for St. Ange, who was his brother-in-law. Another witness states, that he never was on St. Ange's improvement; but, from report, understood that, in 1782 or 1783, said St. Ange made an improvement at the Little Prairie a few miles eastwardly of Kaskaskia, where he cultivated and reaped grain; that he resided there some time, and afterwards sold his improvement to his brother-in-law, John McElduff.

Improvement of Philip D. St. Pierre.

No. 2073.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Philip Derousse St. Pierre, for 400 acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar.

The deponents state, that Philip Derousse St. Pierre had a sugary at the Marais Apaquois; had a cabin; but know of no cultivation by him made at this place; that he generally resided there from fall to spring for the purpose of making sugar, and has resided there in this way for twenty years past; that they have passed this place several times in sugar making, but saw no enclosures nor signs of cultivation. Another witness states, that said St. Pierre has claimed, and been in possession of land, below Marais Apaquois for twenty-eight or thirty years, where he first made sugary; but, about twenty-five years ago, he planted corn, and sowed pumpkin seed thereon almost every year since; that he had a cabin on the land; that his practice was to go there in the fall and stay till spring, when, after planting his corn, retired to the village of Kaskaskia, for fear of the Indians; that he had no field fenced, it being unnecessary, there being no settlements in the neighborhood, except his brother's; that, in the fall, he gathered his corn and pumpkins that he had planted in the preceding spring. Another witness (Louis Delisle) states, that he knew St. Pierre, but knows of no improvement nor cultivation made by him at the Marais Apaquois; that, if any improvement was made by him at that place, it must have been made since the summer of 1790. Two other witnesses state, that Louis Delisle left Kaskaskia in the year 1788, and has resided at or near St. Louis ever since; and that he has not lived on the east side of the Mississippi since their knowledge. Another deponent states, that he does not believe any one cultivated at or in this neighborhood, as he knew the persons who went there merely wintered at the camps, and returned to the village in the spring. From a view of the testimony in the preceding as well as succeeding case, it will be perceived, that the residence of the claimants at the places claimed by them as their improvement, was not permanent, but merely temporary, for the purpose of making sugar; therefore, cannot be entitled; for their cultivation, if any, does not come within the spirit and meaning of the act of 1791.

Improvement of Michel D. St. Pierre.

No. 2074.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Michel Derousse St. Pierre, for 400 acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Edgar.

The deponents state, that Michel Derousse St. Pierre had a sugary at the Marais Apaquois; but know of no cultivation by him made at that place; that deponents passed this place several times in sugar making, but saw no signs of cultivation nor enclosures. Another wit-

ness states, that said St. Pierre had a tract of land adjoining his brother Philip; had a cabin erected thereon; that he planted apple and peach trees; that it was his practice to reside at this place during the winter season, and, after planting his corn in the spring, retired to the village of Kaskaskia; and return again in the fall, and gathered the crop which he had planted the preceding spring; that the cabin and land of the deponent was some distance from said improvement. Another witness (Louis Delisle) states, that he knows of no improvement nor cultivation made by said St. Pierre at the Marais Apaquois; that, if any improvement was made by him at that place, it must have been made since the summer of 1790; that this deponent lived at said place from fall to spring in the years 1789 and 1790; that the only one of the said St. Pierres who lived at that place while deponent resided there, was Jean Bte. St. Pierre, who went there with a Mr. Gagné; that this deponent never knew or heard of any of the said St. Pierres having made an establishment at said place before this deponent went there to reside; that there was no cabin there but Gagné's, nor signs of cultivation when deponent went there to live. Two other witnesses state, that Louis Delisle (the last mentioned witness) left Kaskaskia in the spring of 1788, and went to reside at or near St. Louis; and that he has not, to their knowledge, lived on the east side of the Mississippi since.

Improvement of Gideon Thomas.

No. 2.—The claim of ROBERT REYNOLDS, assignee of Gideon Thomas, for 350 acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is confirmed by Governor Harrison to the said Robert Reynolds.

The deponents state that they knew a man by the name of Thomas, but do not recollect his Christian name; that they know of no improvements by him made prior to 1791. Other deponents state, that they know nothing of said Thomas, or of his improvement.

Improvement of James Watts.

No. 1361.—The claim of JOHN RICE JONES, assignee of James Watts, for 410 arpents, in right of court deed and improvement. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said John Rice Jones.

The deponents state that they knew James Watts in 1786 and 1787, at the block-house station, but do not know of his improvement. Another deponent states that he knew James Watts in the year 1787; knows he claimed an improvement on the hills, back of William Biggs's present residence; does not recollect any improvement in particular on the land, and, if he had made any, it could not have been seen in the following year, as the woods were usually burned yearly; saw no signs of cultivation; nor did he cultivate corn in any of the stations, to deponent's knowledge.

Improvement of Nicholas, François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis.

No. 2010.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Nicholas Janis, François Janis, Antoine Janis, and Jean Baptiste Janis, for 529 acres, 60 perches, or 12 by 52 arpents, in right of court deeds and improvements.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar, 14th February, 1799.

Improvement of the same persons and Vital Beauvais.

No. 444.—The claim of WILLIAM MORRISON, assignee of Nicholas Janis, François Janis, Antoine Janis, Jean Baptiste Janis, and Vital Beauvais, for 500 acres, in right of court deeds and improvement. This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said William Morrison.

As the circumstances attending these cases are somewhat peculiar, the commissioners deem it necessary to enter into a succinct statement of the same.

It appears that, in 1783, there was granted by the commandant at Kaskaskias to the said Nicholas, François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis, (on the east side of Kaskaskia river,) each three arpents in front from the said river to the hills, and forty arpents deep on the hills; that, on the 17th of August, 1795, the said Nicholas conveyed to the said François the three arpents in front which had been so conceded to him; that, on the 1st April, 1796, the said Antoine conveyed to a certain John Edgar the three arpents in front, which had been granted to him as aforesaid; that, on the 11th April, 1796, the said François conveyed to the said John Edgar six ar-

pents in front which had been conceded and conveyed to him as above stated. How the said Edgar came to be possessed of the right of the said Jean Baptiste Janis does not appear: all of which rights have been patented to the said John Edgar. It further appears, that the said Nicholas Janis and a certain Vital Beauvais, as well on their own behalf as that of the said François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste, petitioned the same commandant at Kaskaskia to grant them a certain tract of land on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, joining the heirs of Barrois, and running to a run which is below the river Kaskaskia, extending from the said river to the hills, by one league in depth on the said hills; that, on the 13th July, 1784, the same is granted agreeably to the request of the said petition, (which grant includes the twelve arpents in front granted in 1783 to the said Nicholas, François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis;) that, on the 6th January, 1788, the said Nicholas conveyed to the said François Janis the one-half of the concession of 1784, and on the same day the said Vital Beauvais conveyed to the said François the other half of the said concession of 1784; that, on the 2d May, 1793, the said François Janis, in his own name, and by virtue of a power of attorney in the name of the said Nicholas Janis, Antoine Janis, Jean Baptiste Janis, and Vital Beauvais, assigned the said concession of 1784, by endorsement thereon, to the said William Morrison; but this assignment ought not to avail the said Morrison any thing, because it is not attested by a witness or witnesses; that it has not been acknowledged before any proper officer; neither does the power of attorney by which this sale was made appear. And, indeed, a subsequent conveyance from the said François Janis warrants this conclusion: for, by deed of 13th November, 1795, the said François only conveys to the said Morrison the right of the said Nicholas Janis and Vital Beauvais to the concession of 1784, and which they conveyed to him in 1788; that, in virtue of this conveyance, Governor St. Clair confirmed to the said William Morrison five hundred acres. Now, from the foregoing statement of facts, the commissioners are of opinion that, although the grant in 1784 not only comprehended the lands granted in 1783, but increased the quantity of these several claimants; yet, as that advantage has not been claimed either by the said François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis, or their assignee Edgar, the concession of 1784, as it respects them, cannot be considered any more than a further confirmation of the grant of 1783; but as Nicholas Janis conveyed his interest in the grant of 1784 on the 6th January, 1788, it would seem that he intended to relinquish his grant in 1783, and take advantage of the enlarged one of 1784; therefore, his sale to François in 1795 of the grant in 1783 is a nullity, because he had previously divested himself, in 1788, of all his interest in both grants, and which share his assignee sold to the said William Morrison; therefore, the said John Edgar can only be entitled to the rights of François and Antoine, that of Jean Baptiste Janis not being assigned to him; and the said William Morrison to the rights of Nicholas Janis and Vital Beauvais. In support of the foregoing claims, the following testimony was taken before the Board:

Certain deponents state, that, in the year 1785, the said Nicholas, François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis built a cabin on a tract of land, not quite a mile below Colonel Menard's present residence, but know of no cultivation made by the said claimants at that place; that they kept a negro at a neighboring cabin of Mr. Bougis, to take care of cattle and hogs. Another witness states that, in 1785, he saw François, Antoine, and Jean Baptiste Janis, sons of old Mr. Janis, with some slaves, on a tract of land, some distance (about half a mile) below Colonel Menard's residence, on the east side of the Kaskaskia river, felling trees and making rails for the purpose (as deponent understood) to enclose a field to plant corn in; that, deponent saw corn growing in said field in 1785; does not know the number of acres contained in the field, but it was of considerable size; that there were several cabins built on the land, in which the slaves slept and ate; that deponent knows of no improvement made by Vital Beauvais. From the testimony before the Board, it would seem that the said Nicholas Janis and his sons did clear and cultivate a field, in the spring of 1785, and planted the same in corn, on a tract of land anciently conceded by the French Government to Barrois, but neither of the tracts conceded them appear to have been either improved or cultivated, and no other cultivation is proved to have been made by either of the parties, except as before stated. The Board can here only remark, that, had the cultivation been made by the father and his sons conjointly, on any part of land conceded to them, in

that case, the Board could have felt itself warranted in approving of the confirmation of 3 arpents by 52 to each of the sons; and 400 acres to Nicholas Janis, the father. Yet as the parties may possibly have intended to improve thereon, and may have failed in doing so from a want of information of the lines, the Board submit this case to the consideration of Congress. The concession to Vital Beauvais having never been followed by actual cultivation or improvement, he can, therefore, have no pretensions to any land in virtue of that concession. Mr. Caldwell did not concur in the above decision.

Improvement of Joseph Mieux and Pierre Picard.

No. 1541.—The claim of BARTHOLOMEW RICHARD, assignee of Antoine Morin, who was assignee of Joseph Mieux and Pierre Picard, for 6 arpents in front by 40 arpents deep on the hills. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Richard, assignee, as aforesaid.

In support of this claim, the claimant has filed two concessions, granted by the commandant, in 1783, to a certain Perrie Picard and Joseph Mieux, on the east side of Kaskaskia river, each three arpents in front, from the said river to the hills, and forty arpents deep on the said hills; bounding on the one side by the run where Madame Allary made sugar, and on the south by vacant lands; that, by an assignment on the back of said concessions, the same appears to have been assigned to a certain Antoine Morin, who, by deed dated on the 4th April, 1789, conveyed the same to the said Bartholomew Richard; which claims appear to have been supported before the Governor by the following testimony, to wit: "Antoine Peltier, dit Antya, Louis Buatres, and Jean Baptiste Gendron state, in substance, that Antoine Morin cultivated and ploughed on a tract of six arpents front, three arpents whereof were conceded to Pierre Picard, and by him assigned to said Morin; the other three arpents were conceded to Joseph Mieux, who sold the same to Pierre Picard, who, on the 29th of December, 1783, sold the same to the said Antoine Morin; on which lands was built a lodgeable cabin: at least twenty arpents well fenced and sowed with different kinds of grain for several successive years, immediately after their acquisition; but afterwards, abandoned the same on account of the Indians. The deponents have no knowledge that these lands were cultivated or conceded to any one before, except that the deceased widow Allary made sugar thereon in the season, as several other persons did in the same season. Upon which testimony Governor Harrison confirms the same to the said Richard, to be laid off as the concessions direct." On examination of witnesses by the present Board, touching the validity of this claim, the deponents state that Pierre Picard obtained a concession from Dumontbruin, commandant; that he transferred it immediately to Antoine Morin, the elder; that said Morin cultivated before or in the year 1785, on the said land, raised crops, built a cabin, and remained thereon three or four years; situated three miles above Kaskaskia, on the east side of Kaskaskia river; some time after, Bartholomew Richard had a farmer on the same land, and raised crops thereon; the deponents further state that this is the same improvement on which the said

Antoine resided, and is the same described in the deposition under No. 2047, relative to Antoine Morin, senior's, improvement; and that the same land was formerly claimed by widow Allary, whose father had been in possession long before the recollection of these deponents; but these deponents do not know that the said Allary had a concession for said lands.

Improvement of Paul Poupard.

No. 469. The claim of PAUL POUPARD, for fifty acres, a sugar camp. This claim is confirmed by Governor Harrison to the said Paul Poupard. The deponents state that the mother of Paul Poupard had, about thirty years ago, a sugar camp on the Grand Ruisseau, which she always cultivated as a sugar camp, and Joseph Poupard says that, in the partition of the mother's estate amongst the children and heirs, this sugar camp was allotted to the said Paul Poupard, as one of such children and heirs; from which it would seem that this claim cannot be called an ancient allotment under either the British or French Governments.

It therefore ought not to be confirmed.

Improvement of Catharine Oubuchon.

No. 816. The claim of PIERRE GODIN, assignee of Catharine Oubuchon, for fifty acres, as a sugar camp right. This claim is confirmed by Governor Harrison to the said Pierre Godin. The deponents all state that this is the same claimed in the name of Jean Baptiste La Croix, under number 748, Mrs. La Croix's maiden name being Catharine Oubuchon, and they know of no other sugar camp belonging to any of the name of Oubuchon.

Therefore, this claim ought not to be confirmed.

Improvement of Nicholas Smith.

No. 515. The claim of JAMES RAIN and MOSES TENANT, assignees of the heirs of James Moore, assignee of Nicholas Smith, for eighty acres, in right of improvement and cultivation. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the heirs of James Moore, but which, in the opinion of the commissioners, has been improperly made; because, four hundred acres have previously been confirmed by Governor St. Clair to the heirs of Nicholas Smith, in right of improvement and cultivation, and is supported before the present Board under No. 521, and it does not appear that there were two of this name in the country entitled to improvements, but is believed to have been granted in right of the same person; yet, as the claimant, on the faith of this confirmation, has located and surveyed this claim, and improved it extensively by building a mill thereon, the Board are of opinion that in justice he ought to be permitted to substitute an unlocated militia right. They do, therefore, authorize the surveyor to survey an unlocated militia right here, so as to cover the improvement and location, provided it does not interfere with any vested right.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL, } Com'rs.
THOMAS SLOO,

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AT KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

Nos. 8 & 10.

A list of donations, which, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress of 20th June, 1788, and 3d March, 1791, were by the different Governors of the Northwest and Indiana territories confirmed to the heads of families in the Illinois, (other than those which were reported in the affirmed list of the late Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia,) and which, in the opinion of the present Board, ought to be confirmed.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board, under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quant. in acres,
191	Allary, Joseph's widow,	William McIntosh,	William McIntosh,	St. Clair,	400
193	Armand, Antoine, alias Sans				
	Fagon, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Amlin, Laurent, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
746	Alexander François, dit } Gatien, heirs of, }	François Alexander, dit } Gatien, heirs of, }	Jean F. Perry, - - -	Harrison,	400
97	Ange, Auguste, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Nicholas Jarrott, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Aime, Charles, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
	Allary, Domitilde, widow,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Allard, Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Allari, Clement, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
191	Butteau, Charles, - - -	William McIntosh,	William McIntosh,	Do.	400
193	Barron, Gabriel's widow,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Barron, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
149	Blain, George's widow,	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Harrison,	400
157	Brady, Thomas, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Belcour, Joseph, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
	Buyat, Lewis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Bienvenue, Antoine, Jun.	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Beauvais Alexis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Blouin, Daniel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Brazot, Lewis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Boisvert, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Biquiere, Joseph, dit Grole,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Buquette, Jean Bte.'s widow,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Butteau, Joseph, Jun. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Comte, Aime, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Cochon, Margaret, widow of Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Camus, François, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Cochran, John, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Canada, Nich. alias Eteaux,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Charleville, Mary Louise, widow of Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
191	Cabassier, widow, - - -	William McIntosh,	William McIntosh,	Do.	400
	Chartran, Marie, widow,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Crow, Marie, widow, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
433	Chevalier, Pierre, - - -	William Morrison,	William Morrison,*	Do.	400
89	Cretien, Therese, widow of François, - - -	Therese Cretien, heirs of,	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Harrison,	400
162	Conand Jacque, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Clavaux, Jos. dit La Lancet,	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
	Cassoue, Antoine, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Corset, François, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Charleville François,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
1689	Dimpsey, John, - - -	John Dimpsey, - - -	John Dimpsey, - - -	Harrison,	400
558	Drury, William, - - -	William Drury, - - -	Ralph and Clement, Drury's heirs, - - -	St. Clair,	400
147	Durbois, Pierre, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Harrison,	400
148	De Hay, Jean, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
153	Ducharm, Charles, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
155	Dumais, Bartholomew, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
165	Derouisseau, Paul, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
166	Dronard, François, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	D. longchamps, Louis, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
	Delisle, Louis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Decelle, Joseph, (Duclos,) - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Degagné, Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Domingue, Antoine, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Degagné, widow of Jean Bte.	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Decochi, Gabriel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Degagné, Jaques, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Du Martin, Jean, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Doza, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Degagné, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Deroussc, François St. Pierre,	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Delisle, Charles, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Danis, Michel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Danis, Jerome, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Dupuis, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Danis, Charles, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Du Tremble, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
	Doza, Joseph, Jun. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2088	Edgar, John, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, †	Do.	300
2089	Engle, Philip, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Fortien, Marie Rose, widow of Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400

* Patent should issue to legal representatives.

† He has received a militia donation of one hundred acres.

LIST—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board, under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quant. in acrs.
193	Gagné, Raphael, - -	William McIntosh, - -	William McIntosh, - -	St. Clair.	400
434	Girardot, widow, - -	William Morrison, - -	William Morrison,* - -	Do.	400
713	Godin, Pierre, - - -	Jean F. Perry, - - -	Jean F. Perry † - - -	Harrison,	300
732	Grammond, François, - -	Fran's Grammond, heirs of, - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
733	Grammond, Pierre, - -	Pierre Grammond, heirs of, - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
94	Geroux, Joseph, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Do.	400
107	Geroux, Louis, - - -	Louis Geroux, heirs of, - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
146	Gaud, Lewis, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Do.	400
151	Girardin, Antoine, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
180	Gaud, Michel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Gagné, Amable, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
"	Gagnon, Marie, widow, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Glinel, Ambroise, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Germain, Louis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Guitard, Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Germain, Charles, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
156	Gervais, Phillip, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Harrison,	400
725	Gendront, Jean Bte. - -	Jean Bte. Gendron's heirs, - -	John F. Perry, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Jodouin, Marie, widow, - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
191	La Couture, Joseph, - -	William McIntosh, - -	William McIntosh, - -	Do.	400
193	La Grave, Michel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	La May, Louise, widow, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	La Bœuf, widow of Philip, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Longlois, Therese, widow of Clement, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
431	La Chance, Nicholas, dit Coillott, Jun. - - -	William Morrison, - - -	William Morrison, - - -	Do.	400
78	La Marche, Antoine, - -	Jean Dumoulin, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Harrison,	400
168	Larue, Jean, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Do.	400
173	Laplante, Alexis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Leland, Alexander, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
"	La Vigne, Antoine, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Longval, Louis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Lavoy, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Louviere, Antoine, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Louval, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	La Sablonier, Jacque, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Longlois, Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Laform, Charles, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Le Bœuf, Louis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Lecroix, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Lepage, Leon, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
191	Mercier, Marie, widow, - -	William McIntosh, - -	William McIntosh, - -	Do.	400
193	Martin, Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Milotte, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
550	Mercier, Jean Bte. - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Etienne Pencenneau, - -	Do.	400
81	Mendoza, Joseph, - - -	Joseph Mendoza, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot,* - -	Harrison,	300
2055	Montrieul, Jean Bte. - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
"	Miot, Magdalen Angelique, widow of Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Marchal, Mary, widow, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	McElduff, Joon, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Orr, James, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Oubuchon, Gabriel, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Oubuchon, Marie Louise, widow - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
193	Pillit, Louis, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	William McIntosh, - -	Do.	400
1257	Poirier, Joseph, dit Deloge, - -	Joseph Poirier, heirs of, - -	Jean F. Perry, also claimed by John Rice Jones, † - -	Harrison,	400
174	Picard, Pierre, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Do.	400
179	Poupard, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Provost, Pierre, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
"	Page, Etienne, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Poupard, Paul, alias Lafleur, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Peltier, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
675	Quesnell, Pierre, - - -	John Hay, - - -	John Hay, - - -	Harrison,	400
430	Racine, Marie, widow, - -	William Morrison, - -	William Morrison, - -	St. Clair,	400
2055	Rousseau, François, - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	Do.	400
"	Reaume, Paul, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Richard, J. Pierre, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2089	Rasset, Auguste, widow, of, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
193	Saucier, François, - - -	William McIntosh, - -	William McIntosh, - -	Do.	400
"	Saucier, Matthew, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
154	Saucier, Jean Bte. - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Harrison,	400
167	St. Ange, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
79	Torge, Pierre, dit Troge, - -	Jean Dumoulin, - - -	Nicholas Jarrot, - - -	Do.	400
152	Turgeon, François, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	James O'Hara, - - -	Do.	400
158	Trottier, Louis, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2055	Turgeon, Marie, widow of Nicholas, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	John Edgar, - - -	St. Clair,	400
"	Tillier, Joseph, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Thibault, François, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Thamour, Jean Bte. - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
"	Thamour, widow of Antoine, - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	400
2090	Trottier, François, - - -	Same, - - -	Same, - - -	Do.	333½

* Patent should issue to legal representatives.

† He has received a militia donation of one hundred acres.

LIST—Continued.

No. of claims.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board, under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quant. in acres.
191	Trottier, François, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	St. Clair,	66½
2102	Tabcaux, Alexis's widow, } Therese, Armond, dit Sans } Fagon,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	Do.	400
2055	Thibault, Joseph, -	Same, - -	Same, - -	Do.	400
88	Wattappis, Charles, -	Charles Watappis, heirs of,	Nicholas Jarrot, - -	Harrison,	400
2055	Winston, widow of Richard,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400

MICH. JONES,
JNO. CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOS. SLOO,

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA, January 4, 1813.

No. 10.

A list of claims reported through mistake by the former Board of Commissioners, as having been confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, to such persons as were entitled to donations of four hundred acres as heads of families, in pursuance of the resolutions of the 20th June, 1788, and the 3d March, 1791; which said donees, on examination, are found not to have had special confirmations in their favor; yet, as they are found on the approved list of heads of families transmitted by the Governor, and as, from the testimony recently taken before the present Board, they are found to be within the provisions of the aforesaid resolutions, the Board are therefore of opinion that the said claims ought to be confirmed.

No. of	Original claimants.	Present claimants.	By whom claimed before the late Board.	Quantity. in acres.
1269	Bougé, Joseph, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	John Rice Jones, - -	400
1270	Creely, Joseph, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1264	Clark, Lardiner, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1266	Labrier, Raymond Norman,	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1267	Labushe, Elizabeth, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1265	Pagé, Joseph, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1263	Gibeault, Pierre, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400
1268	Wood, Charles, - -	Same, - -	Same, - -	400

MICH. JONES,
THOS. SLOO, } Commissioners.
JNO. CALDWELL,

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, January 4, 1813.

No. 9.

A list of donations confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, to the heirs of those persons who were heads of families in the Illinois country, and who deceased subsequent to the conquest of that country by the Americans, and prior to 1783, and which, in the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners, ought to be confirmed by Congress.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governors.	By whom claimed before the late Board, under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quant. in acres.
1260	Allary, Joseph, - -	Joseph Allary, heirs of, -	John Rice Jones, - -	Harrison,	400
2055	Cotinault, Elizabeth, widow of Antoine,	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400
722	Deau, Joachim, alias Do,	Joachim Deau, alias Do, heirs, - -	Jean F. Perry, - -	Harrison,	400
2055	La Vassieur, Louis, - -	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400
2055	Renoux, Charles, - -	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400
712	Somelier, Pierre, - -	Pierre Somelier, heirs of, -	Jean F. Perry, - -	Harrison,	400
2055	Thabeaux, Alexis, - -	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400
2055	Traversi, widow, - -	John Edgar, - -	John Edgar, - -	St. Clair,	400

The task of deciding on the foregoing statement of claims having devolved on a majority of the commissioners, in consequence of a difference of opinion in the Board with respect to that part of the resolution of the 20th June, 1788, which relates to donations; it being alleged that the said resolution does not intend the donation of 400 acres for any but those who were heads of families in the several villages of Illinois in 1783 or 1788; but in our opinion it appears evident, from a considerate view of the before recited resolution, that it was the intention of *its benevolent framers* to provide an equivalent, under certain qualifications, for that description of persons who were heads of families in the newly acquired country, as a remuneration for the probable loss they would sustain by the introduction of the new Government, and consequent failure of Indian trade: which qualifications seem principally to be, *they must have been settlers in the country, and heads of families, become citizens of the United States, or some one of them, on or before 1783.* From which we can discover no reason *why the heirs* of those who died heads of families after the conquest, (1778,) and before 1783, are not equally entitled to the bounty intended by Congress, with those who are heirs to the heads of families who died in 1783, or 1788. And besides, in this manner was the before recited act construed by the different Governors, as well in granting donations to the heads of families in the Illinois as at Vincennes; and the late Board of Commissioners at Vincennes, while acting under a similar law granting donations to the heads of families at that place, observed the same rule of decision.

JOHN CALDWELL, }
THOMAS SLOO, } *Commissioners.*

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, AT KASKASKIA,
January, 4, 1813.

No. 11.

SPECIAL CASE.

No. 1806.—By a reference to the transcript transmitted by the former Board of Claims, founded on acts of Congress granting donations of 400 acres to heads of families in the Illinois, it will be seen that the donation of Daniel Flanary was rejected by the said Board, under an impression that two improvement rights of 400 acres each had been granted in right of this man, to wit: 400 acres to Layton White, under claim No. 520, and 400 acres to Raphael Drury, under No. 557; the Governor having, as appears by his transcript of confirmations, affirmed to Raphael Drury 400 acres, bounded by the Marias Macoupin on one side, as having been improved by Daniel Flanary in 1781. But from testimony since taken before the present Board, it is proved that this land was not cultivated by the said Flanary, but that Drury is in fact himself entitled to the same, by virtue of actual cultivation and improvement made thereon; and it appearing also that the patent grants this land to said Drury, and not as assignee of any one, and he, said Drury, in his notice filed claimed the same in his own right, and not as assignee of said Flanary. The Board are, therefore, of opinion, from testimony adduced to them, that this donation of Daniel Flanary ought to be confirmed.

MICHAEL JONES, }
JOHN CALDWELL, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AT KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

No. 12.

A transcript of donations confirmed by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories to those persons who were heads of families in the Illinois country, pursuant to the resolution of the 20th June, 1788, and the act of the 3d March, 1791, but which have not been supported before the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of the 20th February, 1812.

Donation of Joseph Anderson.

No. 294.—The claim of PIERRE MENARD, assignee of Joseph Anderson, for a donation of 400 acres of land. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Anderson, but which is unsupported before the Board.

It is proved that Joseph Anderson came to the Illinois country in the year 1786, but had lived there before;

was a single man; that in 1787 he made an improvement, that he then lived with a certain James Wiley; that while making said improvement, he had hired hands working with him; but when he got married, and went to housekeeping, deponent does not know.

Donation of Matthias Barker.

No. 163.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Matthias Barker for 400 acres. This claim is likewise derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara. The only testimony adduced in support of this claim states that the deponents know nothing of this man.

Donation of Jean Boudoin.

No. 164.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Jean Boudoin for 400 acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to James O'Hara, assignee as aforesaid.

The deponents likewise state that they know nothing of this man.

Donation of Jacque Boutellet.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Jacque Boutellet for a donation of 400 acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar, who, through mistake, styles him assignee of Jean Boutellet; but, on examination of said Edgar's conveyance from said Boutellet, it appears that the confirmation of this claim by the said Governor ought to have been as first above stated. One witness states that he knew Jacque Boutellet; that he got married at Prairie du Rocher in 1791, but kept no house previous to his said marriage; that he knew the father of the said Jacques; that he died at Prairie du Rocher in 1771. Another witness states, that he knew a man by the name of Jacque Boutellet, who lived at Prairie du Rocher; that he got married about twenty years ago, but kept no house previous to his said marriage. Another witness states, that he knew two men by the name of Jacque Boutellet, father and son, at Prairie du Rocher. The father died some years before the arrival of the Americans. The son died some years ago at Prairie du Rocher; does not know that he was married on or before 1788, but knows he was many years before he got married cultivating his own land, with a house and lot of his own, which descended and was allotted to him in the partition of his father's estate; that said Boutellet lived in said house many years before he got married, having a negro slave, who worked with him in the farming business; that he took his god-mother, the widow Cochont, to live with and keep house for him; that she continued to live with him, not only before he got married, but until her death; that said Boutellet, if now living, would be about fifty years old; that his mother died before his father; that said Boutellet kept house as above stated before 1788; that when Mrs Cochont went to live with said Boutellet, as above, she was a widow; that he, Boutellet, the son, was the eldest of the children of Jacque the elder. Although the commissioners have no reason to doubt that said Boutellet had land as before stated, they cannot forbear to remark that the witness must be mistaken as to the time when Mrs Cochont went to live with this claimant, for she did not become a widow until after 1788, as appears by different depositions now before the Board; therefore, said Boutellet could not have been a house-keeper as above stated on or before 1788.

Donation of Michel Chartran.

No. 723.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Michel Chartran, for a donation of 400 acres of land.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jean F. Perry. It is proved that Michel Chartran in the year 1783 was living in the Illinois country; that he then had two children by an Indian woman; that he always lived with his mother, and never kept house. This man is supposed to have received a militia donation of 100 acres, (see No. 727.)

Donation of François Charpentier.

No. 169.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of François Charpentier for 400 acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara.

In support of which, it is now proved that Charpentier, (his Christian name not known) lived some years ago (how long deponent does not recollect,) at a certain Mr. Bienvenue's, for whom he worked, but does not know that he was a married man, or that he kept house, and only staid about a year in the country; the deponent also knew a man by the name of Carpentier, (whose Christian name he does not recollect,) and who, as long as the deponent remembers, always lived at St. Genevieve. The witness is now fifty-one years old.

Donation of Pierre Cailloux.

No. 171.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Pierre Cailloux for four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara. It is proved that Pierre Cailloux lived with his wife and family at St. Phillip's, but had removed to St. Louis before the Americans took possession of the country; that said Cailloux seldom lived long at a time with his wife, often going away for a considerable time. Another witness states that he knew a man by the name of Cailloux, (whose given name he does not recollect;) that he had no family at this place, (Kaskaskia) except one son; that he and his son lived in Kaskaskia about a year, when the father went on La Balm's expedition against Detroit, in 1780, and has not lived in the Illinois country since; that his wife and the other children lived on the Spanish side. Another witness states that he knew a man by the name of Cailloux, (whose Christian name he does not recollect;) that he was the head of a family, and kept the ferry between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve; that his family lived on the east side of Mississippi, but is not sure whether before or after the arrival of General Clark; that he left this country, and went to live somewhere about Vincennes, since which time the deponent never saw him. Another witness states that he knew a man by the name of Cailloux, (whose given name he does not recollect;) that he kept the ferry (and was a householder) between Kaskaskia and St. Genevieve, after the arrival of General Clark, but how long after he does not know; that he went from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, where, as deponent has heard, and believes, the said Cailloux died.

Donation of Jean Baptiste Curé.

No. 182.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Jean Baptiste Curé for four hundred acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara. It is proved that a certain Curé, (his Christian name not recollect,) came to Kaskaskia with General Clark's troops, and went away about seven or eight months afterwards, worked at his trade, and boarded with the deponent; does not know whether he belonged to Clark's army or not.

Donation of Antoine Cotineau.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Antoine Cotineau, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved by one witness that Antoine Cotineau was about nineteen years of age in 1783; that he was a single man, and that he did not get married, nor keep house either in 1783 or 1788, but always lived in other families; that he got married in 1803, and still resides in Prairie du Rocher. Another witness states the same in substance. Another witness states that said Cotineau was not married in 1788; that he lived with deponent in Prairie du Rocher, but that he had houses and a lot of his own at that time, and before, but did not reside in either of them; that said Cotineau, on and before that year, worked on his own account as a farmer; had cattle, horses, and other stock of his own; that the corn, and other produce he raised, he deposited in the houses on his own lot; that his stock was always fed and wintered on his own premises.

Donation of Francis Deleaurie.

No. 724.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Pierre Martin, who was heir of François Deleaurie for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jean F. Perry. The deponents state that they never knew a man of the name of Deleaurie as the head of a family in the

Illinois, but that they knew a very old man of this name, who lived and died at Pierre Martin's in Cahokia; that he never was head of a family or kept house to their knowledge.

Donation of John Fowler.

No. 913.—The claim of JOHN BAIRD, assignee of John Reynolds, who was assignee of John Fowler, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to John Reynolds, assignee, as aforesaid. The deponents also state that they know no such man.

Donation of Jean Flander.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Jean Flander, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that Jean Flander came to the village of the Prairie du Rocher in 1771; that he lived from that time until 1798, in that village, with a certain Louis Pellet, dit La Soud; that he was never married nor kept house; that he died in the year 1796.

Donation of Marie Girardin.

No. 117.—The claim of NICHOLAS JARROT, assignee of Augustin Girardin, one of the heirs of Marie Girardin, widow of Michel, for two hundred acres, being the one-half of the donation of said Marie. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jarrot. It is proved that, between the years 1785 and 1788, the deponent knew a woman named Girardin; that Michel Girardin, then of Prairie Dupont, called her mother; her Christian name he does not recollect, neither does he know whose widow she was; that she was head of a family, as deponent believes, in Prairie du Pont, in 1788.

Donation of Alexander Hilaire.

No. 170.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Alexander Hilaire for four hundred acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara. The only evidence adduced in support of this claim is, that the deponent knew nothing of this man.

Donation of Pierre Loquet.

No. 193.—The claim of WILLIAM MCINTOSH, assignee of John Edgar, assignee of John Dumoulin, assignee of Gabriel Marleau, heir of Pierre Loquet, for four hundred acres, the donation of said Loquet.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said William McIntosh. The deponents state that they never knew a man of this Christian name whose surname was Loquet, but they knew René Loquet, who died at Cahokia, before the arrival of General Clark; that his widow continued to be head of a family until she died, in 1786.

Donation of Joseph Lieberville.

No. 161.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of Joseph Lieberville for four hundred acres.

This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Gov. Harrison to the said James O'Hara. It is proved that Joseph Lieberville was an ancient inhabitant of the country, and a housekeeper; but that he died before the Americans took possession of the country. It is further stated that Joseph Lieberville, son of the before named Joseph, was a young man, kept no house, had no family, went with General Clark to take Vincennes, returned, staid some time, went down the Mississippi, and has never returned; the wife of Joseph, Sen. died before deponent's recollection.

Donation of Antoine Louviere, Jun.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Antoine Louviere, Jun. for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved by one witness that Antoine Louviere, Jun. was living in the Illinois country in 1783, was then about sixteen years of age, and lived with his father; that he did not keep house until he got married, in 1796. Another witness states that he knew Antoine Louviere, Jun. in 1783; that he was then a single man; that he kept no house until he got married, after the year 1788. Another witness states

that he knew Antoine Louviere, Jun.; was not married in 1783, nor does deponent know that he was married in 1788; that he still lives in the country. Two other witnesses state that said Louviere, Jun. was not married in 1788; that, about the year 1786, the father of said Louviere gave to him his share of the property in the community which existed between the said father and the deceased mother of the said Antoine, Jun., consisting of land, slaves, &c.; but they do not know that Louviere, Jun. worked on his own account before his marriage.

Donation of Pierre Louviere.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Pierre Louviere, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that Pierre Louviere was living in the Illinois country in the year 1783, was then about eighteen years of age, and lived with his father; that he did not keep house either in 1783 or 1788; that he got married in the year 1791. It is also proved by another witness that he knew said Louviere in the year 1783; that he was then a single man, and lived with his father; that he kept no house until he got married, after the year 1788. Another witness states that he knew said Louviere, in 1783, to be a single man; thinks he got married in 1788 or 1789; has now a daughter about twenty years old. Two other witnesses state, that about the year 1786, the father of said Louviere gave to him his share of the property in the community which existed between the said father and the deceased mother of the said Pierre, consisting of lands, slaves, &c. but they do not know that said Pierre worked on his own account previous to his marriage, about twenty-one years ago.

Donation of widow La Brose.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of the widow La Brose for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved by one witness that the widow La Brose, some time before the year 1783, had separated from her husband; that she was a transient woman, and lived in different families in Prairie du Rocher, and St. Genevieve, and never kept house, to deponent's knowledge, in or after 1783. Another witness states that he knew the widow La Brose; that she was first married to a certain Flumand of Kaskaskia; that, after his death, she went to reside at Prairie du Rocher with her sister, where she married La Brose; that she and her husband (La Brose) kept house at said place for some time after the arrival of the Americans, when they went to reside on the Spanish side of the Mississippi; that she and her husband (La Brose) then separated, when she came again to Prairie du Rocher, and lived with her sister; that she died about six years ago.

Donation of Ambroise Lavigne.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Ambroise Lavigne, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar.

It is proved by three witnesses that Ambroise Lavigne was a native of the Illinois, was a single man, never kept house, and died about twenty years ago.

Donation of James Morris.

No. 172.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who purchased at sheriff's sale the donation right of James Morris, of four hundred acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara.

It is proved that James Morris was living in the Illinois in 1783; that he was then a single man, and kept no house; believes said Morris afterwards went to reside at the Bellefontaine, where he remained some time.

Donation of Alphonse Peter.

No. 711.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Alphonse Peter's heirs, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to Jean F. Perry.

It is proved that Alphonse Peter never was the head of a family in the Illinois; that he was a militia man in Cahokia in August, 1790, and is entitled as such.

Donation of Joseph Rell, Sen.

No. 721.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of the heirs of Joseph Rell, Sen., for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the heirs of the said Joseph Rell, Sen.

It is proved that Joseph Rell, Sen. was head of a family in Cahokia, and died there about thirty-five years ago. Another witness states that he knew Joseph Rell, Sen.; that he died before the Americans took possession of the country.

Donation of Joseph Rell, Jun.

No. 729.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Joseph Rell, Jun., for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the heirs of Joseph Rell, Jun.

It is proved that Joseph Rell, Jun. left the Illinois country when a boy, and has never returned. Another witness states that he knew Joseph Rell, Jun.; that he never was the head of a family; but that deponent knows he was a militia man in Cahokia, in August, 1790, and is entitled as such.

Donation of Joseph Richard.

No. 175.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of the heirs of Joseph Richard, for four hundred acres, being the donation of said Richard.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara.

It is proved that Joseph Richard was a native of the Illinois; that he was a young man, and kept no house; that, about two years after the arrival of General Clark, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. Another witness states, that, for nearly seven years before his death, he was possessed in fee of a tract of land; that said Richard having no house, and deponent having one, but no land, he, the witness, and claimant, went into partnership in the farming business, until claimant's death, in about 1782; that witness, during said partnership, went on long voyages, during which, the said claimant had the charge and superintendence, as well of the house as of the farm; that said Richard, at his death, was about thirty years old.

Donation of Louis Rondeau.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Francois Carboneau, assignee of the widow of Louis Rondeau, for a donation of 400 acres.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that Louis Rondeau left the Illinois about forty-five years ago, and went to reside at St. Louis; that he died on the Missouri river, about twenty years ago; that he never returned to reside on the Illinois.

Donation of Jean Baptiste Richard.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Jean Baptiste Richard, for a donation of 400 acres.

This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that Jean Baptiste Richard left Kaskaskia with General Clark, when he went to reduce Vincennes; was then a single man, and kept no house; that he never returned to the Illinois; the deponents understood that he married at Vincennes, and know no other man of this name in the country. By an extract from a deed, dated 1st October, 1783, Joseph Boisvert, of St. Philip's, conveyed to Jean Baptiste Richard, an inhabitant of same place, a house and lot in St. Philip's. A witness from Prairie du Rocher states, that he knew Jean Baptiste Richard; that he never was head of a family to deponent's knowledge; but lived sometimes at Kaskaskia, sometimes at Prairie du Rocher, and sometimes at St. Philip's.

Donation of Jean Baptiste St. Ives.

No. 815.—The claim of JEAN BAPTISTE ST. IVES, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Jean Baptiste St. Ives.

It is proved that Jean Baptiste St. Ives never was head of a family in Cahokia; that he died a few years since a single man. Another witness states, that Jean Baptiste St. Ives was not a householder in 1783 or 1788, but that he was a militia-man at Cahokia in 1790, being then

from twenty-five to thirty years old, and is entitled as such.

Donation of Jean Baptiste St. Michel.

No. 716.—The claim of JEAN F. PERRY, assignee of Jean Baptiste St. Michel's heirs, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the heirs of the said Jean Baptiste St. Michel.

It is proved that Jean Baptiste St. Michel never was, to the deponent's knowledge, the head of a family in Cahokia; that he died many years since a single man. It is further proved that he never was head of a family, to deponent's knowledge, but that he was a militia-man at Cahokia in August, 1790, and of full age to do duty as such, and is entitled as such.

Donation of Gideon Thomas.

No. 432.—The claim of WILLIAM MORRISON, assignee of Robert Reynolds, assignee of John Houston, who was assignee of Gideon Thomas, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said Robert Reynolds.

It is proved that the deponents knew of no man in the Illinois by the name of Thomas in 1783, or 1788, or between these years. One of the deponents knew a man by the name of Thomas in this country in the year 1790, but does not recollect his Christian name.

Donation of Joseph Vaudry.

No. 150.—The claim of JAMES O'HARA, assignee of Pierre Menard, who was assignee of John Dumoulin, who was assignee of the daughter of Joseph Vaudry, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor Harrison to the said James O'Hara.

The deponents state they knew a man named Vaudry in Cahokia, who removed from thence, above thirty years ago, for Canada, but that he was a married man in Cahokia at his departure; they do not know his Christian name, as he was always known by the name of Grand Vaudry.

Donation of Archange Chenier.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Archange Chenier, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar.

It is proved that the deponents all knew Archange Chenier, widow of Jacques Chenier, to be living with her said husband Jacques on and before 1783, and until he died, about eighteen years ago; that she is now Madame Doza. By reference to the affirmed list of donations to the heads of families in the Illinois, transmitted by the late Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia, it will be seen that this claim stands confirmed in the name of Archange Doza to this present claimant, under No. 2098.

Donation of Catharine Casson.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Catherine Casson, for a donation of four hundred acres. This claim also derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar.

It is proved that Catharine Casson was married, more than forty years ago, to a certain Mr. Casson; that, about thirty-six or thirty-seven years ago, she intermarried with a certain Pierre Provost; that she and her said husband, Provost, lived and kept house together until about fifteen years ago, when she died. On an examination of the records of the Catholic church at Kaskaskia, it appears that the said Catharine was married to her first husband, Antoine Casson, on the 23d of November,

1751; that she intermarried with Pierre Provost, her second husband, on the 5th of February, 1769; that she died on the 6th of June, 1799; and that her said husband, Provost, died on the 12th of December, 1799.

Donation of the widow Detaille.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of the widow Detaille, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This claim likewise derives its validity from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said John Edgar. It is proved that a certain Detaille, an Indian interpreter at St. Joseph's, had a child by an Indian woman; that the said woman and her said child afterwards came to St. Philip's; and that some time afterwards she got married at Prairie du Rocher to one Nicholas Marchal: that Marchal died before the Americans took possession of the country, but lived with his said wife three or four years before he died. Witness himself married the before mentioned daughter of Detaille. It will be perceived, on examination of the report of the present Board of Commissioners in favor of donations to heads of families, that this claim is confirmed to this present claimant in the name of Mary Marchal, widow, under No. 2055.

Donation of William Tait.

No. 1392.—The claim of WILLIAM TAIT for a donation of four hundred acres of land.

This claim is derived from a confirmation made by Governor St. Clair to the said William Tait. It is proved that William Tait came to the country in 1784, lived with, and kept store for, a certain Colonel Edgar; was a single man, and kept no house in the country; and went to Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, where he got married. From a view of the foregoing testimony, it will be perceived that this confirmation has been made without authority of law.

Donation of Catharine Perrier.

No. 2055.—The claim of JOHN EDGAR, assignee of Catharine Perrier, widow of Jacque, for a donation of four hundred acres.

This donation of four hundred acres is claimed by the said John Edgar, as assignee of Catharine Perrier, widow of Jacque, by deed dated July 7, 1794, and is confirmed to this claimant, as appears by Governor St. Clair's certificate of confirmation, dated February 14, 1799.

Now, under No. 90, in the transcript of affirmations by the former Board, Nicholas Jarrot claims, as assignee of Catharine Grude, widow and heir of Jacque Perrier, deceased, by deed dated November 14, 1802, four hundred acres, the donation of Jacque Perrier, as head of a family. By the testimony on the record of the former Board, it is proved that said Jacque was head of a family in 1783, and was killed by the Indians in July, 1788. By another witness, who deposed before this Board, the same facts are proved, with this difference; that said Catharine and Jacque were married in 1782, and lived together until he was killed in 1790. The former Board, on their records have affirmed this claim thus: "This claim is affirmed. *Note.*—The said Catharine is on the list of heads of families." Now, as this woman, although on the list, is not entitled, as will be seen by the preceding testimony, and as the claim of this family has been affirmed by the former Board, and sanctioned by an act of Congress, these adverse claimants are left to contest their right to the same, as assignee of the said widow.

MICHAEL JONES, }
JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AT KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

No. 13.

A list of militia donations granted by the Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, in pursuance of the act of the 3d of March, 1791, (other than those which were reported in the affirmed list of the late Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia,) and which, in the opinion of the present Commissioners, ought to be confirmed.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governor.	By whom claimed before the late Board under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity in acres.
751	Amour, Jean B. or Omier, -	John Edgar, -	Jesse and Abijah Hunt, -	St. Clair, -	100
575	Atcheson, George, -	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	Do. -	100
714	Amlin, Louis, -	Louis Amlin, -	Jean François Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
1381	Allard, Augustine, -	John Edgar, -	James Glibreath, -	St. Clair, -	100
101	Arcoit, François, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Harrison, -	100
106	Auclair, Louis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
302	Allarie, Louis, -	John Edgar, -	Abraham Varner, -	St. Clair, -	100
850	Atcheson, Alexander, -	George Atcheson, -	Samuel Shook, -	Do. -	100
2108	Allary, Basil, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
2108	Allary, Jean Baptiste, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Aller, Pierre, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
1420	Bienvenue, Henry, -	George Fisher, -	George Fisher, -	Harrison, -	100
304	Beland, Joseph, -	George Stout, Sen. -	George Stout, Sen. -	Do. -	100
337	Beaulieu, Louis, -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	St. Clair, -	100
337	Belcour, Antoine, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
337	Brisson, Alexis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2609	Bryan, James, -	James Garretson, -	James Garretson, -	Do. -	100
514	Biron, Auguste, -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Harrison, -	100
578	Bradley, Thaddeus, -	Thad. Bradley, heirs of -	Susannah Bradley, -	St. Clair, -	100
574	Becket, Andrew, -	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	Do. -	100
548	Becket, Jean Baptiste, -	Etienne Pencennoe, -	Etienne Pencennoe, -	Harrison, -	100
549	Belcour, Auguste, -	Auguste Belcour, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
686	Barutel, P., dit Toulouse, -	John Edgar, -	William Goings, -	St. Clair, -	100
2598	Barutel, A., dit Toulouse, -	Same, -	John Grovener, -	Do. -	100
769	Bowen, Ebenezer, -	Nathaniel Hull, -	Nathaniel Hull, heirs of, -	Do. -	100
103	Belanger, Raphael, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Harrison, -	100
2108	Baverel, Toussaint, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
2610	Bartholomew, Jacques, -	Lawrence Shook, -	Lawrence Shook, -	Harrison, -	100
188	Boisvenue, Basil, -	William St. Clair, -	William McIntosh, -	St. Clair, -	100
188	Beaulieu, Nicholas, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
188	Berger, Jean Laurent, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
286	Bissonot, Jean Marie, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100
188	Chartran, Jean B., dit La Baccass.	William St. Clair, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
195	Chartran, Toussaint, -	William McIntosh, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Chenie, Jean Baptiste, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Clermont, Louis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
751	Chevalier, Joseph, -	John Edgar, -	Jesse and Abijah Hunt, -	Do. -	100
309	Cook, John, -	Daniel Sink, -	Daniel Sink, -	Do. -	100
304	Collin, Nicholas, -	George Stout, -	George Stout, -	Harrison, -	100
345	Collins, John, -	Jonathan Pettet, -	Jonathan Pettet, -	Do. -	100
509	Cabassier, Joseph, -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	Do. -	100
513	Cretien, Pierre, -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	St. Clair, -	100
574	Chartran, Alexis, -	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	Do. -	100
727	Chartran, Michel, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
727	Chartran, Amable, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
761	Cadron, Etienne, -	Adam Stroud, -	Adam Stroud, heirs of, -	St. Clair, -	100
957	Cook, Adam, -	Adam Cook, -	David Badgely, -	Do. -	100
957	Cook, Henry, -	Henry Cook, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
1407	Cabassier, François, -	Wm. Atcheson, also confirmed to John Edgar. -	Wm. Atcheson, also claimed by John Edgar. -	Do. -	100
1398	Clement, François, -	Edward Hebert, -	Edward Hebert, -	Harrison, -	100
176	Chisholm, H. McDonald, -	James O'Hara, -	James O'Hara, -	Do. -	100
2004	Cabassier, Pierre, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
2006	Casterlin, Peter, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Chevalier, Charles, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Callais, Joseph, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
286	Cassou, Nicholas, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100
286	Canadien, Sanson, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
286	Chenie, Joseph, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
359	Compte, Aimé, Jun. -	William Morrison, -	William Morrison, -	Do. -	100
556	Drury, Raphael, -	Raphael Drury, -	Raphael Drury, -	Do. -	100
1907	Deneau, Charles, -	Charles Deneau, -	Hannah Hillman, -	Harrison, -	100
857	Decharme, Jacques, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	George Blair, -	Do. -	100
2108	Duclos, Antoine, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
931	Decochi, Gabriel, Jun. -	John Everit, -	John Everit, -	Harrison, -	100
751	Danie, Joseph, -	John Edgar, -	Jesse and Abijah Hunt, -	St. Clair, -	100
304	Dumoulin, Jean, -	George Stout, -	George Stout, -	Harrison, -	100
337	Delorme, Hubert, -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	St. Clair, -	100
346	Dozan, Alexis, -	Jonathan Petite, -	Jonathan Petite, -	Harrison, -	100
324	Dobijon, R., or Daubuchon, -	Shadrach Bond, Sen. -	Shadrach Bond, Sen. -	St. Clair, -	100
578	Demiré, Joseph, -	Thad. Bradley, heirs of, -	Susannah Bradley, -	Do. -	100
769	Durouse, P., dit St. Pierre, -	Nathaniel Hull, -	Nathaniel Hull, heirs of, -	Do. -	100
718	Dubois, Louis, -	Louis Dubois, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
2108	Duclos, Jean Baptiste, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
159	Faubert, Pierre Jacques, -	James O'Hara, -	James O'Hara, -	Harrison, -	100
195	Grondein, François, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	St. Clair, -	100
309	Goneville, Louis, -	Daniel Sink, -	Daniel Sink, -	Do. -	100
304	Gendron, Louis, -	George Stout, Sen. -	George Stout, Sen. -	Harrison, -	100

LIST, &c.—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governor.	By whom claimed before the late Board under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity in acres.
343	Godin, Pierre, -	John Sullivan, -	John Sullivan, -	St. Clair, -	100
343	Grandbois, Antoine, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2609	Garretson, James, -	James Garretson, -	James Garretson, -	Do. -	100
482	Glenel, François, -	François Glenel, -	Jacob Neaf, -	Harrison, -	100
509	Guitard, Pierre, Jun. -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	Do. -	100
509	Grenier, Joseph, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
509	Gervais, Louis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
761	Gonville, Joseph, -	Adam Stroud, -	Adam Stroud, -	Do. -	100
216	Gomes, Jean, -	John Edgar, -	Jacob A. Boyes, -	St. Clair, -	100
856	Grenier, Joseph, -	Joseph Grenier, -	George Blair, -	Harrison, -	100
102	Hubert, Noel, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Do. -	100
764	Head, James, -	Jesse Reynor, -	Henry O'Hara, -	St. Clair, -	100
2108	Harmond, Antoine, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
1584	Jones, Henry, -	Henry Jones, -	Hamlet Ferguson, -	Harrison, -	100
574	Labbé, François, -	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	St. Clair, -	100
650	Laroche, Augustine, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	John J. Whitesides, -	Harrison, -	100
769	Lonval, Joseph, -	Nathaniel Hull, -	Nathaniel Hull, heirs of, -	St. Clair, -	100
769	Lize, Pierre, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
730	Lefevre, Charles, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
104	Lamall, Stephen Louis, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Do. -	100
114	Lavernois, Pierre, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
822	Lavassier, Pierre, -	Same, -	Jacob Clover, -	Do. -	100
850	Longval, Michel, -	George Atcheson, -	Samuel Shook, -	St. Clair, -	100
2004	Lajeunesse, Pierre, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
2005	Longval, Joseph, Jun. -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Lefevre, Laurent, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Leland, Jean Baptiste, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Longlois, Etienne, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Le Vassieur, Louis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Le Vassieur, Joseph, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
188	Langlois, Gabriel, -	William St. Clair, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
784	Langlois, Raphael, -	John Edgar, -	James Morrison, -	Do. -	100
785	La Source, Michel, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
181	Le Blanc, Jean Baptiste, -	Pierre Menard, -	James O'Hara, -	Harrison, -	100
286	La Plante, Joseph, -	Same, -	Pierre Menard, -	St. Clair, -	100
1677	La Croix, Isadore, -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Do. -	100
1410	La Vassieur, Ambroise, -	John Edgar, -	Thomas Cox, -	Do. -	100
195	La Buxiere, Louis, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
751	Laforme, Charles, Jun. -	John Edgar, -	Jesse and Abijah Hunt, -	Do. -	100
304	Lenard, J., or Le Renard, -	George Stout, -	George Stout, -	Harrison, -	100
337	Lafamme, Basil, -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	St. Clair, -	100
343	La Buxiere, François, -	John Sullivan, -	John Sullivan, -	Do. -	100
502	Lemon, James, -	James Lemon, -	James Lemon, -	Do. -	100
502	Lafevre, Paschal, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
323	Lunceford, George, -	Shadrach Bond, Sen. -	Shadrach Bond, Sen. -	Do. -	100
509	Lemay François, -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	Harrison, -	100
579	Le Pagé, Simon, -	Thomas Todd, -	Thomas Todd, -	St. Clair, -	100
623	Longlois, Adrian, -	Adrian Longlois, -	Adrian Longlois, -	Harrison, -	100
195	Mayrot, Jacque, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	St. Clair, -	100
195	Marleaux, Gabriel, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
397	Miott, Pierre, dit Mieux, -	Pierre Miott, dit Mieux, -	William Morrison, -	Harrison, -	100
315	McRoberts, James, -	James McRoberts, -	James McRoberts, -	St. Clair, -	100
306	Mordock, Barnabas, -	Barna. Mordock, heirs of, -	William Stout, -	Harrison, -	100
307	Montplaisir, François, dit Cadien. -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	George Stout, Jun. -	do. -	100
509	Morin, Louis, -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	St. Clair, -	100
512	Munier, Jean, -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Shadrach Bond, Jun. -	Harrison, -	100
560	McNabb, James, -	Samuel Worley, -	Samuel Worley, heirs of, -	St. Clair, -	100
730	Martin, Registe, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
1407	Mercier, Hubert, -	William Atcheson, -	William Atcheson, -	St. Clair, -	100
1407	Mercier, Julien, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Marlot, And., or Marlow, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
2108	McLaughlin, Henry, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
286	Menege, Joseph, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100
286	Marloe, Baptiste, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
621	Millot, Jean Baptiste, -	Jean Baptiste Millot, -	Jean Baptiste Millot, -	Do. -	100
578	Nichole, Julien, -	Thad. Bradley, heirs of, -	Thad. Bradley, heirs of, -	-	100
751	Oubuchon, Gabriel, -	John Edgar, -	Jesse and Abijah Hunt, -	Do. -	100
327	O'Hara, John, -	George Demint, -	George Demint, -	Harrison, -	100
337	Ogle, Joseph, Jun. -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	Do. -	100
2609	Ogle, Benjamin, -	James Garretson, -	James Garretson, -	St. Clair, -	100
763	O'Hara, Henry, Jun. -	H. O'Hara, Jun. heirs of, -	H. O'Hara, Jun. heirs of, -	Do. -	100
2108	Olivier, Nicholas, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
195	Pepin, Jos., dit Lachance, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
195	Penceneau, Louis, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Provost, Bartholomew, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Partheny, A., dit Maçon, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Pillet, M., dit St. Ange, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
304	Pillet, Louis, -	George Stout, -	Same, -	Harrison, -	100
337	Powers, George, -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	St. Clair, -	100
347	Peltier, Joseph, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	George Valentine, -	Harrison, -	100
574	Pancrass, François, -	George Atcheson, -	George Atcheson, -	St. Clair, -	100
556	Provost, Jean Baptiste, -	Raphael Drury, -	Raphael Drury, -	Do. -	100
591	Penson, Antoine, -	Antoine Penson, -	Laurent Shoenberger, -	Harrison, -	100
643	Porter, John, -	John Porter, -	Caldwell Cairns, -	St. Clair, -	100

LIST, &c.—Continued.

No. of claim.	Original claimants.	To whom confirmed by the Governor.	By whom claimed before the late Board under Governors' confirmations.	By what Governor confirmed.	Quantity in acres.
710	Pillet Charles, -	Charles Pillet, heirs of, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Harrison, -	100
105	Pillet, Louis, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	Do. -	100
1008	Pavard, Etienne, -	Etienne Pavard, heirs of, -	Etienne Pavard, heirs of, -	Do. -	100
2111	Portugais, Emanuel, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
2111	Perrin, Jean Baptiste, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Rouliard, Louis, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
504	Robineau, Toussaint, -	James Lemon, -	James Lemon, -	Harrison, -	100
509	Reynar, Jesse, -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	Do. -	100
730	Robellard, Jean Baptiste, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Jean F. Perry, -	Do. -	100
689	Roy, Louis, dit Cadien, -	Louis Roy, dit Cadien, -	Auguste Trouier, -	Do. -	100
761	Rhelle, Pierre, -	Adam Stroud, -	Adam Stroud, -	St. Clair, -	100
186	Ravelle, Antoine, -	Pierre Menard, -	James O'Hara, -	Harrison, -	100
186	Ravelle, Mark, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Royer, Augustine, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	St. Clair, -	100
195	St. Aubin, Jacques, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
216	St. Pierre, Joseph, -	John Edgar, -	Jacob A. Boyce, -	Do. -	100
343	Sullivan, John, -	John Sullivan, -	John Sullivan, -	Do. -	100
609	Saucier, Charles François, -	Charles François Saucier, -	Thomas H. Talbert, -	Harrison, -	100
1098	Seguin, L., dit Laderoute, -	Ephraim Conner, -	Caldwell Cairns, -	St. Clair, -	100
829	Scott, James, -	James Scott, heirs of, -	James Scott, heirs of, -	Do. -	100
2108	St. Pierre, Durousse J. -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
286	St. Pierre, Charles Cadron, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100
195	Trotier, F., son of Louis, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
195	Trotier, Joseph, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
195	Tellier, Gabriel, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
1069	Tangué, François, -	John Edgar, -	Joseph McPherson, -	Do. -	100
509	Texier, Pierre, -	William Turnbull, -	William Turnbull, -	Harrison, -	100
579	Todd, Thomas, -	Thomas Todd, -	Thomas Todd, -	St. Clair, -	100
303	Tamour, Jean Baptiste, -	John Edgar, -	Abraham Varner, -	Do. -	100
850	Trotier, Clement, -	George Atcheson, -	Samuel Shook, -	Do. -	100
1407	Telliere, Armant, -	William Atcheson, -	William Atcheson, -	Do. -	100
2005	Thibault, Jerome, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
2108	Thibault, Charles, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Toiton, Simon, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2108	Turgeon, Nicholas, -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
2112	Thibault, François, Jnn. -	Same, -	Same, -	Do. -	100
286	Touchet, Joseph, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100
195	Vallentine, Dennis, -	William McIntosh, -	William McIntosh, -	Do. -	100
304	Vainlette, Jean, -	George Stout, -	George Stout, -	Harrison, -	100
850	Vallary, F., or Valleret, F. -	George Atcheson, -	Samuel Shook, -	St. Clair, -	100
160	Vaudry, Joseph, Jun. -	James O'Hara, -	James O'Hara, -	Harrison, -	100
304	Wilkinson, George, -	George Stout, Sen. -	George Stout, Sen. -	Do. -	100
337	White, Layton, -	Daniel McCann, -	Daniel McCann, -	St. Clair, -	100
489	Wear, James, -	James Piggot, heirs of, -	James Piggot, heirs of, -	Harrison, -	100
578	Worley, John, -	Thad. Bradley, heirs of, -	Susannah Bradley, -	St. Clair, -	100
560	Worley, Samuel, -	Samuel Worley, -	Samuel Worley, heirs of, -	Do. -	100
928	Whitesides, James, -	James Whitesides, heirs of, -	James Whitesides, heirs of, -	Harrison, -	100
851	West, Isaac, -	Thomas Boarer, -	D. Shook, & J. Boarer's hrs. -	St. Clair, -	100
2108	Witmer, Nicholas, -	John Edgar, -	John Edgar, -	Do. -	100
566	Witmore, George, -	Same, -	William McRoberts, -	Do. -	100
286	Young, Francis, -	Pierre Menard, -	Pierre Menard, -	Do. -	100

With respect to the foregoing statement of claims, the commissioners (Caldwell and Sloo,) beg leave to observe, that they have not entered into an investigation of their several merits, by the examination of witnesses, because it is deemed that such a course would have been productive of much trouble and inconvenience, without being able to detect imposition with certainty, if any, has been practised on the Governors, in allowing those grants; for there is not a muster-roll of the militia, who did militia duty on the 1st of August, 1790, to be found; and but very few of the officers who commanded at that time are now living; therefore, very few claimants could prove their service and enrolment as the law requires, while others would be left in doubt and uncertainty, as the testimony that would now be given could go no further than to say such and such claimants were or were not, to the knowledge of the deponents, in the Illinois country in the year 1790, and perhaps did militia duty within that year: therefore, from these considerations, the said commissioners are of opinion that the certified list of militia-men, taken by Governor St. Clair on account of its antiquity, is the best evidence that this species of claims is susceptible of; which list, from information, was made out by several of the most respectable persons in the different villages of the Illinois, appointed by the Governor for that purpose, who, on oath, certified to him that the persons whose names were entered in the said list, were, to their belief, entitled to militia donations; which, from a certified copy transmitted to the late Board of Commissioners, appears to have been ap-

proved of by him; and from this list the late Board of Commissioners affirmed a considerable number of claims without further proof. Nor does it appear that the committee, who reported the law under which we have the honor to act, contemplated an inquiry into the validity of this species of claims by the examination of witnesses. The aforesaid commissioners beg leave further to observe, that in every instance when persons of the same name were found entered on the list of donations to the heads of families, and on that of militia donations, inquiry has been made by witnesses whether there were two persons of such name, the one entitled as the head of a family, and the other as a militiaman: in order, as far as possible, to detect improper grants from documents before us.

JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners.
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
January 4, 1813.

In relation to the preceding militia donations, confirmed by Governors of the Northwest and Indiana Territories, I can only observe, that, as I am impressed with the belief that some improper confirmations have been made to individuals of this description of claims, I cannot, consistent with my duty, report these confirmations as approved of by me, there having been no testimony examined touching their validity; yet, as a majority of the Board have come to a resolution to do so, (as the former Board have, in their decision of cases

not specially confirmed by the Governors, predicated, in some instances, their affirmations of militia donations, on the evidence of the approved list above mentioned, which afforded no better evidence than that which the majority of the present Board have acted on; as in this class of claims the inducement to obtain surreptitious confirmations being comparatively less, and as most of these donations have passed out of the hands of the original donees, and have been patented or located under the direction of the Governors; and the lands thus acquired by many of the most worthy of the yeomanry of the country have been rendered valuable by being extensively improved by the present claimants, who, in the event of a rejection of their rights, would be left without the means of remuneration;) I feel myself, therefore, justified, under all the circumstances, in advising their confirmation by the Government.

MICHAEL JONES, *Commissioner*.

No. 14.

A transcript of militia donations said to have been granted by the Governor of the Northwest Territory, which, in the opinion of the Board, were improperly made, and ought not to be sanctioned by Congress.

Militia donation of Antoine Cotinault.

No. 751.—This claim is derived from a grant made by Governor St. Clair to John Edgar, assignee of Antoine Cotinault, who sold, as heir to Joseph Terrien, deceased, the militia donation of said Terrien.

This claim appears to have been rejected by the late Board of Commissioners; and, on examination of the same by the present Board, the following facts appear: first, the conveyance from Cotinault, the pretended heir to Edgar, is dated on the 6th January, 1792, and, from a certified abstract of the church record of the interments in the grave-yard of the parish of St. Joseph's, in Prairie du Rocher, the said Joseph Terrien does not appear to have died before the 16th April, 1792, more than three months after the execution of the said conveyance; and besides, the said Terrien appears to have been entitled to a donation as the head of a family, and not as a militiaman, he being, in the year 1790, fifty-eight years old; so that, upon a view of the circumstances attending this case, the present Board are of opinion that the rejection of this claim was proper, the confirmation being fraudulently obtained from the Governor.

Militia donation of Antoine Chenier.

No. 195.—The claim of WILLIAM McINTOSH, assignee of Antoine Chenier, for one hundred acres, being his donation as a militiaman in the Illinois, on the 1st August, 1790.

This claim is said to be derived from a grant made by Governor St. Clair to the said William McIntosh, of the aforesaid one hundred acres. But, on examination of a certain certificate of confirmation, referred to by the claimant, dated 11th February, 1799, the name of said Chenier does not appear. Neither is the name of the said Antoine found on the list of militiamen who did militia duty on the 1st of August, 1790; but under No. 1274, in the affirmed list of the late Board, of confirmations in favor of those who are entitled to donations as heads of families, the donation of said Antoine Chenier is confirmed unto Robert Morrison: therefore, the present commissioners are of opinion that this grant has been improperly claimed.

MICHAEL JONES,
JOHN CALDWELL, } *Commissioners*.
THOMAS SLOO, }

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AT KASKASKIA,
4th January, 1813.

To the honorable the Board of Commissioners for the adjustment of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia.

The subscriber having been informed, and understood, as well from the instructions heretofore given by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, as from the laws respecting the claims to land in the Illinois, that, where it should appear that any fraud had been practised by the confirmees or patentees, their agents or representatives, upon proof being adduced to the Board, they would enter into the investigation thereof, and decide thereon according to justice and equity of title; or, where the Board should not think proper to make a decision between contending parties, that they would leave the parties to determine the legality of their titles in a court of law:

Therefore the subscriber respectfully states, that having, as well in his own right as by those by whom he is empowered to act for as attorney or agent, presented several counter claims to fraudulent conveyances and confirmations obtained by surprise of the Governors; and in some cases produced, and in others offered proof of fraud and surprise, on the part of the confirmees or their agents, in obtaining confirmations of such claims; he therefore is driven to the necessity of protesting, and doth hereby most solemnly protest, against all confirmations or ratifications which have been made by the Governors or Board of Commissioners, or which may be made to John Edgar, or any other person or persons claiming, by fraudulent and pretence titles, to the following claims to land entered in your office, to wit:

No. 2055, the donation right of Elizabeth Cotineau, widow.

No. 2055, the donation right of Louis Delisle.

No. 2055, the donation right of the widow of Jean Baptiste Charleville.

No. 2055, the donation right of Charles Renaux.

No. 2055, the donation right of Louis Levasseur D'Espagne.

No. 2083, the improvement right of Louis Delisle.

No. 2082, the improvement right of Antoine Amable Gagne.

No. 2010, the improvement right of Antoine Janis, on a concession.

The subscriber also, in like manner, protests against any confirmation to Nicholas Jarrot, or any other person, claiming, by fraudulent and pretence titles, to the following claims to land entered in your office, to wit:

No. 85, the improvement right of Jacque Ferrier.

No. 2046, the improvement right of Louis Pellet Laundon.

No. 93, the improvement right of Jean Baptiste Barbeau, senior.

The subscriber also, in like manner, protests against any confirmation to William Morrison, or any other person, claiming, by fraudulent and pretence titles, to the following claims to land entered in your office, to wit:

No. 433, the donation right of Pierre Chevalier.

No. 434, the donation right of widow Girardot.

However limited the equitable and judicial powers of your Board may be, inasmuch as the Board can only report an opinion to the Government of the validity of the claim between the Government and the original claimants, yet your protestant only means to lay the groundwork of an appeal to a higher tribunal; and he doth hereby aver, that he is in possession of the legal titles to the above-mentioned tracts of land, and therefore protests against any patent or confirmation being made either to the said John Edgar, Nicholas Jarrot, or Wm. Morrison, or any other person or persons, except to your protestant, or those whom he represents, or his or their assignee; and prays that this protest may be entered by your Board, and forwarded, with your transcripts, to the seat of the General Government.

PIERRE MENARD.

KASKASKIA, December 31st, 1812.

[Additional papers furnished by the General Land Office.]

KASKASKIA, January 5, 1811.

SIR:

In compliance with your directions, as communicated to us through our agent, Mr. Robinson, we enclose to you decisions of two among the most important cases which have remained to be decided.

We are, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servants,

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

The Honorable ALBERT GALLATIN.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 31, 1810.

Decision of the Board of Commissioners for the district of Kaskaskia, on the grant to Philip Renault of a tract of land of one league in front by five in depth, at Pमितeau, so called, on the Illinois river, and of a tract of one league in front by two in depth, at the Grand Marais, so called, including the establishment of St. Philip's, on the Mississippi, already affirmed by this Board to the legal representatives of said Renault, and sanctioned by the act of Congress.

To the very lengthy report of last year, made by the commissioners on this subject, they presume not to add any thing further, except the annexed document, (which they wish to be considered as a part of said report,)

affording, under the circumstances of this country, a reasonable presumption that titles which have been regularly commenced have been legally consummated under the French Government; and, as no proof has been adduced of reconveyance, abandonment, or escheat, they do affirm these said claims to the legal representatives of the said Philip Renault.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, KASKASKIA,
December 31, 1810.

Decision of the Board of Commissioners for the District of Kaskaskia, on claim (as entered on their records) No. 2208.

This is a claim set up by John Edgar and John Murray St. Clair, for 13,986 acres of land, grounded on a concession made in the year 1769, by John Wilkins, styling himself lieutenant colonel of His Majesty's 18th royal Irish regiment, and commandant in the Illinois, to a company then trading in the country, under the firm of Baynton, Wharton, and Morgan; from whom it descended, it seems, to said Edgar.

In support of this claim, a paper is adduced, purporting to be a patent to the present claimants, from Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory. The circumstances of this case are as follows:

First. The said concession from Wilkins was a conditional one, bottomed on the approbation of the British King, or his commander-in-chief in America, which it has never received.

Secondly. It was a concession made without any authority whatever; (for a proof of these two facts, the Board refer to a copy of the said concession, which will be found among their documents annexed to their report of last year on Governors' confirmations; also to General Gage's proclamation, and to that of the British King, in possession of the Treasury Department.)

Thirdly. The said concession was, on the part of Wilkins, a speculating concession, who was to be equally interested with the other partners; this is seen by reference to the documents aforesaid.

Fourthly. Previously to the execution of the pretended patent, Edgar conveyed, by deed, to the said John Murray St. Clair, (a son of said Governor's,) one moiety of this property claimed.

Fifthly. The said paper, purporting to be a patent, has never been, as was usual, countersigned by the Secretary of the Northwestern Territory: this instrument, although calling only for 13,986 acres, is made to cover nearly 30,000 acres.

Under these circumstances, if this instrument is to be taken as a Governor's patent, and if this Board be possessed of authority to express an opinion on this subject, they do not hesitate to express one, that the Governor has transcended his powers; that the grant has been improperly obtained, and is of no validity. But the commissioners are disposed to consider an instrument, which is yet in an unfinished state, (not having been countersigned by the secretary) as not having been issued; that, although the Governor may have been unwarily led to give it incipience, yet that, on further consideration, he has not thought fit to complete it by passing it through the customary forms; that, in this inchoate state, it has fallen into the hands of the present claimants, who have adduced it in support of their title; and as this claim is, in the opinion of the commissioners, founded neither in law nor justice, they do reject it accordingly.

MICHAEL JONES,
E. BACKUS.

No. 20.

Renault's claim to lead mines in Upper Louisiana.

St. Louis, February 10, 1808.

SIR:

Please to take notice, that I claim, as a *complete title* for Jean Baptiste François Meynard, and Amelia Joseph Renault, *his wife*, of the empire of France, the lineal heir and legal representative of Mons. Renault, "ancien directeur aux Illinois," the two following tracts of land, situate and lying within the district of St. Genevieve, in the territory aforesaid, specially located and described in the words following, viz: [Here follows the description.] Which several tracts of land are, of right, by legal inheritance, the property of the said Jean Baptiste François Meynard, and Amelia Joseph Renault, by virtue of the original grant made "en franc alevu," [In lib-

erum allodium,] unto the said Mons. Renault, the grandfather of the said Amelia Joseph Renault, bearing date at Fort Chartres, the 14th day of June, 1723; a certified copy of which is hereunto annexed, and which I request you to record.

SETH HUNT,
Attorney for J. B. F. Meynard, and A. J. Renault.
To FREDERICK BATES, Esq.,
Recorder of Land Titles for
the Territory of Louisiana.

Cession de la Louisiane par la France à l'Espagne.

MONSIEUR LABADIE:

Par une acte particulier passé à Fontainebleau, le 13 Novembre, 1762, ayant cédé de ma pleine volonté à mon très cher et très aimé cousin le Roi d'Espagne, et à ses successeurs et héritiers, en tout propriété, purement et simplement, et sans aucune exception, tout le pays connu sous le nom de la Louisiane, ainsi que la Nouvelle Orléans, et l'isle dans laquelle cette ville est située; et par une autre acte, passé à l'Escurial, signé du Roi d'Espagne, le 13 Novembre de la même année:

Sa Majesté Catholique ayant accepté la cession du dit pays de la Louisiane, et de la ville et isle de la Nouvelle Orléans, conformément à la copie des dits actes que vous trouverez ci-jointe, je vous faite cette lettre pour vous dire que mon intention est qu'à la réception de la présente, soit qu'elle vous parvienne par les officiers de Sa Majesté Catholique, ou en droiture par les bâtimens Français qui en seront chargés, vous ayez à remettre entre les mains du Gouverneur, ou officier à ce proposé, par le Roi d'Espagne le dit pays et colonie de la Louisiane, et poste en dépendant, ensemble la ville et isle de la Nouvelle Orléans, telles qu'elles se trouveront le jour de la cession; voulant qu'à l'avenir elles appartiennent à Sa Majesté Catholique, pour être gouvernées et administrées par ces gouverneurs et officiers, comme lui appartenant, en toute propriété, et sans aucune exception.

Je vous ordonne, en conséquence, qu'aussitôt que le Gouverneur et les troupes de Sa Majesté Catholique seront arrivées dans les dits pays et colonies, vous ayez à les en mettre en possession, et en retiriez tous les officiers, soldats, et employés à mon service, qui y seront encore en garrison, pour envoyer en France, ou dans mes autres colonies d'Amérique, ceux qui ne jugeront pas à propos de rester sous les dominations Espagnoles.

Je désire, de plus, qu'après l'entière évacuation des dits postes et ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, vous ayez à rassembler tous les papiers et documens relatifs au finances et à l'administration de la colonie de la Louisiane, pour venir en France en régler les comptes; mon intention est, néanmoins, que vous remettiez au dit Gouverneur, ou officiers à ces proposés, tous les papiers et documens qui concerneront spécialement le gouvernement de cette colonie, soit par rapport au territoire et à ses limites, soit par rapport aux Sauvages et aux différens postes, après en avoir tirés les reçus convenables pour votre décharge; et que vous donniez au dit Gouverneur tous les renseignements qui dépendent de vous, pour le mettre en état de gouverner la dite colonie à la satisfaction de Sa Majesté Catholique; et afin que la dite cession soit faite à la satisfaction réciproque des deux nations, ma volonté est qu'il soit dressé une inventaire, signé double, entre vous et le commissaire de Sa Majesté Catholique, de toute artillerie, armes, munitions, effets, magasins, hôpitaux, bâtimens, de mer, &c. qui m'appartiennent dans la dite colonie, afin qu'après avoir mis le dit commissaire Espagnol en possession des bâtimens et édifices civils, il soit dressé ensuite un procès verbal d'estimation de tous les dits effets qui resteront sur les lieux, et dont le prix sera remboursé par Sa Majesté Catholique sur le prix de l'estimation. J'espère, en même temps, pour l'avantage et la tranquillité des habitans de la colonie de la Louisiane; et je promet, en conséquence de l'amitié et affection de Sa Majesté Catholique, qu'elle voudra bien donner des ordres à son Gouverneur, et à tous autres officiers employés à son service dans la dite colonie et ville de la Nouvelle Orléans, pour que les ecclésiastiques et maisons religieuses, qui deservent les aises et les missions, y continuent leurs fonctions, et jouissent des droits, privileges, et exemptions, qui leur ont été attribuées par les titres de leurs établissemens; que les juges ordinaires continuent, ainsi que le conseil supérieur, à rendre la justice suivant les loix, formes, et usages de la colonie; que les habitans y soient gardés et maintenus dans leurs possessions, et qu'ils soient confirmés dans les propriétés de leurs biens, suivant les concessions qui ont été fait par les gouverneurs et ordonnateurs de la colonie; et que les dits concessions soient censées confirmées par Sa Majesté Catholique, quoiqu'elles ne l'eussent pas encore été par moi. Espérant, au surplus, que Sa Majesté Catholique voudra

bien donner à ses nouveaux sujets de la Louisiane les mêmes marques de protection et de la bienveillance qu'ils ont éprouvés sur ma domination, et dont les seuls malheurs de la guerre les ont empêchés de sentir les plus grands effets; je vous ordonne de faire enregistrer les présentes lettres au conseil supérieur de la Nouvelle Orléans, afin que les différens états de la colonie soient informés de son contenu, et qu'ils puissent y avoir recours au besoin; et la présente n'étant à d'autre fin. Je prie Dieu, Monsieur Labadie, qu'il vous ait en sa sainte garde.

Écrit à Versailles, le 21 d'Avril, 1764.

LOUIS.

LE DUC DE CHOISEUL.

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA,
Township and District of St. Louis, ss.

Before me, the undersigned, one of the justices of the peace in and for the township and district aforesaid, personally came and appeared Colonel Auguste Chouteau, who being duly sworn, deposes and says, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the foregoing is a true copy of a public document promulgated at New Orleans, and is copied from one taken by this deponent from one he saw at New Orleans in the year 1765 or 1766.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU.

Sworn to, and subscribed this 6th day of November, 1810, before me,

J. E. GARNIER.

KASKASKIA, January 5, 1811.

I do certify that the within is a true copy of a letter and certificate filed in my office, December 16, 1810.

MICHAEL JONES, Register.

KASKASKIA, January 6, 1811.

GENTLEMEN: Agreeably to your instructions, I have re-surveyed John Edgar and John Murry St. Clair's claim of 13,986 acres of land, (which was granted by patent by Governor St. Clair to said Edgar and St. Clair, as extending from the Mississippi bluffs, from certain and known points, to the Kaskaskia river,) by which I find that said tract contains 23,900 acres of land; and that the upper or northern line of said survey measures 4642 poles, and that the lower or southern line thereof measures 3188 poles; by which you will discover that the upper line measures 1682 poles, and the lower line 1408 poles, longer than they are represented in said patent, and that the tract contains 9914 acres of land more than is called for in said patent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. RECTOR.

Messrs. BACKUS and JONES.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 181.

3d SESSION.

CLAIM TO A DONATION RIGHT IN THE DISTRICT EAST OF PEARL RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of William Coleman, of the Mississippi Territory, made the following report:

That, by the petition and accompanying depositions, it appears that said Coleman presented his claim to a tract of land, which was occupied and cultivated in the year 1797, to the Board of Commissioners for adjusting land claims in the district east of Pearl river; that in virtue of the improvement, he conceived himself to be entitled to a donation right for the said tract, but that his claim was rejected by the Board. The committee cannot ascertain the principle which influenced the Board in rejecting the claim; the evidence produced by the petitioner appears conclusive to bring his claim clearly within the provisions of the law. They are sensible that evidence procured and produced by one party to a controversy, ought to be received with caution, as a ground whereon to form a decision, or to reverse a decision made by a Board of Commissioners, who may be presumed to have had knowledge of the characters of the witnesses, whose evidence was produced in support and in opposition to the claim. They are also aware that,

if injustice has been done to the petitioner in the rejection of his claim, the only possible mode in which he could obtain redress, is that which he has pursued. Considering the evidence and circumstances connected with the case as affording strong grounds to suspect the correctness of the decision of the Board, and the mode of collecting the testimony produced to them not affording a sure and safe ground for a determination on the case, the committee recommend a re-examination thereof, by the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys. The land claimed by the petitioner has been disposed of by the United States to other persons who claimed a pre-emption right thereto; if the former decision should be reversed, the petitioner should be authorized to locate a like quantity of vacant land, after the public sales shall have taken place. The following resolution is offered for the consideration of the House:

Resolved, That the Register and Receiver of Public Moneys east of Pearl river be authorized and directed to hear and determine on the claim of William Coleman to a donation of a tract of land; and, in case he shall substantiate his claim, that he be permitted to locate a like quantity of vacant lands in the district, after the termination of the public sales.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 182.

3d SESSION.

SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 9, 1811.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, in obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th ultimo, respectfully reports:

That, in conformity with the provisions of the act "to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law," the Registers of the land districts east and west of Pearl river, in the Mississippi Territory, were instructed to give public notice of the act, and to invite persons who had settled on the public lands to avail themselves of the

permission granted to them by the act to remain as tenants at will, on their signing declarations that they laid no claim to the land. Copy of which instructions, (marked A,) is hereto annexed.

That it will appear, from the letter of the Register of the Land Office west of Pearl river, dated 28th March, 1807, and from the transcripts of permissions granted in that district to such settlers, (copies of which, marked B, B 2, and B 3, are hereto annexed,) that they did generally comply with the provisions of the law, and sign the declarations required from them.

That no information of a subsequent date has been received, respecting intrusions on the public lands in that district, nor is it believed that such intruders are numerous, or lay any claim to the land, those only excepted who derive their claim from certain species of British and Spanish grants, on which Congress has not yet made a final decision.

That no returns of permissions granted east of Pearl river were received from the late Register of that Land Office, and that the term for granting them had expired before the present Register was appointed to that office.

That, although no official information has been received by this Department respecting the number of intruders, in that district, which includes all the settlements on the river Mobile, it is sufficiently known that they are more numerous than in any other part of the Mississippi Territory; but that it has never been suggested that any of them laid any claim to the land.

That the measures taken prior to the year 1810 for carrying the provisions of the law into effect in Madison county, are detailed in the report, made on the 15th day of December, 1809, to the House of Representatives, and which is respectfully referred to.

That, information having been subsequently received that the claim of Michael Harrison, a Yazoo claimant, was revived, and that he remained on the land, the subject was again laid before the President, and the information communicated to the Secretary of War, as will appear by the correspondence, (marked C.)

That, no power being vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, or in any of the land officers, to take any measures for the removal of intruders, the actual orders given in this instance to that effect did not fall within the province of, and were not transmitted by, the Treasury Department.

And that, as it is not made the particular duty of any local officer to enforce the penalties imposed by the law, it necessarily follows that the evil is neither checked in its first beginning, nor known to the Executive, until its magnitude has become such as to require, for its suppression, the application of military force.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1811.*

(A.)

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to Thomas Williams, Esq. Register of the Land Office west, and Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Register of the Land Office east of Pearl river.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *March 28, 1807.*

SIR: I enclose the copy of "An act to prevent settlements being made on lands ceded to the United States, until authorized by law."

It is thereby enacted, 1st. That persons who had settled on the public lands before the passing of the act, March 3d, 1807, and did on that day reside on the same may, by application to the Register, or to the Register's special deputy, obtain, on certain conditions, permission to remain on such lands.

2d. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to remove all those who may settle on the land after the passing of the act, or who, being settled previous thereto, shall not, before the 1st day of January next, have obtained permission to remain thereon, in the manner above mentioned. Penalties, and a forfeiture of any supposed title, are also annexed to the offence, on which I will not dwell, as the first mentioned provisions of the act are those which you are to carry into effect.

You will please to appoint as many persons as you may think fit to receive applications, assigning to each such person a tract, designating, by precise boundaries, either one or more counties, or a certain number of townships, so as to render the applications easy to each settler. You may reserve to yourself a certain district, in which you may receive the applications yourself, or appoint a person for that district, as will best suit your own convenience.

The persons thus appointed must, as well as yourself, publish the substance of the act, so that the settlers may know generally that they will be removed, and exposed to penalties, if they do not apply for permissions, and that new settlements are altogether prohibited. Whenever an application is made, it should specify, with precision, the tract applied for, (not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres;) and if the land has been surveyed, the application must be for one or two

quarter sections, to be specially designated. As, however, from ignorance, the parties may not be able always to do this, they must be assisted by the officer in framing the application; and even informal ones must not, in the first instance, be rejected, provided they state the watercourses on which the land lies, the date of the improvement, and by whom made. At the foot, or on the back of the application, or of the permission hereafter mentioned, the party must sign a declaration of the form annexed. (A.)

All the applications received by the persons appointed by you must be transmitted to you, and you will thereupon grant permissions of the form (B;) duplicates being signed by the parties, and retained by you.

The applications and permissions must be entered on a book kept for that purpose; but it is not necessary that they should be recorded at large. A register of the form (C) will be sufficient, and by endorsing on each application and permission its number, they may be always referred to from the register.

It is possible, that, from the extent of your district, and the inconvenience and delay arising from double transmission to and from you, of the applications and permissions, you may think it more eligible to authorize at once the persons appointed by you to grant the permissions. This you may do. But in that case, you must transmit to such persons the necessary instructions, and the forms B and C; (the form A they must have at all events;) they must sign the permissions in their own names, adding the words "for A B, Register of the Land Office of ———;" and they must, on the 1st of January next, transmit to you the Register's applications and duplicates of permissions, signed by the parties. You will, as soon thereafter as may be, state to this Department the number of applications and permissions, and, where the land has been surveyed, transmit a list of the tracts for which permissions have been given.

It may not be improper to remark, that such persons as may have formed settlements subsequent to the date which would entitle them to a right of pre-emption, cannot refuse to sign the required declaration, since they do not lay any claim to the land; and without pretending to encourage their expectations, a cheerful compliance on their part with the law, by signing the law, and thus acknowledging themselves to be tenants at will of the United States, would not certainly injure their cause.

As to the persons who, having obtained pre-emptions, wish that they may be converted into donations, it is sufficient to observe, that the present law is inapplicable to them; for their claims being recognised and confirmed as pre-emptions, they cannot be disturbed in their possession, and are positively excepted from the operation of the law.

Congress having directed special reports to be made of all complete British grants, duly filed with the Register, but not confirmed for want of a settlement, before 27th October, 1795, and also of all incomplete titles, which would have been confirmed had they not been granted to minors; these two descriptions of claims must be viewed as being still under the consideration of the Legislature; and claimants of either description, who have, prior to the passing of the present law, made settlements on lands thus claimed, will not be disturbed, though they may not sign the declaration required by the act. The President has also instructed me to say, that a representation having been made to Congress in favor of persons claiming under incomplete Spanish titles, not confirmed for want of actual settlement, on the 27th October, 1795, which representation has not yet been decided upon by that body, he will not order claimants of that description, who have, prior to the passing of the present law, settled on lands thus claimed, to be removed till after the end of the next session of Congress. But this indulgence will not be extended to persons forming settlements after the passing of the act, nor must it, by any means, be construed as giving any sanction whatever to the claim.

It may, perhaps, be useful that the inhabitants of the territory should be made acquainted with the intention of the President, as it relates to these several descriptions of persons.

The certificate, contemplated by the last section of the act, must be expressed in the very words of the act, and will be given by you on the application of either the person acting as marshal, or of the attorney prosecuting for the United States. But as the President has not yet issued any instructions on the subject of removing the intruders, it is not probable that any such application will soon be made. It will be desirable, in the meanwhile, that you should obtain, through the channel of the persons whom you will appoint for the purpose of receiving

ing applications, or in any other way, an estimate of the number of intruders on the public lands in your district, and also whether any of them lay, or pretend to lay, any claim to the land.

And I have to request that you would, from time to time, give information, both to this Department and to the officer acting as marshal, of any new intrusions which may take place.

Should any application be made for a lead mine or salt spring, you will be pleased to transmit the same to this office, together with your opinion of the terms on which it might be proper to lease the same.

I am, &c.

(B.)

Copy of a letter from the Register of the Land Office west of Pearl river to the Secretary of the Treasury.

LAND OFFICE WEST OF PEARL RIVER,
August 10, 1807.

SIR: I have delayed acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th March, covering an act for the prevention of settlement on public lands, until I could have it in my power to give you some account of the measures pursued, in order to carry such of the provisions of that law into effect, as appear to have been particularly in your view.

Instead of selecting a number of deputies in the different parts of my district for the purpose of receiving applications and issuing permissions, I thought it the better course to appoint particular places, along on the frontiers, where I could meet the people in person, and soften, as far as possible, the irritation this law had excited, and to explain away misrepresentations, if any were afloat. I have just returned from this service, and am happy to inform you that the experiment has done justice to my expectations. So far from witnessing any irregularity, I found nothing but a disposition to comply promptly with the law. This is to be attributed, not to my feeble efforts, but to the good sense and temperance of the people, and, above all, to that sound republican maxim, that a law, although it may be deemed a bad one, is, nevertheless, until repealed, sovereign.

It cannot, however, be denied, that they were, and still are, alarmed at some of the provisions of this law; and, indeed, from their situation, it is impossible they

should be otherwise. Some of those settlers commenced their improvements three or four years ago, under an impression that the lands would be open for sale in a short time. They have continued to improve from necessity, and are now seriously apprehensive that speculators will compel them to pay for their own labor. Let it be recollected that those settlers were not intruders in the strict sense of the word. In seating themselves on the land, their views were to purchase whenever the United States would sell; and they have been extremely anxious for the arrival of this period. When it is considered that the only boon they ask of the Government, is to purchase for a *bona fide* consideration, I think it may be truly said, they ask but little indeed; and it is to be sincerely regretted that this little should be withheld. I speak with a warmth on this subject which your goodness will excuse. I have been among those people. In them I see industrious citizens, honestly and honorably engaged in the acquisition of a competence for their families, and firmly attached to the principles of our Government. These, Sir, are claims to public patronage, which I feel fully persuaded will strike you with equal force. To quiet their fears, and put their anxieties at rest, I would respectfully suggest, that a right of pre-emption is the only thing, under all circumstances, calculated to produce those happy effects.

There are a number of settlers on lands which have been adjudged by the commissioners to be antedated grants.

I have declined granting permissions to those settlers, until I could receive instructions from you, giving them assurances that those instructions would arrive in time to enable them to comply with the law, if your decision should be that they are within its purview. I shall leave this place the day after to-morrow for Richmond, to attend at Burr's trial; from thence I shall proceed to Washington City. In the mean time, I shall leave my office in the charge of Mr. Parke Walton, whose knowledge of business and zealous fidelity will prevent any public inconvenience from my absence, and will ensure a prompt obedience to all instructions which may issue from the treasury.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq., *Secretary of the Treasury.*

(B 2.)

Abstract of applications made to, and permissions granted by the Register of the Land Office west of Pearl river, to settlers on lands ceded to the United States, under the act of Congress of the 3d day of March, 1807.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.
Micajah Purvis, -	1	July 7, 1807,	On Sandy creek, -	197½	1	July 7, 1807,
Owen Ellis, -	2	July 9, 1807,	On the waters of the Amite, -	320	2	July 9, 1807,
Asa Watkins, -	3	July 11, 1807,	On the waters of Cole's creek, -	200	3	July 11, 1807,
Shadrach Porter, -	4	ditto	On the waters of the Homochitto, -	320	4	ditto
Joseph Porter, -	5	ditto	On the Homochitto, -	160	5	ditto
William Porter, -	6	ditto	ditto - - -	160	6	ditto
Roan Godbolt, -	7	ditto	ditto - - -	320	7	ditto
Arthur Tomlinson, -	8	ditto	ditto - - -	320	8	ditto
John Tomlinson, -	9	ditto	ditto - - -	320	9	ditto
Arthur Barrows, -	10	ditto	ditto - - -	320	10	ditto
Jacob Tomlinson, -	11	ditto	ditto - - -	320	11	ditto
John Ford, -	12	ditto	ditto - - -	320	12	ditto
James Witherspoon, -	13	ditto	ditto - - -	160	13	ditto
John Porter, -	14	ditto	ditto - - -	160	14	ditto
Henry Slooder, -	15	ditto	On the waters of the Homochitto, -	160	15	ditto
Allen Howard, -	16	ditto	ditto - - -	160	16	ditto
William Rogers, -	17	ditto	On the Homochitto, -	320	17	ditto
William Witherspoon, -	18	ditto	ditto - - -	320	18	ditto
Luke Rowls, -	19	ditto	ditto - - -	160	19	ditto
Joseph House, -	20	ditto	ditto - - -	160	20	ditto
Thomas Wylie, -	21	ditto	ditto - - -	160	21	ditto
James Ferguson, -	22	ditto	ditto - - -	320	22	ditto
Thomas Waggoner, -	23	July 13, 1807,	On the waters of the Amite, -	320	23	July 13, 1807,
Stephen Ellis, -	24	ditto	ditto - - -	320	24	ditto
Amos Duncan, -	25	ditto	ditto - - -	320	25	ditto
William Rhodes, -	26	ditto	ditto - - -	320	26	ditto
West Tarver, -	27	ditto	ditto - - -	320	27	ditto

ABSTRACT—Continued.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres	No.	Date.
William Causey.	28	July 13, 1807,	On the waters of the Amite,	320	28	July 13, 1807.
Thomas Toler.	29	ditto	ditto	320	29	ditto
David Drennan.	30	ditto	ditto	320	30	ditto
William McGehee.	31	ditto	ditto	320	31	ditto
John Peake.	32	ditto	On Beaver creek,	160	32	ditto
Peter Ratcliffe.	33	ditto	ditto	320	33	ditto
David Montgomery.	34	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	160	34	ditto
David Roberts.	35	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	35	ditto
Joshua Collins.	36	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	160	36	ditto
Jesse Winburn.	37	ditto	ditto	320	37	ditto
Washington Johnson.	38	ditto	On the Amite,	160	38	ditto
William Everitt.	39	ditto	ditto	320	38	ditto
Joseph Gibson.	40	ditto	ditto	320	40	ditto
Benjamin Ratcliffe.	41	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	41	ditto
Isham Chisholm.	42	ditto	On the Amite,	320	42	ditto
John Dickey.	43	ditto	ditto	320	43	ditto
Abner O'Neale.	44	ditto	ditto	320	44	ditto
John Crockraham.	45	ditto	ditto	320	45	ditto
Thomas Mathews.	46	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	46	ditto
Furney Griffin.	47	ditto	On the Amite,	320	47	ditto
Joseph May.	48	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	48	ditto
William Mathews.	49	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	49	ditto
Isham Griffin.	50	ditto	ditto	160	50	ditto
John Tarver.	51	ditto	ditto	320	51	ditto
Isham Strange.	52	ditto	ditto	320	52	ditto
Jacob Curry.	53	ditto	On the Amite,	160	53	ditto
Abraham Roberts.	54	ditto	On Beaver creek,	160	54	ditto
Alexander McCloy.	55	ditto	On the Amite,	320	55	ditto
John Morgan.	56	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	56	ditto
Benjamin Hamilton.	57	ditto	ditto	320	57	ditto
Reuben Holoway.	58	ditto	On the Amite,	320	58	ditto
Nathaniel Johnson.	59	ditto	ditto	160	59	ditto
Robert Bass.	60	ditto	On the waters of the Homochitto,	320	60	ditto
Nathaniel Wells.	61	ditto	On the Amite,	320	61	ditto
Walter Slaughter.	62	ditto	ditto	320	62	ditto
Samuel Ross.	63	ditto	ditto	320	63	ditto
John Sanders.	64	ditto	On Beaver creek,	160	64	ditto
Jacob Fudge.	65	ditto	On the Amite,	160	65	ditto
Edmund Andrews.	66	ditto	ditto	320	66	ditto
Craddock Grober.	67	ditto	ditto	320	67	ditto
William Crafford.	68	ditto	ditto	160	68	ditto
James Williams.	69	ditto	ditto	320	69	ditto
Jacob Buckholts.	70	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	70	ditto
John Cain.	71	ditto	On the Amite,	320	71	ditto
James Cain.	72	ditto	ditto	320	72	ditto
Henry Cochran.	73	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	73	ditto
Samuel Westfall.	74	ditto	ditto	320	74	ditto
Willis Jenkins.	75	ditto	ditto	320	75	ditto
Pope McGee.	76	ditto	On the Amite,	320	76	ditto
George McGee.	77	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	77	ditto
Thomas Courey.	78	ditto	ditto	160	78	ditto
James Robinson.	79	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	79	ditto
Jeremiah Thomson.	80	ditto	On the Amite,	320	80	ditto
James Duke.	81	ditto	ditto	320	81	ditto
Solomon Coursey.	82	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	82	ditto
Samuel McGehee.	83	ditto	On the Amite,	320	83	ditto
James Miles.	84	ditto	ditto	320	84	ditto
William Temple.	85	ditto	On Beaver creek,	160	85	ditto
Cornelius Whittington.	86	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	86	ditto
Moses Robinson.	87	ditto	On the Amite,	320	87	ditto
John Montgomery.	88	ditto	ditto	320	88	ditto
John Long.	89	ditto	On the Homochitto,	320	89	ditto
James Whittington.	90	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	90	ditto
Edmund Goodwin.	91	ditto	On the Amite,	160	91	ditto
Robert Berryhill.	92	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	320	92	ditto
William Laurence.	93	ditto	On the Amite,	160	93	ditto
Thomas Batchelor.	94	July 14, 1807,	ditto	320	94	July 14, 1807,
George Davis.	95	ditto	ditto	320	95	ditto
Laban Bacot.	96	ditto	On Dawson's creek,	320	96	ditto
Izra Courtney.	97	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	97	ditto
Peter Hill.	98	ditto	On the waters of Beaver creek,	320	98	ditto
Charles Carter.	99	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	99	ditto
James Curtis.	100	ditto	On the waters of Beaver creek,	160	100	ditto
Jonas Courtney.	101	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	101	ditto
Edward Collins.	102	ditto	On the Amite,	320	102	ditto
Cades Gayden.	103	ditto	ditto	320	103	ditto
Joseph Francis.	104	ditto	On the waters of Beaver creek,	160	104	ditto
Richard Taylor.	105	ditto	ditto	160	105	ditto
William Morgan.	106	ditto	On the Amite,	320	106	ditto
Robert Courtney.	107	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	107	ditto
James Chandler.	108	ditto	On the Amite,	320	108	ditto
George Gayden.	109	ditto	ditto	320	109	ditto
Michael Guice.	110	ditto	On Beaver creek,	320	110	ditto

ABSTRACT—Continued.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.
William Netherland, -	111	July 14, 1807,	On the waters of Beaver creek,	160	111	July 14, 1807.
Redding Futch, -	112	ditto	On the waters of the Amite,	160	112	ditto
William Price, -	113	ditto	On the Amite, - - -	320	113	ditto
James Rea, -	114	July 15, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	114	July 15, 1807,
Zachariah Lea, -	115	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	115	ditto
Thomas Holden, -	116	ditto	On Tickfaw creek,	160	116	ditto
James Roddy, -	117	ditto	On the Amite, - - -	320	117	ditto
William Donohoo, -	118	ditto	On the waters of Tickfaw creek,	320	118	ditto
Elijah Icaacks, -	119	ditto	ditto - - - - -	160	119	ditto
Patrick Sullivan, -	120	ditto	On the Amite, - - -	320	120	ditto
Reedy Golman, -	121	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	121	ditto
Daniel Sullivan, -	122	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	122	ditto
Daniel Johnson, -	123	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	123	ditto
Thomas Pharis, -	124	ditto	On Tickfaw creek,	160	124	ditto
Jonathan Robinson,	125	ditto	On the Amite, - - -	320	125	ditto
James Miller, -	126	ditto	On Tickfaw creek,	160	126	ditto
Moses Donohoo, -	127	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	127	ditto
James May, -	128	ditto	On the Amite, - - -	160	128	ditto
William Graves, -	129	July 17, 1807,	On the Comite, - - -	320	129	July 17, 1807,
Robert Graves, -	130	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	130	ditto
John Worthy, -	131	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	131	ditto
John Atwood, -	132	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	132	ditto
Joseph Warren, -	133	ditto	ditto - - - - -	160	133	ditto
John Brown, -	134	July 18, 1807,	On waters of Thompson's creek,	320	134	July 18, 1807,
John Lowe, -	135	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	135	ditto
Frederick Lowe, -	136	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	136	ditto
John Montgomery, -	137	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	137	ditto
Francis Armstrong,	138	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	138	ditto
Ruth Smith, -	139	ditto	On Percy's creek,	160	139	ditto
Peter Robert, Jun.	140	ditto	On Bayou Sara, - - -	320	140	ditto
Elijah Sap, -	141	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	141	ditto
Asa Sap, -	142	ditto	On waters of Thompson's creek,	320	142	ditto
James Goolesbe, -	143	ditto	On Percy's creek, - -	320	143	ditto
John C. Thomas, -	144	ditto	On Thompson's creek, -	320	144	ditto
Joseph Fanner, -	145	ditto	On Bayou Sara, - - -	320	145	ditto
John Sap, -	146	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	146	ditto
Frederick Davis, -	147	ditto	On Percy's creek,	160	147	ditto
James Crow, -	148	ditto	ditto - - - - -	160	148	ditto
William Neylans, ..	149	ditto	On waters of Thompson's cr'k,	320	149	ditto
Aaron Kirkland, -	150	ditto	On Percy's creek, - -	160	150	ditto
John Thomas, -	151	ditto	On waters of Thompson's cr'k,	160	151	ditto
Jesse Tickell, -	152	ditto	On waters of Buffalo creek,	160	152	ditto
Lemuel Jackson, -	153	ditto	On waters of Thompson's cr'k,	320	153	ditto
Jehu Nelson, -	154	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	154	ditto
Dudley Rutledge, -	155	ditto	On waters of Buffalo creek,	320	155	August 1, 1807.
George Purvis, -	156	August 1, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	156	ditto
John Purvis, -	157	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	157	August 3, 1807.
John Woods, -	158	August 3, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	158	August 7, 1807.
Squire Lea, -	159	August 7, 1807,	On the Amite, - - -	320	159	August 9, 1807.
Susannah Purvis, -	160	August 9, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	160	Aug. 11, 1807.
Raleigh Martin, -	161	Aug. 11, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	161	Aug. 15, 1807.
Eliz. Voss, -	162	Aug. 15, 1807,	On the waters of Cole's creek,	100	162	ditto
Thomas Heath, -	163	ditto	On the waters of Bayou Pierre,	320	163	ditto
John Heath, -	164	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	164	Aug. 17, 1807.
William Taylor, -	165	Aug. 17, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	165	Aug. 20, 1807.
Margaret Williams, -	166	Aug. 20, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	166	Aug. 21, 1807.
Charles L. Jones, -	167	Aug. 21, 1807,	On the waters of the Amite,	320	167	Aug. 24, 1807.
George Aldridge, -	168	Aug. 24, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	168	Aug. 24, 1807.
William Barrow, -	169	Aug. 24, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	169	Aug. 24, 1807.
William Still, -	170	Aug. 25, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	325	170	Aug. 25, 1807.
Henry Stiner, -	171	Sept. 8, 1807,	On the river Big Black, -	160	171	Sept. 8, 1807:
John Robinson, Jun.	172	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	172	ditto
William Dixon, -	173	ditto	On the waters of Comite,	320	173	ditto
John Reed, -	174	ditto	On the waters of Bayou Pierre, -	160	174	ditto
John Caffery, -	175	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	175	ditto
John Jenkins, -	176	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	176	ditto
Andrew Braekin, -	177	ditto	On the waters of Big Black,	320	177	ditto
John McCord, -	178	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	178	ditto
Huldah Divine, -	179	Sept. 9, 1807,	On the waters of Bayou Pierre,	160	179	Sept. 9, 1807.
Gibson Clarke, Jun.	180	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	180	ditto
Gibson Clarke, Sen.	181	ditto	ditto - - - - -	160	181	ditto
Thomas Bolton, -	182	Sept. 12, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	182	Sept. 12, 1807.
William Hootsel, -	183	Sept. 14, 1807,	ditto - - - - -	320	183	Sept. 14, 1807.
David Ferguson, -	184	Sept. 16, 1807,	On the waters of Second creek,	160	184	Sept. 16, 1807.
James Roberts, -	185	ditto	On the waters of Cole's creek,	160	185	ditto
David Fleming, -	186	Sept. 21, 1807,	On the waters of Second creek,	320	186	Sept. 21, 1807.
William Cessua, -	187	Sept. 22, 1807,	On the waters of Cole's creek,	320	187	Sept. 22, 1807.
Abraham Frisby, -	188	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	188	ditto
Adam Snider, -	189	ditto	ditto - - - - -	160	189	ditto
Ernest Watson, -	190	ditto	On waters of Bayou Pierre,	160	190	ditto
Zachary Cater, -	191	Sept. 25, 1807,	On the river Comite, - -	320	191	Sept. 25, 1807.
John A. Z. B. Skinner,	192	Sept. 27, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	192	Sept. 27, 1807.
Alex. Bond, -	193	ditto	ditto - - - - -	320	193	ditto

ABSTRACT—Continued.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.
Stephen Owen, -	194	Oct. 8, 1807,	On waters of Homochitto,	160	194	Oct. 8, 1807.
James Owen, -	195	ditto	ditto -	160	195	ditto
Josias Gray, -	196	Oct. 16, 1807,	On waters of Thompson's creek,	320	196	Oct. 16, 1807,
R. T. Coleman, -	197	Oct. 20, 1807,	On waters of the Homochitto,	320	197	Oct. 20, 1807.
Henry Dunn, -	198	Oct. 23, 1807,	On the waters of the Amite,	320	198	Oct. 23, 1807.
Philip Sicks, -	199	ditto	On waters of the Homochitto,	160	199	ditto
Robert Montgomery,	200	Oct. 24, 1807,	On waters of Cole's creek,	160	200	Oct. 24, 1807.
Whistleburd Neighbors,	201	ditto	On the river Mississippi,	320	201	ditto
William Allen, -	202	ditto	ditto -	320	202	ditto
Littleberry West, -	203	Oct. 26, 1807,	On waters of the Homochitto,	160	203	Oct. 26, 1807.
John Ferguson, -	204	Oct. 30, 1807,	On the river Homochitto,	320	204	Oct. 30, 1807.
Archibald Sillers,	205	Nov. 1, 1807,	On the river Homochitto,	320	205	Nov. 1, 1807.
Josiah Cater, -	206	ditto	On the waters of Amite,	320	206	ditto
John Burton, -	207	Nov. 7, 1807,	ditto -	320	207	Nov. 7, 1807.
Emanuel King, -	208	Nov. 10, 1807,	ditto -	160	208	Nov. 10, 1807.
David Lea, -	209	Nov. 12, 1807,	ditto -	320	209	Nov. 12, 1807.
John Wood, -	210	Nov. 13, 1807,	On the Beaver creek,	320	210	Nov. 13, 1807.
Wm. McNamee, -	211	ditto	On the river Homochitto,§	320	211	ditto
James McCulloch,	212	ditto	ditto -	320	212	ditto
Thomas Essex, -	213	Nov. 19, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	160	213	Nov. 19, 1807.
John G. Carton, -	214	ditto	On the river Homochitto,	160	214	ditto
Thomas Lynch, -	215	Nov. 20, 1807,	ditto -	160	215	Nov. 20, 1807.
John J. Jones, -	216	Nov. 23, 1807,	On the waters of ditto,	320	216	Nov. 23, 1807.
John J. Jones, in right of George Smith, -	217	ditto	ditto -	320	217	ditto
John J. Jones, in right of Robert Smith, -	218	ditto	ditto -	160	218	ditto
Benjamin Hicks, -	219	Nov. 25, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	219	Nov. 25, 1807.
Charles H. Hamer, -	220	ditto	Near the river Mississippi,	320	220	ditto
Claudius P. Hicks, -	221	ditto	ditto -	320	221	ditto
Benjamin Baker, -	222	ditto	On the river Big Black,	320	222	ditto
Bailey E. Chaney, -	223	Nov. 26, 1807,	On the waters of Cole's creek,	160	223	Nov. 26, 1807.
Benjamin Miller, -	224	Nov. 27, 1807,	ditto -	160	224	Nov. 27, 1807.
Richard Slaughter, -	225	ditto	On the waters of Amite,	320	225	ditto
William Vinson, -	226	ditto	ditto -	320	226	ditto
John Davis, -	227	Nov. 30, 1807,	On Beaver creek,	320	227	Nov. 30, 1807.
Allen Jenkins, -	228	ditto	ditto -	320	228	ditto
John Middleton, -	229	Dec. 1, 1807,	On the river Homochitto,	320	229	Dec. 1, 1807.
William Stewart, -	230	ditto	On the river Amite,	320	230	ditto
Jonathan Hicks, -	231	ditto	ditto -	320	231	ditto
Alexander Carmichael, -	232	ditto	On the river Big Black,	160	232	ditto
Alexander Carmichael -	233	ditto	On the waters of ditto,	160	233	ditto
Jonathan Curtis, -	234	Dec. 2, 1807,	On the waters of Cole's creek,	160	234	Dec. 2, 1807.
Frederick Newsom, -	235	Dec. 3, 1807,	On the Beaver creek,	320	235	Dec. 3, 1807.
Doughlan McLaughlin, -	236	Dec. 4, 1807,	On the waters of Homochitto,	320	236	Dec. 4, 1807.
Doughlan McLaughlin, in right of L. McLaughlin, -	237	ditto	ditto -	320	237	ditto
Patrick Sharkey, -	238	Dec. 5, 1807,	On the waters of Big Black,	320	238	Dec. 5, 1807.
John Brown, -	239	ditto	ditto -	320	239	ditto
P. Sharkey, in right of John Sharkey, -	240	ditto	ditto -	320	240	ditto
Jacob McDaniel, -	241	ditto	On Tickfaw creek,	160	241	ditto
John Sharkey, -	242	Dec. 7, 1807,	On the waters of Big Black,	320	242	Dec. 7, 1807.
Jesse Baggott, -	243	Dec. 8, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	243	Dec. 8, 1807.
Isham Johnson, -	244	ditto	ditto -	320	244	ditto
William Cravens, -	245	ditto	On the waters of Big Black	320	245	ditto
Zenas Washbon, -	246	Dec. 14, 1807,	On the waters of Amite,	320	246	Dec. 14, 1807.
Claudius Murfee, -	247	ditto	On the waters of Big Black,	320	247	ditto
Thomas Roberts, -	248	Dec. 15, 1807,	On the waters of Amite,	320	248	Dec. 15, 1807.
Agrippa Gayden, -	249	ditto	ditto -	320	249	ditto
Pressley Berry, -	250	ditto	On the waters of Buffalo creek,	160	250	ditto
Jesse Page, -	251	Dec. 16, 1807,	On the waters of Beaver creek,	320	251	Dec. 16, 1807.
John King, -	252	ditto	On the waters of Buffalo creek,	320	252	ditto
William Stephens, -	253	Dec. 17, 1807,	On the waters of Big Black,	320	253	Dec. 17, 1807.
Malcolm Currie, -	254	ditto	On the waters of the Homochitto,	320	254	ditto
Lauchlin Currie, -	255	ditto	ditto -	320	255	ditto
John Burke, -	256	Dec. 26, 1807,	On waters of Cole's creek,	160	256	Dec. 26, 1807.
David Lewis, -	257	Dec. 17, 1807,	On the river Mississippi,	320	257	Dec. 17, 1807.
Joseph Caston, -	258	Dec. 18, 1807,	On the waters of Beaver creek,	320	258	Dec. 18, 1807.
Ferdinand L. Claiborne, -	259	Dec. 19, 1807,	On the waters of Amite,	320	259	Dec. 19, 1807.
Thomas Edmondson, -	260	ditto	On the river Mississippi,	320	260	ditto
Elias Fisher, -	261	Dec. 21, 1807,	On waters of Buffalo creek,	320	261	Dec. 21, 1807.
Jesse Skinner, -	262	Dec. 22, 1807,	On waters of Beaver creek,	320	262	Dec. 22, 1807.
William Blakely, -	263	ditto	On waters of Homochitto,	320	263	ditto
William Cole, -	264	ditto	On waters of Big Black,	160	264	ditto
William Collins, -	265	ditto	On the river Mississippi,	320	265	ditto
Nathan Land, -	266	Dec. 23, 1807,	On the waters of Comite,	320	266	Dec. 23, 1807.
James Bradley, -	267	ditto	On the river Mississippi,	320	267	ditto
James Bradley, in right of John Ryon, -	268	ditto	ditto -	320	268	ditto
Joseph Lea, -	269	Dec. 24, 1807,	On the waters of Amite,	320	269	Dec. 24, 1807.
Isaac Roberts, -	270	ditto	ditto -	320	270	ditto
Jonathan McGee, -	271	ditto	On the waters of Homochitto,	320	271	ditto

ABSTRACT—Continued.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.
Darby Henly, -	272	Dec. 24, 1807,	On the waters of Big Blach, -	160	272	Dec. 24, 1807.
Malcolm Gilchrist, -	273	Dec. 25, 1807,	On the waters of Homochitto, -	320	273	Dec. 25, 1807.
William Scott, -	274	ditto	On the waters of Big Black, -	320	274	ditto
Samuel Davis, -	275	Dec. 28, 1807,	On the waters of Amite, -	160	275	Dec. 28, 1807.
Benjamin Germany, -	276	ditto	ditto -	320	276	ditto
Sabret Oglesby, -	277	ditto	On Well's creek, -	160	277	ditto
Samuel Heady, -	278	ditto	On the river Mississippi, -	320	278	ditto
James Lanman, -	279	ditto	ditto -	320	279	ditto
John D. Wilds, -	280	ditto	On waters of Thompson's creek, -	320	280	ditto
Robert Willis, -	281	Dec. 29, 1807,	On waters of Homochitto, -	320	281	Dec. 29, 1807.
Hugh Demham, -	282	ditto	On waters of Thompson's creek, -	320	282	ditto
Moses Carol, -	283	ditto	On Mississippi bluff, -	320	283	ditto
Francis Rogers, -	284	ditto	On Wells's creek, -	320	284	ditto
Thomas Lacy, -	285	ditto	On waters of Cole's creek, -	320	285	ditto
David Carmichael, -	286	ditto	On waters of Big Black, -	320	286	ditto
John May, -	287	ditto	On the river Amite, -	320	287	ditto
James Baldrige, -	288	ditto	On waters of Cole's creek, -	160	288	ditto
David Berry, -	289	ditto	On waters of Well's creek, -	320	289	ditto
Robert Griffin, -	290	Dec. 30, 1807,	On waters of Amite, -	320	290	ditto
John Coulter, -	291	ditto	On waters of Bayou Sara, -	320	291	Dec. 30, 1807.
Robert Tanner, -	292	ditto	ditto -	320	292	ditto
John Baldrige, -	293	ditto	On waters of Cole's creek, -	320	293	ditto
William Vardeman, -	294	ditto	On the river Homochitto, -	160	294	ditto
G. Bristoe, and J. Sullivan, -	295	ditto	On the waters of Amite, -	320	295	ditto
Samuel Barron, -	296	ditto	On waters of Buffalo creek, -	320	296	ditto
Moses Miles, -	297	ditto	On waters of Bayou Sara, -	320	297	ditto
Thomas Mercer, -	298	ditto	On waters of Thompson's creek, -	320	298	ditto
Wilson Mercer, -	299	ditto	On waters of Bayou Sara, -	320	299	ditto
Joseph Bullard, -	300	Dec. 31, 1807,	On waters of Big Black, -	320	300	Dec. 31, 1807.
S. Middleton, in right of						
Geo. Lambright, -	301	ditto	On waters of Homochitto, -	160	301	ditto
John Wood, -	302	ditto	On waters of Cole's creek, -	320	302	ditto
William Shaw, -	303	ditto	ditto -	320	303	ditto
John Delany, -	304	ditto	On waters of Bayou Pierre, -	160	304	ditto
Samuel Skinner, -	305	ditto	On waters of Beaver creek, -	320	305	ditto
Redding Skinner, -	306	ditto	ditto -	320	306	ditto
Reuben Brassfield, -	307	ditto	On waters of Buffalo creek, -	200	307	ditto
J. D. Wilds, in right of						
Joshua Glass, -	308	ditto	On waters of Thompson's creek, -	320	308	ditto
J. D. Wilds, in right of						
Simeon Mercer, -	309	ditto	On waters of Bayou Sara, -	320	309	ditto
Francis Nailor, -	310	ditto	On waters of Bayou Pierre, -	320	310	ditto

PARKE WALTON, for

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, WEST OF PEARL RIVER, January 1, 1808.

(B 3.)

Abstract of permissions granted by the Register of the Land Office west of Pearl river, under the sixth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the sales of the lands of the United States, and for other purposes."

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.		PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.
Bigelow and Miller, -	311	June 24, 1808,	An island in the Mississippi, -	-	311	June 24, 1808.
Charles Megtohlen, -	312	" 27, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	312	" 27, "
John Staybraker, Jun. -	313	" 27, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	313	" 27, "
William Collins, -	314	July 6, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	314	July 6, "
Enoch Rose, -	315	" 6, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	315	" 6, "
Benjamin Jones, -	316	" 9, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	316	" 9, "
Luke Carrol, -	317	" 9, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	317	" 9, "
David Jones, -	318	" 9, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	318	" 9, "
John Threnkeld, -	319	" 25, "	Bayou Sara, -	200	319	" 25, "
Samuel C. Young, -	320	" 26, "	Waters of Buffalo creek, -	320	320	" 26, "
John and Thomas Neely, -	321	Aug. 11, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	321	Aug. 11, "
John Parker, -	322	" 17, "	On the Mississippi, -	320	322	" 17, "
John Howard, -	323	" 23, "	On the waters of Second creek, -	160	323	" 23, "
Philip Sessions, -	324	" 23, "	On the waters of Second creek, -	160	324	" 23, "
John Craven, -	325	" 25, "	Cole's creek, -	160	325	" 25, "
Jenathan Day, -	326	" 25, "	Beaver creek, -	320	326	" 25, "
William Mathews, -	327	Sept. 5, "	Thompson's creek, -	320	327	Sept. 5, "
Stephen Justice, -	328	" 5, "	Fairchild's creek, -	160	328	" 5, "

ABSTRACT—Continued.

APPLICATION.			TRACT OF LAND.			PERMISSION.	
Name of applicant.	No.	Date.	Where situated.	Acres.	No.	Date.	
William Hickman,	329	Sept. 6, 1808,	Beaver creek,	187	329	Sept. 6, 1808.	
Robert Hastings,	330	" 6, "	Wells's creek,	160	330	" 6, "	
Jonathan Jones,	331	" 6, "	Cole's creek,	320	331	" 6, "	
Maurice Custard,	332	" 9, "	Mississippi river,	320	332	" 9, "	
Benjamin Therrel,	333	" 12, "	Thompson's creek,	320	333	" 12, "	
Thomas Pope,	334	" 12, "	River Amite,	320	334	" 12, "	
Abner Trevilion,	335	" 14, "	Fairchild's creek,	320	335	" 14, "	
Joseph Moore,	336	" 15, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	336	" 15, "	
George Westner,	337	" 15, "	Cole's creek,	70	337	" 15, "	
Caleb Worley,	338	" 16, "	Wells's creek,	100	338	" 16, "	
James Lloyd,	339	" 16, "	Mississippi river,	320	339	" 16, "	
Charles McCarrel,	340	" 17, "	Cole's creek,	120	340	" 17, "	
John Keith,	341	" 17, "	Mississippi river,	320	341	" 17, "	
John Welch,	342	" 17, "	Mississippi river,	320	342	" 17, "	
William Chauey,	343	" 19, "	Cole's creek,	160	343	" 19, "	
George L. Gayden,	344	" 19, "	River Amite,	160	344	" 19, "	
John Knox,	345	" 19, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	345	" 19, "	
Hezekiah Ford,	346	" 20, "	Homochitto river,	320	346	" 20, "	
Thomas Netterville,	347	" 21, "	Buffalo creek,	320	347	" 21, "	
Samuel Cook,	348	" 21, "	Mississippi river,	320	348	" 21, "	
James McKnight,	349	" 21, "	River Amite,	320	349	" 21, "	
John Francis,	350	" 23, "	Beaver creek,	170	350	" 23, "	
Elijah Clark,	351	" 24, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	351	" 24, "	
Reuben Mitchell,	352	" 24, "	St. Catharine's creek,	130	352	" 24, "	
Thomas Williams,	353	" 24, "	Thompson's creek,	320	353	" 24, "	
James Huston,	354	" 24, "	An island in the Mississippi,	-	354	" 24, "	
Richard Whittington,	355	" 24, "	River Amite,	160	355	" 24, "	
Ambrose Crawford,	356	" 26, "	On the Comite,	320	356	" 26, "	
Samuel Gregg,	357	" 26, "	Buffalo creek,	320	357	" 26, "	
Edward Hatchet,	358	" 26, "	Waters of Homochitto,	180	358	" 26, "	
Jonathan Hosen,	359	" 26, "	Wells's creek,	183	359	" 26, "	
Richard Davenport,	360	" 26, "	Thompson's creek,	320	360	" 26, "	
James Dixon,	361	" 26, "	Thompson's creek,	320	361	" 26, "	
William W. Bruce,	362	" 26, "	Thompson's creek,	320	362	" 26, "	
Frederick Arnold,	363	" 26, "	Thompson's creek,	320	363	" 26, "	
Margaret Lowry,	364	" 26, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	364	" 26, "	
Eli K. Ross,	365	" 26, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	365	" 26, "	
John J. W. Ross,	366	" 26, "	Waters of Cole's creek,	320	366	" 26, "	
William Sharburt,	367	" 27, "	Waters of Cole's creek,	171	367	" 27, "	
Richard Curtis,	368	" 27, "	Beaver creek,	320	368	" 27, "	
John Ogden,	369	" 27, "	Bayou Sara,	320	369	" 27, "	
Micajah Davis,	370	" 27, "	Beaver creek,	320	370	" 27, "	
Patrick Callahan,	371	" 27, "	River Amite,	320	371	" 27, "	
Lancelot Porter,	372	" 27, "	Homochitto river,	160	372	" 27, "	
Peter Little,	373	" 27, "	Lot of ground in Natchez,	-	373	" 27, "	
John Heavenridge,	374	" 28, "	Bayou Tunica,	160	374	" 28, "	
Gibson Foster,	375	" 28, "	Bayou Pierre,	160	375	" 28, "	
Philip Alston,	376	" 28, "	River Mississippi,	320	376	" 28, "	
Joseph D. Lewis,	377	" 28, "	Petty Gulph creek,	160	377	" 28, "	
James Roberts Page,	378	" 28, "	Homochitto river,	320	378	" 28, "	
Robert Scott,	379	" 28, "	Bayou Pierre,	160	379	" 28, "	
Robert McCausland,	380	" 28, "	Beaver creek,	320	380	" 28, "	
James Collingsworth,	381	" 29, "	Buffalo creek,	160	381	" 29, "	
Robert Davis,	382	" 29, "	Thompson's creek,	320	382	" 29, "	
James Collingsworth,	383	" 29, "	Bayou Sara,	320	383	" 29, "	
George Brown,	384	" 29, "	Bayou Sara,	320	384	" 29, "	
William Brown,	385	" 29, "	Bayou Sara,	320	385	" 29, "	
James Lard,	386	" 29, "	Percy's creek,	67	386	" 29, "	
Randal Gibson,	387	" 29, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	387	" 29, "	
Elijah Ferguson,	388	" 29, "	Bayou Sara,	320	388	" 29, "	
Thomas Litley,	389	" 29, "	Bayou Sara,	320	389	" 29, "	
Abraham Pool,	390	" 29, "	Buffalo creek,	320	390	" 29, "	
Francis Baldrige,	391	" 29, "	Cole's creek,	320	391	" 29, "	
Samuel Goodail,	392	" 29, "	Petty Gulph creek,	200	392	" 29, "	
Drury W. Brezeale,	393	" 29, "	An island in the Mississippi,	-	393	" 29, "	
Robert Trimble,	394	" 29, "	Mississippi river,	320	394	" 29, "	
Willis Brezeale,	395	" 29, "	Bayou Pierre,	320	395	" 29, "	
Sarah Ford,	396	" 30, "	Bayou Pierre,	100	396	" 30, "	
Stephen Jackson,	397	" 30, "	Percy's creek,	160	397	" 30, "	
Isaac Williams,	398	" 30, "	Comite,	320	398	" 30, "	
William Dixon,	399	" 30, "	Thompson's creek,	320	399	" 30, "	
James Gillespie,	400	" 30, "	Beaver creek,	320	400	" 30, "	
John Girault,	401	" 30, "	A lot in the city of Natchez,	-	401	" 30, "	
John Calleham,	402	" 30, "	Wells's creek,	238	402	" 30, "	
Joseph Thomas,	403	" 30, "	Thompson's creek,	320	403	" 30, "	
Daniel Magee,	404	" 30, "	Beaver creek,	320	404	" 30, "	
Samuel Middleton,	405	" 30, "	Morgan's Fork,	150	405	" 30, "	
Thomas H. Woods,	406	" 30, "	Mississippi river,	320	406	" 30, "	
William Kennison,	407	" 30, "	Morgan's Fork,	320	407	" 30, "	

LAND OFFICE WEST OF PEARL RIVER, October 1, 1808.

THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Register.

(C.)
CORRESPONDENCE

Respecting removal of intruders in Madison county, Mississippi Territory, subsequent to the report of 15th December, 1809, to the House of Representatives.

Extract of a letter from John Brahan, Esq. Receiver of Public Moneys at Nashville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

APRIL 20, 1810.

The people of Madison county complain very much in having to pay so heavy a land tax this year: the money is to be collected by the 1st September; and, indeed, many of them are almost unable to pay it without inconvenience. The late decision of the Supreme Court has occasioned a great deal of clamor here about Cox's claim. I have assured the people to rest content; that they will keep the land they purchased, in defiance of any other claim; though some of the purchasers are yet uneasy. I went down to Madison county a few weeks ago, to satisfy them as far as I could, which had a good effect; notwithstanding all this, people are entering land in the office here almost every day; resting, very properly, their confidence in the General Government to make them good titles.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Dickson, Esq. Register of the Land Office at Nashville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

JUNE 9, 1810.

I also enclose an extract of a letter from William H. Winston, Esquire, clerk of the county court of Madison. The account he gives has been confirmed by several other letters to the Receiver of Public Moneys and myself.

It appears that many persons have recently purchased from Michael Harrison lands which have been sold under the authority of the United States.

That some few who had purchased from the United States have, in order to quiet their claim, purchased also from Harrison.

That the purchasers from Harrison have given warning to purchasers from the United States, to give immediate possession; this, I am informed, has given much uneasiness.

Harrison is making considerable sales, and exhibits the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, as a confirmation of his title.

I am induced to believe the sales here will be very considerable hereafter. The late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, viz.: Fletcher vs. Peck, has been industriously circulated by the claimants from the State of Georgia, and all possible means made use of to impress on the minds of the people an opinion that this decision completely confirms their title, in opposition to that of the United States.

I am induced to believe that few who have purchased at this office will favor Harrison's claim; but the number of residents without certificate or permission is considerable, and from that class he will draw his principal support.

I propose to attend the court in Madison on the first Monday in July. Whatever information I may procure, I shall immediately after my return forward on to you.

Extract of a letter from Wm. H. Winston, Esq. clerk of Madison County Court, dated

MAY 26, 1810.

At this time, nothing is talked of here but Harrison's claim; a great number of persons have come in from various parts of Virginia, and purchased from him lands previously sold by the United States; and those claimants have ordered off the purchasers under the United States, which has occasioned much uneasiness.

Very little land will be sold, until a change in the public sentiment takes place relative to Harrison's claim, in favor of which I find a very considerable number of the people in this country.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, dated

JUNE 27, 1810.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a letter from the Register of the Land Office of Madison county, showing the necessity of an early execution of the intended removal of intruders in that county.

There are two classes of persons, who, according to law, cannot be removed, viz.: 1. Those who have purchased lands from the United States. 2. Those who, having signed the requisite declarations, have received written permissions to remain on the land. Although every individual of either description may show evidence, in writing, of his right to remain on the tract he occupies, I have directed copies to be prepared and transmitted to the War Department, of the returns both of sales and permissions. These will facilitate the necessary discrimination; and in order to prevent any mistake, William Dickson, Register of the Land Office, and residing at Nashville, will be instructed to furnish the officer commanding the detachment with a supplementary list of the sales subsequent to the returns last received, and with that of persons, if any, who may have obtained permissions, and not been returned to this office.

These observations apply exclusively to persons residing on those lands purchased both from the Cherokees and Chickasaws, which form Madison county. No sale has been made or permission been granted by the United States, to remain on any part of the lands lying west of Madison county, which were ceded by the Cherokees, but are not included in the Chickasaw purchase.

I have the honor, &c.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, dated

JULY 2, 1810.

SIR: In conformity with the intimation given in my letter of the 27th ultimo, I have now the honor of transmitting to you lists of those two classes of persons, who, according to law, cannot be removed from the public lands in Madison county.

I have the honor, &c.

Extract of a letter from John Brahan, Esq. Register of the Land Office at Nashville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

JUNE 4, 1810.

I am sorry to say that the claim of Zachariah Cox, in Madison county, is making a very considerable noise, and creating much confusion there; Colonel M. Harrison, who yet resides in Madison county, appears to be the principal and most active person in the business. I am informed, by respectable authority, that he is selling out his claim to lands there, and that he has been surveying the lands sold by him under the title of Cox, and, in some instances, the land sold by the United States at the late public sales in this place. If Colonel M. Harrison is permitted to remain in Madison county, it will be productive of great injury to the sales of lands under the United States, for people will thereby be induced to believe that his title to the land is good. It would be well if he could be removed out of the country. A number of people would yet enter land in Madison county, if they could receive positive assurance that they would hold the lands when the last instalment was paid. An assurance of this kind would have a good effect.

I have the honor, &c.

P. S.—If Government would remove every person out of Madison county, except such as have purchased of the United States, it would be desirable, and would check the growing evil there in its infancy.

Extract of a letter from John Brahan, Receiver of Public Moneys at Nashville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

JUNE 5, 1810.

I wrote you yesterday that Colonel Michael Harrison, claiming under Zachariah Cox, &c. was again selling out lands in Madison county under that title. It is said a number of people have purchased of him, and are settling there: if they are not immediately removed, it may be troublesome to remove them after a while.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, dated

JULY 5, 1810.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose copies of letters, received by this day's mail from the receiver of Public Moneys at Nashville, in order that it may be submitted to the President, whether a more speedy removal of Michael Harrison and his adherents than had been contemplated might not be directed.

I have the honor, &c.

Extract of a letter from William Dixon, Register of the Land Office at Nashville, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

JULY 30, 1810.

SIR: I herewith enclose the returns for the month of June; a few sales were made during that month; this is to be attributed to the impression made on the minds of the people, by the late decision in the Supreme Court of the United States. This impression is now nearly done away, and the minds of the people generally quieted as to their titles. The speculations also which I

noticed in my last are nearly, perhaps entirely, at an end.

Extract of a letter from John Brahan, Esq. to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated

JULY 12, 1810.

I discover that Colonel Harrison's claim under Cox is becoming more silent, and people are again entering lands in the office, more briskly than was the case some weeks ago.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 183.

3d SESSION.

SITE FOR THE TOWN OF PULASKI, IN TENNESSEE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 18, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the commissioners appointed to fix on a site for the town of Pulaski, in the county of Giles, and State of Tennessee, made the following report:

That the Legislature of the State of Tennessee, by their act of the 14th of November, 1809, erected a new county by the name of Giles, and directed a town to be named Pulaski, to be laid out as the seat of justice for the said county. That the petitioners were appointed by the said act to fix on a situation upon Richland creek, and as near the centre of the said county as an eligible site could be found, for the said town of Pulaski. They were also empowered to receive to themselves and successors in office, for the use of the said county of Giles, a general warranty deed for such quantity of land as might be conveyed to them for that purpose.

It appears that the petitioners have qualified themselves, agreeably to the requisitions of the said act, for the discharge of the duties required of them; and that, in the performance thereof, they found the most eligible site for the said town to be on land belonging to the United States. And as they cannot make purchase or obtain a grant for the land which includes the contemplated site for the town of Pulaski, there not being, as yet, any provision made for the disposal of the lands of the United States within the State of Tennessee, they

have petitioned Congress to authorize a special grant for six hundred and forty acres of land, for the before-mentioned purpose, for which they are willing to pay to the United States a reasonable price.

The committee are convinced, from a view of the conditions to which the public lands in that State are subjected, that no general provision for the disposal thereof can, with propriety, be made at present; and when they consider the advantage to a county of having a convenient and central situation for its seat of justice; and that, if the land in question be withheld from the county, a situation less proper must be fixed on, which, in time, might render a removal of the seat of justice necessary, which could not be done but to the great injury of private property and a heavy expense to the county; and as the committee are assured that the Indian title is extinguished, and that it is not any peculiar quality the land possesses, but simply its suitability for the contemplated site for a town, that renders it desirable to the petitioners; they do not hesitate to express their opinion, that the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for the sale of six hundred and forty acres of land on Richland creek, in the State of Tennessee, to the commissioners appointed to fix the seat of justice for the county of Giles, in trust, for the use of said county, at the same price for which other public lands are sold.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 184.

3d SESSION.

SITE FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE INDIANA TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 23, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, made the following report:

That the seat of government for the Indiana Territory is fixed at Vincennes, on the river Wabash; that, in consequence of the late division of the said Territory, Vincennes has become inconvenient for that purpose, as it is situated on the western boundary line of the Territory. In order to provide a remedy for this inconvenience, the Territorial Legislature have, by law, appointed three commissioners to fix on a proper site, within prescribed limits, for the permanent seat of government for the Territory.

It appears, by the statement of the memorialists, an inspection of the map, and such other information as the committee had access to, that a position may be found within the limits prescribed by the aforesaid law, central and convenient for the present, and for many years to come, for the future population of the Territory. The lands thus proper for the contemplated site are lands to which the Indian title is extinguished, but that have not yet been offered for sale by the United States. It is the prayer of the memorial that Congress would authorize a donation of the lands which the commissioners may de-

signate for the aforesaid purpose. To the committee, the views of the Territorial Legislature appear laudable and just; yet, as it appears to them at least questionable whether such a donation to the benefit of a particular Territory, as is prayed for, could be considered as authorized by the conditions of the act of cession of the State of Virginia to the United States, they cannot recommend a compliance with the application in its extent. They, however, are of opinion that a liberal and just policy would forbid that the United States should withhold from the Territory the lands proper to afford them a convenient seat of government, or exact from them, in consideration of the lands, more than the real and intrinsic value thereof; and that the adventitious value imposed by the circumstances of the lands being selected as the site for the Territorial and hereafter State Government, should of right go to the Territory, and for its use.

They, therefore, respectfully submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for the sale of four quarter sections of land in the Indiana Territory to the commissioners appointed to fix the permanent seat of government therefor, in trust for the use of the said Territory, at the same price for which the other public lands are sold.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 185.

3d SESSION:

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR THE PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 28, 1811.

A resolution instructing our representation in Congress to use their endeavors to procure an extension of the time for the payment of public lands in certain cases.

Whereas, many of the citizens of this State, who have purchased lands of the United States, who will not be able to comply with their contracts, and the time is fast approaching (and with many already elapsed,) when they will be deprived of the fruits of their former industry by non-compliance, unless Government should grant them further indulgence; *Therefore, resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best endeavors to procure an extension of the time for the payment of public lands to the following effect, (as well for those who come under the pre-emption law as others, as many individuals within the Cincinnati district have paid a high price for the right of pre-emption, in addition to the price to be paid to Government,) viz: where a person has purchased land of the United States not exceeding one section, and paid only one instalment, upon his forfeiting the sum paid, such purchaser, or his legal representative, shall be entitled to right of pre-emption from the time it is forfeited by the act of Congress, until the time of sale, and the terms of payment on the second entry be the same as are now established by law. Where two or more instal-

ments are paid, the purchaser, or his legal representative, shall be entitled to the same privilege, viz.: upon forfeiting the first instalment the second and third instalments shall be placed to his credit on the second purchase. The law thus modified would, perhaps, enable many good citizens to provide in a decent manner for a young and rising family, which, under existing circumstances, they may be deprived of; and as the sum forfeited would be more than six per cent. interest on the purchase-money, it would by no means be injurious to the nation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolution to the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States.

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest: R. OSBORN, *Clerk H. R.*

Attest: CARLOS A. NORTON, *Clerk of the Senate.*

JANUARY 14, 1811.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO, *January 15, 1811.*

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the original remaining on file in this office.

JER. McLENE, *Secretary of State.*

11th CONGRESS.

No. 186.

3d SESSION.

ILLINOIS AND WABASH LAND COMPANIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1811:

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the United Illinois and Wabash Land Companies, praying a compromise of their claim to certain lands in the Illinois Territory, derived under deeds of conveyance from tribes of the Illinois and Piankeshaw Indians, made the following report:

That they have yielded to the subject all the consideration due to a claim highly important, as well from its great extent as from the principles involved in the determination. The principle on which the memorialists rest their claim is, that a grant of lands from a tribe or nation of Indians is valid, as a conveyance of a legal or equitable estate, though unaccompanied by the sanction of the subsisting Government.

In recurring to the proclamation of the King of Great Britain, of the 7th of October, 1763, the committee find a plain and express prohibition to purchase lands of the Indians, embracing this case. The terms of the proclamation are, in the opinion of the committee, too full and explicit to be eluded by any possible mode of purchase, or any ingenuity in reasoning that has been resorted to. This ground would be decisive upon the claim, but for the objection of the claimants, that the proclamation is invalid for the above purpose for want of power in the King over the subject-matter; which objection is illustrated and enforced by an elaborate and able argument incorporated in the memorial; but, on the fullest consideration, the committee are unable to discover sufficient grounds to sustain the objection. If the Indian tribes in question are, at the period of the purchase, to be considered as independent nations, exercising the power of alienation of territory, by treaty of the nation, the King of Great Britain, representing, by the fundamental principles of the Government, the nation in all foreign concerns, was the proper party, competent, at such treaty, to contract with said nations.* But if

the Indian tribes have, ever since their intercourse with European nations, been found incapable of independence; if the Powers of Europe have, by right of discovery, occupation, and conquest, claimed and exercised, from the first settlement of the country, the rights of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territories of the Indian nations; and more especially if the tribes in question, as it seems to the committee, were reduced to the condition of the vanquished in the war of 1755, having fought under the banners of France; then is the conclusion still stronger against the memorialists. To this effect the above proclamation of the 7th of October, 1763, asserts, in strong terms, sovereignty and dominion over the Indian territories; reserves the lands for the use of the Indians; and declares the Indian nations under the protection of the Crown. While such language well comports with the exercise of the King's prerogative over conquered countries, it is utterly inconsistent with the independence of the Indian nations, and their absolute property and right of disposition of the lands reserved to them. It is not necessary to the conclusions the committee have come to, to consider the general question, whether a conveyance of land by Indians, unaccompanied with the sanction of the Government, be valid; but, independently of the above proclamation, the course of argument of the claimants has led the committee into the examination of this question. Your committee submit, as the result of their inquiries on this point, that, although a few solitary instances may be found, in the early settlement of the country, of Indian deeds of land being recognised as valid, yet, that such were the consequences resulting from frauds practised on the simple natives, such the collision of claims and consequent controversies, such the effects upon the public peace and intercourse with the Indian nations, that Government, at a pretty early day, interfered and assumed a kind of guardianship over the rights of the natives; hence, the principle was introduced into the code regulating the intercourse with Indian tribes, which requires the concomitant assent or subsequent sanction of

* 1 Blackst. Com. 252.

the Government to a conveyance of lands by Indians, in order to render it valid.* This wholesome policy was adopted by other Governments as well as that of Great Britain. This rule became, in the opinion of the committee, a part of the law of the land; and a departure from it would, as they conceive, be productive of the most injurious consequences.

If the purchase of the memorialists be valid, it must be so in all its extent; and to reduce it, by compromise,

* See Trumbull's History of Connecticut, page 117; 2d vol. Neal's History of New England, appendix; Jefferson's notes on Virginia, page 225; act of Massachusetts, passed in 1701; act of New Jersey, of the 13th December, 1703; act of Connecticut of the 9th May, 1717; act of Pennsylvania, of the 14th of February, 1730; act of Georgia, of the 15th of February, 1758.

would be unbecoming the justice of Congress; but, if the grant be invalid, to admit it in any respect would be unauthorized, and a sacrifice of the public property.

Whether the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands in question has been facilitated by the advances made by the memorialists to the Indians does not appear to the committee; but, if the fact be so, to recognise such unauthorized proceedings of individuals with the Indians, as a foundation of a grant from the United States, would encroach upon the great system of policy so wisely introduced to regulate intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The committee, therefore, as the result of the premises, beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 187.

3d SESSION.

LANDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF RELIGION IN OHIO.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 6, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of the third township in the eighth range, in Washington county, Ohio, made the following report:

It appears to the committee, by the statement of the petitioners, that the third township of the eighth range in the Ohio Company's purchase is a fractional township, being intersected near the centre by the boundary line that separates the tract purchased from the donation tract conveyed to the said company; that the said fractional township does not contain the section No. 29, set apart for the support of religion in the several townships in the said purchase, whereby the inhabitants are deprived of the benefit of the ministerial lands. The petitioners pray that section No. 26, the property of the United States, which remains yet unsold, may be granted in lieu of section No. 29, and for the same purposes.

In the examination of the subject, the committee observe that the grant of section No. 29 for the purpose of religion, is confined to the purchase of the Ohio Company, and that of John Cleves Symmes and associates; that, in both, the surveys were to be made at the expense of the purchaser, and according to the land ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785. That ordinance prescribes a uniform mode of surveying and numbering the lots or sec-

tions in each township, and in fractional parts of townships; provides that the lots protracted thereon should bear the same numbers as if the township had been entire; hence the local position of section No. 29 is the same in every entire and fractional township. Under the grant of section No. 29, in each township, or fractional part of township, to be given perpetually for religion, the provision can only be considered as made in the townships that contained such section. The committee think it probable that many other fractional townships lying on the Ohio river, in the Ohio Company's purchase, are also destitute of the ministerial section; but they have more correct information respecting the tract purchased by John C. Symmes; on three sides of which, fractional townships are formed by the intersection of the Ohio and Big and Little Miami rivers, many of which do not contain the section No. 29, nor have the inhabitants the benefit of the ministerial lands. If any provision be made, it ought to be so general as to extend to all cases of the same kind; and the committee do not consider themselves authorized, on a particular application, to report a general provision; especially as in this case there is no legal claim on the Government. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition.

11th CONGRESS.

No. 188.

3d SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 15, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom were referred the reports and decisions of the commissioners appointed to settle the claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, made the following report:

That they have, with due consideration, investigated the decisions of the commissioners in favor of the rightful proprietors of town lots, common fields, allotments, and commons, in the several tracts designated by the name of Kaskaskia, Grand Prairie, Prairie du Rocher, Fort Chartres, St. Philip's, Prairie du Pont, and Cahokia; and the result of their inquiries is, that the decisions ought to be confirmed. These cases are the only confirmations of the said commissioners that have not already been finally acted on by Congress; and the committee think proper to state that, in some respects, they differ from those that have received the confirmation of the Government. In former reports that have been acted on, the claims of individuals were confirmed to the re-

spective tracts that they rightfully claimed; and in the cases under consideration, that mode was attempted to be pursued, and several individual confirmations were actually made; but, in the progress of the business, such was found to be the dilapidated state of the ancient records, and so indefinite were the boundaries of the particular tracts claimed, that the commissioners relinquished the idea of making confirmation of the individual claims in severalty, and extended their inquiries no further than to the ascertainment of the out-boundaries of the lands that had been granted to the inhabitants of a village or settlement; and, with a declaration that, in their opinion, the United States have no interest in the lands within the designated boundary, they affirm the same to the legal proprietors thereof, leaving the several proprietors and claimants to adjust and settle their claims within the tract so confirmed, according to their several rights. This mode of proceeding, however variant from former practice, appears to be justified by the necessity of the case, and is, as the committee conceive, in per-

fect accordance with the object principally in contemplation of the Legislature, which was *that the public lands should be distinguished from those that are private property*. The committee have also investigated the report and accompanying documents respecting *Governors' confirmations*, and, on mature consideration of the subject-matter thereof, they are induced to express an opinion that many of the claims that have been confirmed are destitute of that legal and equitable foundation which, in contemplation of the law, they ought to possess, to entitle them to a confirmation; and the documents, in connexion with other circumstances, afford strong grounds to suspect the correctness of many of the confirmations, the propriety and validity of which are not impeached by any direct evidence in possession of the committee.

It ought to be observed, that the laws which invested the Governor with the power to confirm claims, also prescribed a rule of decision for his guidance in the performance of the duty.

To test the propriety and validity of the confirmations arranged under the general head of *ancient grants*, reference must be had to the resolutions of Congress of the 20th of June and the 28th and 29th of August, 1788, and an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1791. The first mentioned resolution substantially prescribes what was requisite to constitute a claim that might be confirmed as an *ancient grant*; the subsequent resolutions only extend the same provisions to another class of claimants; and the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1791, as far as it relates to the claims in virtue of *possession and allotment*, may be viewed in the same light. When the provisions of the said first mentioned resolution are applied to the confirmation of grants made by the British commandants, and allowing every latitude of construction in favor of the confirmations, it will appear that no authority is given by the said resolution to the Governor to make such confirmations.

The resolution defines claims that should be confirmed to be for *lands allotted according to the laws or usages, &c.* The grants in question were made, not only without the authority of law, but also contrary to the public proclamation of 1763.

With respect to the claims arranged under the general head of *donations*, it is proper to observe, that the resolution of the 20th of June, 1788, authorized four hundred acres of land to be granted to each head of a family then living in the Illinois country; and the act of the 3d March, 1791, provided for a similar grant to each head of a family who had, after the year 1783, removed without the Territory, and should return and occupy the land within five years. On a comparison of the number of claims for donation that have been confirmed by the Governors and commissioners with the number of families reported to be in the country by the above-mentioned resolution, it will appear that an error of no inconsiderable amount exists, either in the computation of the number of heads of families, or the grants of donation that have been made, or in both.

It appears that transfers have been made of the principal part of the claims to a right of donation, before the lands were granted, or had vested in the persons for whom the bounty was originally intended. The validity of such transfers might now be a subject of inquiry, had not other acts of confirmation, in similar cases,

already sanctioned the principle. But as these rights to donation have been principally claimed by a few individuals, and as it appears by the general report on rejected claims, now before the committee, that some of those individuals have in other cases made use of most dishonorable and unlawful means to obtain the confirmation of their pretended claims, the committee think it no more than a proper precaution against fraud and imposition, that a re-examination of the former decisions should take place.

This course of proceeding being proposed, a question will arise as to the effect of the Governors' confirmations, whether it is competent to the Legislature to annul such confirmations, or provide for their revision. On this subject, it is worthy of remark, that the act passed on the 26th of March, 1804, certainly contemplated a revision of the Governors' decisions; it provided that every person, claiming lands in virtue of any French or British grant, or resolution or act of Congress, should deliver a notice, in writing, of the nature and extent of his claims, for the purpose of being recorded; and that the commissioners should have power to hear, in a summary manner, all matters respecting *such claims*, and to decide thereon according to justice and equity. Under the authority of this act, the commissioners at Vincennes did actually revise the former decisions of the Governors in that district. In so far the proposed measure is justified by the precedent of law and practice, and in principle it does not appear objectionable; for, admitting that the Governors were constituted judges by the law, and that their decisions are valid to confer a title, the admission must be limited to the cases of which they were made the judges, and to the titles thence arising. They, however, may more properly be considered as the authorized agents of the Government for certain purposes. The right, then, to inquire into the performance of the duties assigned to them cannot be doubted; and if, in the result of such inquiry, it should be found that they have exceeded their prescribed powers, and made confirmations not authorized by law, it is inconceivable how such act of deciding in cases not submitted to their determination, or such confirmations not authorized by law, can be considered as obligatory on the Government, or valid for the purpose of giving title to the individual claimants.

And in cases that came within the proper range of their powers, and the decisions on which shall have formally corresponded with the provisions of the law, but, on inquiry, it shall be found that the evidence produced in support of the claims is fraudulent, and that the claim has no proper foundation; in these cases, it is believed that the confirmation will not avail the claimants as a title, and that the Government has a right to distinguish such from the other decisions that give legitimate title.

The claimants will, nevertheless, still have an opportunity to avail themselves of their supposed rights before the judicial tribunals of the country.

From these considerations, the committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the commissioners on common fields, commons, and town lots, ought to be confirmed.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for the re-examination of the Governors' decisions on land claims in the district of Kaskaskia.

VIRGINIA MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE 26TH OF NOVEMBER 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, who were instructed, by a resolution of the 18th instant, to inquire, what provision ought to be made respecting the location of Virginia military land warrants west of the boundary designated by the act of the 23d of March, 1804, made the following report:

That, at the last session of Congress, the committee, under a similar instruction, made a report, in which the facts relating to this subject are stated in detail; that the resolution then proposed had in view only an immediate provision to prevent conflicting titles arising under

grants from the United States to different persons for the same land, leaving the mode for fixing the western boundary of the Virginia military tract as a subject for subsequent provision; but, as the necessity of the immediate provision then recommended has, in some measure, been obviated, and as the subject has been introduced at so early a period of the present session as to promise a speedy determination thereon, and especially as it is believed that the concurrence of the Legislature of Virginia, (who will shortly be in session,) is necessary to the measures that may be adopted for ascertaining and fixing the said boundary line, it has appeared to the committee proper to propose resolutions that shall

embrace the whole subject, therefore the following are respectfully submitted:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, for the appointment of commissioners, on the part of the United States, to act with such commissioners as the commonwealth of Virginia may appoint, to ascertain and finally determine and fix the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract, according to the true intent and meaning of the condition of the deed of cession from Virginia to the United States, touching the military reservation between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made, by law, to prevent the issuing of patents on surveys executed in

virtue of Virginia military warrants, west of the boundary line designated by the act of Congress of the 23d of March, 1804.

Resolved, That, in the event of the said existing boundary line being found by the said commissioners to exclude lands belonging to the Virginia military tract, the said commissioners shall ascertain the quantity and quality of the lands so excluded, and shall have power to locate other unappropriated lands, equal in quantity and quality; which lands shall be liable to location under Virginia military land warrants, from and after the day of ———.

NOTE.—See report No. 179.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 190.

1st SESSION.

EXTENSION OF TIME TO COMPLETE PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 5, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory, made the following report:

That the said memorial presents to their consideration, and recommends for adoption, the following provisions:

1st. The repeal of such clauses of the laws for the sale of the public lands as impose interest from the purchase, on such instalments of the purchase money as are not paid when they become due.

2d. That the back interest, which may have heretofore accumulated on any instalment, may be remitted.

3d. That the further time of two years be allowed before lands shall become forfeited for failure in completing the payment of the purchase money.

The committee have given due consideration to the argument and facts contained in the memorial in support of these propositions, and respectfully submit the result of their inquiries.

1st. It is the opinion of the committee, that the repeal of such clauses of the laws for the sale of the public lands as require interest to be paid from the date of the purchase, on the instalments that are not paid when they become due, would be improper; because the repeal of those provisions would, in a high degree, diminish the inducements to the purchaser to comply with the terms of his contract.

By the act of the 10th day of May, 1800, interest was charged on the three last instalments of the purchase money, from the date of the purchase until paid. The provisions of this act made no distinction between the purchasers who made punctual payment and those that did not. To remedy that defect, as is supposed, it was provided by the act of the 26th of March, 1804, "that no interest shall be charged on any instalment that shall hereafter become due, provided such instalment shall be paid on the day on which the same shall become due." This provision offered terms more favorable than before to the purchasers that should make punctual payment, and at the same time left the delinquent purchaser under the operation of the former act. If the provision in question should be repealed, the delinquent purchasers would be again placed on the same footing with purchasers who make punctual payment of their instalments.

2d. To remit the back interest which may have accrued on the instalments that have not been paid when they become due. This appears also to be inadmissible. It is a proposition dependent on that which has been considered; for, if the existing provisions of the law, with regard to back interest ought to be continued in force; if back interest shall be exacted in cases of delinquency in future, no good reason can be assigned why the operation of the law should be restrained in the cases that have already occurred.

3d. To allow a further time of two years before lands shall become forfeited for failure in completing the payment of the purchase money.

This appears to be proposed, not only as an expedient for temporary relief, but for a permanent regulation: as a permanent regulation it cannot be recommended. At

present, one year is allowed from the time the last instalment became due, before a resale or forfeiture can take place for failure in payment. To add two years more to the term of credit, which is already too much extended for the interest of Government and the benefit of the individual purchasers, would be adding to the cause of the evils already experienced under the credit system. In proportion as the credit is extended, so will the outstanding debts be augmented and the number of debtors increased.

It is believed that a Government founded on the general sentiment of the community cannot, with safety to itself, hold as debtors the citizens of any considerable portion of the country. Such a state of things will engender disaffection of the most dangerous kind—disaffection nerved by the powerful motives of interest. And as it regards purchasers, the credit at present allowed often induces individuals to make purchases beyond their means. To remove the day of payment two years further from the time of purchase would be adding to those inducements, whilst it still more admits of the intervention of unforeseen circumstances to defeat their hopes. The committee, from these considerations, express their decided opinion that any proposed alterations in the laws for the sale of the public lands, that have for their object the extension of the credit on future sales, are improper, and ought not to be adopted. But so far as the memorial contemplates an extension of time; as a temporary measure for immediate relief, the committee have viewed the application in a different light. They admit the principle in its fullest extent, that the general operation of the laws for the sale of the public lands ought not to be interrupted by acts of temporary suspension, or partial indulgence. This general rule, however, is not so absolute but that it admits of exceptions. The situation of the purchasers who are represented by the memorial, and the circumstances brought into view, are of such character as to give their case a just claim, as the committee conceive, on the Legislature for some measure of indulgence. The low price of produce, and the consequent scarcity of money in the western country, are circumstances of real embarrassment to the purchaser, who must shortly complete his payments, or forfeit his land. In addition to that, the late Indian hostilities on the western frontier (should it terminate in the most favorable manner) will tend to frustrate the exertions of the purchaser to fulfil his engagements to the Government. This last mentioned circumstance is of too recent date to have been brought into view by the memorialists. But, as the effects of such a state of things cannot be mistaken, it was supposed not improper to take it into view in estimating the claim the memorialists have on the Government for an indulgence.

It is believed that a moderate extension of time to the purchasers whose term of credit is about expiring, would not materially diminish the current receipts. For money cannot be employed in that country so as to produce a profit equal to the forfeiture of interest the purchaser will incur who permits the whole term of credit to run before he makes payment; hence, every purchaser who had the means may be presumed to have made payment, and an enforcement of the law would only pro-

duce a reversion of the land, but not a payment of purchase money, where the means are wanting. The propriety of this remark may be tested by the experience under former provisions similar to that which will be now recommended.

The committee respectfully submit the following resolutions :

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal such clauses of the laws for the sale of the public lands, as impose interest from the date of the purchase, on such instalments of the purchase money as are not paid when they become due, or to remit back interest which may have accrued on any such instalment.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to allow a further time of two years, from the time the last instalment shall become due, before a forfeiture can take place for failure in payment on any future sales.

Resolved, That the further time of one year for completing the payments ought to be allowed respectively to all purchasers of public lands northwest of the river Ohio, whose time for completing the payment of the purchase money may have or shall expire on or before the twenty-second day of December, 1812, and whose land has not been actually sold or forfeited for failure in payment; on condition that all arrears of interest shall be paid, to entitle any purchaser to the benefit of this provision.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 191.

1st SESSION.

SITE FOR THE WATER-WORKS AT NEW ORLEANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 5, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of New Orleans, made the following report:

That, for supplying the said city with water from the Mississippi, by means of steam engines, the city council have entered into a contract with Benjamin Henry Latrobe and his associates for that purpose; that, by their act of the 27th of April, 1811, Mr. Latrobe and his associates are allowed to place their steam engines, and all buildings necessary for the undertaking, upon a space of one hundred and twenty-five feet by one hundred and fifty feet, of the vacant ground situate between the front of the city and the river, and bounded by Bienville and Custom-house streets. It further appears, that the corporation, in consequence of the claim of the United States to the said ground, do not consider themselves competent to guaranty the possession to the said Latrobe and his associates, for the purpose aforesaid. The object of the petition is to obtain of Congress an

act to confirm the corporation of the city in the perpetual possession of the ground described as necessary for the aforesaid purpose. The committee are of opinion, that the United States ought to relinquish their claim to the ground in question, so far as is necessary to facilitate an undertaking which promises such important advantages to the city of New Orleans. They believe, however, that nothing more is necessary, on the part of the United States, than a grant of the use of the ground for the special purpose set forth, and for such length of time as it may be so occupied.

The committee submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for securing to the corporation of the city of New Orleans the occupancy and use of a piece of ground on which it is contemplated to erect steam engines for conveying water into the said city: *Provided*, That, if the said ground shall not be so occupied, or shall hereafter cease to be so occupied the claim of the United States thereto shall remain unimpaired.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 192.

1st SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 17, 1811.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom were referred the reports and decisions of the commissioners for settling claims to land within the district of Kaskaskia, made the following report:

That they have investigated the report on common fields, town lots, allotments, and commons. These are the only affirmative decisions of the said commissioners that have not been finally acted on by Congress; and they appear to differ only in one respect from those that have been confirmed by Government. In former reports, individual claims were reported and confirmed, *in severally*; in the cases under consideration, the commissioners found it impossible, in consequence of the dilapidated state of the ancient records, and the indefinite boundaries of the particular tracts claimed, to pursue that course. They have therefore extended their inquiries no farther than the ascertainment of the out-boundaries of the lands that had been granted to the inhabitants of a village or settlement; confirming to the legal proprietors the lands within the designated boundaries, but leaving them to settle their claims within the tract so confirmed, according to their several rights.

This mode of proceeding, however variant from former practice, appears to be justified by necessity, and is equally calculated as the former mode to distinguish the lands that are *public* from those which are *private property*. This, in the opinion of the committee, was the

principal object in contemplation of the law under which the commissioners acted. They therefore submit the propriety of confirming the aforesaid decisions by law.

The committee have also examined the report and documents respecting Governors' confirmations. It appears that the commissioners have not formally decided on the claims that have been confirmed by the Governors, as the commissioners at Vincennes, acting under the same law, have done. They, however, in their report, state many circumstances and facts that are calculated in a high degree to impeach the validity of many of these confirmations.

It ought to be remarked, to show the necessity of a re-examination of these claims, as well as to do justice to the Governors who made the confirmations, that the multifarious duties imposed on these officers, in their capacity of Governor, Indian agent, and, in one instance, of commander-in-chief, did not allow them the time necessary for the full investigation of the claims presented for their decision; and, perhaps, unsuspecting of the practices of fraud, forgery, and perjury, that have been since developed by the investigation of the commissioners, they may not have examined the claims with that scrupulous attention that was necessary to guard the public property against impositions. The committee cannot, unless they exceed the ordinary limits of a report, particularize the cases of confirmed claims that

appear to them exceptionable; they will only, in general, state that the report presents to view a number of cases in which claims have been confirmed, in virtue of improvement rights, when, in fact, no improvement had been made on the land claimed; and of confirmations made in virtue of ancient grants, where there appears no claim of title made out to the claimant confirmed; in some instances, that defect had been supplied by forged conveyances, and also of confirmations in virtue of ancient grants; when it appears that the officers from whom the grants emanated had no competent authority to make them, but, on the contrary, were expressly prohibited the exercise of such powers by the Government then existing.

Under the general head of *donations*, only one case of improper confirmation is stated by the commissioners. But as the donations have not been awarded to the persons for whom the bounty was originally intended, but have, by transfers of the rights before the property had vested, been engrossed by a few individuals; and as the number of donations have so far exceeded the number of inhabitants entitled to donations, as stated by a committee of Congress under the confederation, the committee believe that a re-examination of this class of confirmations ought also to be made. In considering this subject, it has not escaped the attention of the committee, that questions may arise as to the effect of the Governors' confirmations; whether it is competent to the Legislature to annul them, or to provide for their revision, inasmuch as the laws that invested the Governors with the power to decide and confirm claims have not enjoined on them to report their proceedings, nor made any special reserve of a superintending power in the Legislature; hence it may be alleged, that the Governors were, by the law, constituted judges: that their decisions are conclusive, and valid to give title.

It is believed that nothing more is necessary to clear the subject of difficulty than a correct view of the nature of the claims, of the laws that regulate them, and of the character that the Governors sustained in executing those laws.

The claims have been classed under general heads, and are of the following descriptions: 1. Ancient grants; 2. Improvement rights; and 3. Donations. The laws have recognised, in the first class, a pre-existing legal title; in the second, a right in equity, for the consummation of which they have provided; and, as to the third class, the claims originated in the law itself; the right emanated from the bounty of the Legislature. The Governors were the authorized agents of the Government for executing these laws. The laws that invested them with the power to confirm claims, also prescribed a rule of decision for their guidance in the performance of the duty. It will thence appear, that the right in the claimant has in nowise been derived from the instrument executing the law, but had its existence anterior to the agency of the Governors.

Viewing the Governors as agents, with limited and defined powers, the right to inquire into the performance of the duties assigned them cannot be doubted; and if, in the result of such inquiry, it should appear that they have exceeded the powers with which they were invested; that, from misconception of the law, the admission of fraudulent testimony, or whatever other cause, claims have been confirmed, when, in fact, no right existed in the claimant; in such cases, it cannot be admitted that the mere act of confirmation is of such efficacy as to preclude the Legislature from correcting the error or annulling the erroneous decision. It is, indeed, inconceivable how such confirmations can be obligatory on the Government, or valid for the purpose of giving title. After a re-examination of the Governors' confirmations, the claimants, whose claims may be adjudged to have been improperly confirmed, will, nevertheless, still have an opportunity to avail themselves of their supposed rights before the judicial tribunals of the country.

From these considerations, the committee are of opinion, that the report of the commissioners on *common fields*, *commons*, *allotments*, and *town lots*, ought to be confirmed; and that provision ought to be made by law, for the re-examination of the Governors' decisions on claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 193.

1st Session.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF THE ORLEANS TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 9, 1812.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1812.*

SIR:

I have the honor, in conformity with the act respecting claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, to transmit a copy of the report made by the Commissioners for the Eastern District of the Territory of Orleans, on the claims to land within the said district which they have not confirmed.* On inquiring why the claims in the said report were not arranged into three general classes, as directed by the act aforesaid, I was verbally informed by the commissioner who delivered the report, that all the claims thus rejected were considered by the Board as belonging to the third class: that is to say, as claims not entitled to confirmation, either under the acts of Congress, or in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government. A letter subsequently received from another commissioner is also transmitted.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives.

Decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the Eastern District of the Territory of Orleans, of Land Claims registered in the books of Michael Cautrelle, Deputy Register.

No. 1.—BELONY LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty

*The reports now published embrace the claims *confirmed*, as well as those *rejected*.

arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Michel Judice, and on the other by land of Raphael Landry.

There was an order of survey in the year 1783, for fifty arpents front, and forty arpents depth, obtained by Louis Judice from Governor Miro. The three arpents of land now claimed are part of the said tract, and purchased by the wife of the claimant in the year 1799; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 2.—JOSEPH CALLIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the lower side by land of Pablo David.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 3.—OLIVIER TERRIO claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Landry, and on the lower by land of Pedro Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Armand Babin, who obtained a complete grant to the same in the year 1775 from Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor; the present claimant holds by different deeds of sale under the aforesaid grant. Confirmed.

No. 4.—**BERGITE FOREST**, widow of Pierre Braux, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Duplessy, and on the lower by land of Anselmo Landry.

This land is part of fifty arpents front on the usual depth of forty, for which Louis Judice obtained an order of survey, in the year 1783, from Governor Miro. Pierre Braux, the husband of the claimant, purchased of said Judice in the year 1787; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 5.—**SILVAIN LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by the land of Mr. Judice, and on the lower by land of Joseph Hughes.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that Anselmo Landry obtained an order of survey for the same in the year 1785, under whose title the claimant holds; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 6.—**SILVAIN LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and sixteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Armand Babin, and on the lower by land of Simon Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry in the year 1773, in favor of Pedro Leblanc, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775 from Governor Unzaga; the present claimant holds as the representative of Pedro Leblanc, deceased, his father. Confirmed.

No. 7.—**PIERRE HOUVRE** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Malbouroux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 8.—**EDWARD GODWIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustine Burleau, and on the lower by land of Pedro Braux.

The land is a part of five arpents front and forty depth, mentioned in No. 1; the present claimant holds by purchase, under the title mentioned in No. 1. Confirmed.

No. 9.—**RAPHAEL LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bellony Landry, and on the lower by land of Augustine Burleau.

This land is part of a tract of fifty arpents front and forty in depth, mentioned in No. 1; the claimant holds by purchase, under Louis Judice, in the year 1793. Confirmed.

No. 10.—**PIERRE CARMOUCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Maxin Prejeau, and on the lower by land of Juan Janesoin.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry in the year 1774, in favor of Amand Prejeau, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds by regular deed of sale. Confirmed.

No. 11.—**PIERRE CARMOUCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents twenty-four toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Prejeau, and on the lower by land of Amand Prejeau.

The land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Maxin Prejeau, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds by regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 12.—**PIERRE CARMOUCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents one toise and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Prejeau, and on the lower by land of Maxin Prejeau.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry in the year 1774, in favor of Joseph Prejeau, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by regular deed of sale. Confirmed.

No. 13.—**ARMAND BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents one toise and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth; and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Richard, and on the lower by land of Joseph Prejeau.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry in the year 1774, in favor of Carlos Prejeau, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 14.—**PIERRE AVRIEUX** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Dugast, and on the lower by land of Amable Robichaud.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry in the year 1774, in favor of Francisco Dugast, who obtained for the same a complete grant in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds by regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 15.—**JEAN ORRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Badaeu, and on the lower by land of Pierre Chenet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 17.—**JEAN REYNAUD** and **PETARIN** claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Noel Dugast, and on the lower by land of Pablo Forest.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents and four toises in front, on the usual depth, surveyed in the year 1774 by Don Louis Andry, in favor of Anselmo Forest, who obtained a complete grant to the same in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; the claimant holds three arpents and twenty-seven toises of said land by virtue of the successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 18.—**JEAN ROM** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gabriel Rodrigue, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Luquel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 19.—**ETIENNE BREAUX** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anselmo Landry, and on the lower by land of Carlos Landry.

This is part of a tract of land of fifty arpents front, on the ordinary depth, mentioned in No. 1. The claimant holds by purchase under the title there mentioned; and it appearing that the land has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 20.—JOSEPH and PIERRE LANDRY claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Raphael Landry, and on the lower by land of Pedro Duplessy.

This is part of fifty arpents front on the usual depth, mentioned in No 1. The claimant holds by purchase under the title there mentioned; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 21.—JEAN MARIE ARMANT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents and ten toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded above by land of Saturnin Bruno, and below by land of Francisco Lebceuf.

The first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was surveyed in the year 1771, in favor of Joseph Forest, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1773, from Governor Unzaga. Pierre Dupain obtained an order of survey, in 1795, for a second depth to the aforesaid land, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. The present claimant holds under the above titles. Confirmed.

No. 22.—JEAN MARIE ARMANT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents and twelve toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded above by land of Mr. Godin, and below by land of Francisco Dominique Lebceuf.

There is a regular grant for six arpents and twelve toises front of this land in the year 1773, from Governor Unzaga, in favor of Saturnin Bruno, who purchased the remaining arpents in 1781, which has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior to the 20th December, 1803. The present claimant holds under the title of said Bruno. Confirmed.

No. 23.—LOUIS PARENT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Cloatre, and on the lower by land of Francisco Babin.

There is an order of survey in the year 1786, in favor of the claimant, by Don Estevan Miro, then Governor, the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 24.—RAYMOND BRAND claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of Atanagio Dugast.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Maturin Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 25.—PAUL MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Maxin Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dupuis.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 26.—SILVAIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Benois, and on the lower by land of Pedro Laurone.

This land was regularly surveyed, in the year 1782, for Joseph Dupuis, under whose title the claimant holds; and it having been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years, prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 27.—MARIE LANDRY, widow of Joseph Conaes, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents twenty-five toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Desiderato Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Juan Chauvin.

The first depth of forty arpents of this land was regularly granted to Geromino Leblanc, in the year 1775, by Governor Unzaga; for the second depth of forty arpents Juan Baptiste Pechoux obtained a complete grant in the year 1790, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. The present claimant holds by regular deeds under the aforesaid grant. Confirmed.

No. 28.—MARIE LANDRY, widow of Joseph Conaes, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Leno Picou.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 29.—HENRY BERTHELOT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents twenty-seven toises, and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marguerite René Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of François Pochet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 30.—MARGUERITE RENE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Étienne Renne, and on the lower by land of Henry Berthelot.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents in front, for which there appears to have been a grant from the Spanish Government, and the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 31.—ANTONIO BERRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents twenty-three toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Soroy, and on the lower by land of Antoine Labove.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated, by those under whom the present claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 32.—ISIDORE BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anne Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Charles Melanson.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and one toise in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Pablo Melanson, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 33.—ANNE MARTHE BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Brousard, and on the lower by land of Isidore Blanchard.

Two arpents one toise and four feet of this land is part of a grant to Pablo Melanson, mentioned in No. 32. The balance of the eight arpents now claimed was surveyed in the year 1774, by Don Louis Andry, in favor of Isaac Leblanc, who obtained a complete grant for the

same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which titles the claimant holds, by regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 34.—SIMON RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents six toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of German Bergeron, and on the lower by land of André Bernard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 35.—JOSEPH LAURENT FABRE claims two tracts of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia: one of said tracts containing two arpents and ten toises in front, and sixty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Remy, and on the lower by land of Madame Croizet; and the other tract containing eight arpents in front, and sixty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Croizet, and on the lower by land of François Croizet.

The tracts now claimed are part of a tract of land, of thirty arpents front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, regularly granted to Louis Judice, in the year 1765. François Croizet obtained a grant for an addition of twenty arpents in depth to the aforesaid tract, in the year 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds the lands now claimed, by regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 36.—JOSEPH LAURENT FABRE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing twenty-five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and eighty arpents depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Dupuis.

This tract of land is composed of three other tracts, for all of which complete grants have been obtained to the extent of fifty arpents in depth, either by their original proprietors or by the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 37.—ELIGIUS FROMENTIN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Basil Le Clerc.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1776, in favor of Francisco Antailla, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1777, from Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Governor; under which title the claimant holds, by regular conveyance. Confirmed.

No. 38.—JEAN BAPTISTE TETE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathais y Guillermo, and on the lower by land of Simon Mir.

This land was regularly surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, in favor of Bellony Mir, and it appearing to have been inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 39.—BAPTISTE LUGUET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Rhom, and the lower by land of Evariste Hautin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 40.—FRANCISCO LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Landry, and on the lower by land of Allin Babin.

This land was regularly surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1795, in favor of Eusebe Landry, at whose decease it was purchased by his widow, the wife of the present claimant; the land having been inhabited and cultivated since that date until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 41.—JEAN DUMAINE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bellony Mir, and on the lower by land of Michel Porrier.

This land was regularly surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, in favor of Simon Mir, under whom the present claimant holds, by successive transfers; the land having been continually inhabited and cultivated since that period until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 42.—VICTOR BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anselme Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Firman Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Joseph Blanchard, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds, by regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 43.—FRANÇOIS POCHEP claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Berthelot, and on the lower by land of Alexandre Briguoc.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that for more than ten consecutive years prior. Pierre Bossie obtained a regular order of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, in the year 1783, from Governor Miro. The present claimant holds by virtue of regular transfer. Confirmed.

No. 44.—JOSEPH SIMON LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madam Judice.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Simon Landry, who obtained a complete grant, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga, for twelve arpents and five toises front, of which this claim is part. The claimant holds under the said grant by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 45.—MARIE RASICOT, widow of Louis Judice, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Simon Landry.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents and five toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Simon Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds the seven arpents, claimed by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 46.—JACQUES CANTRELLE claims a tract of land, situated on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and eleven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anna Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Bentura Godin.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Philip Lachaussee, under whose title the present claimant holds by successive purchases; the land having been inhabited and cultivated since that period until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 47.—JEAN BOUDIN claims a tract of land, situated on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and sixty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Chestaildre.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents twenty six toises in front, and sixty arpents in depth; the first forty arpents in depth of which was surveyed by order of the Governor, in the year 1781, in favor of Juan Marcot, who obtained an order of survey for an addition of twenty arpents in depth, in the year 1783, from Governor Miro. The claimant holds under the above title, and the land having been inhabited and cultivated since that period to the present time. Confirmed.

No. 48.—PIERRE LOUP claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and sixty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Himel, on the lower by land of Mr. Andry.

This is a part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty-six toises, mentioned in No. 47, and having been inhabited and cultivated since 1781, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 49.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents fifteen toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Landry, and on the lower by land of Silvain Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 50.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land situate on the west side of the river Mississippi in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents sixteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Babin, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Estevan Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga. The present claimant holds by purchase, under the title of the grantee. Confirmed.

No. 51.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land being the second depth of forty arpents, situate immediately behind the two preceding tracts mentioned in Nos. 49 and 50; claimed by him, and bounded on the upper and lower sides by vacant lands.

This second depth of forty arpents was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1791, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 52.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents fifteen toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Landry, and on the lower by land of Pedro Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Joseph Granger, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds by virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 53.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Orillion, and on the lower by land of Madame Dupuis.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Blas Lejeune, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds, by virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 54.—JOSEPH and JEAN ALEXIS LEBLANC claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Richard, and on the lower by land of Joseph Como, Jun.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Pedro Brasseur, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 55.—JEAN BAPTISTE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents five toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Babin, and on the lower by land of Joseph Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Mathurin Richard, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 56.—ALEXIS CESAR BONAMY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jago Melanson, and on the lower by land of Simon Boudro.

This land was surveyed by an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1782, by Don Carlos Trudeau, for Joseph Soiner; under which title the present claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 57.—ALEXIS CESAR BONAMY claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Soiner, and on the lower by land of Francisco Antaya.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1782, in favor of Simon Boudro, under whose title the claimant holds, by successive sale; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 58.—ALEXIS CESAR BONAMY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Boudro, and on the lower by land of Alexandre Melanson.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1782, in favor of Francisco Antaya; under whose title the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sale; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 59.—ALEXIS CESAR BONAMY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimants, and on the lower by land of Pierre Dupuis.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents in front, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1782, in favor of the widow of Alexandre Melanson; under whose title the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 60.—DAVID ROMI claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Juan Lebouf.

This land was surveyed in the year 1771, in favor of Pedro Lambert, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds, by virtue of a regular deed of sale. Confirmed.

No. 61.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bernard Cape-deville, and on the lower by land of Bonaventura Forest.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1774, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 62.—LOUIS LANDRY, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Aman Babin, and on the lower by land of Edward Godin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 63.—MICHEL JUDICE claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 64.—ADAM CHISNAIDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Baptiste Curo, and on the lower by land of Mr. Mather.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1781, in favor of George Treigle, under whose title the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 65.—MARIE JEANNE TASSIN, widow of Jean Baptiste Curo, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Michel, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Curo.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1781, in favor of Pedro Pierre Lejoye, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 66.—SIMON BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents nineteen toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Athanas Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1794, for Eusebo Landry, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 67.—JOSEPH LEBLANC, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the West side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents one toise five feet and seven inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Gotreau, and on the lower by land of Gille Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for the claimant, who has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 68.—JOSEPH SAUNIER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mauricio Cairoe, and on the lower by land of Francisco Antailla.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1776, in favor of Miguel Chiasson, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1777, from Don Bernardo de Galvez, then Governor; under which grant the present claimant holds by virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 69.—JOSEPH ORILLION claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents twenty-two toises and some feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Segur, and on the lower by land of Joseph Mobre.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; the claimant obtained a complete grant for the second depth in the year 1796, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 70.—MARIE CLOATRE, widow of Jean Dupuy, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Blas Lejeune and on the lower side by land of Barthelemi Monpierre.

There appears to have been a grant for this land; and the same having been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 71.—JOSEPH ATHANAS LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents two perches and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Eusebo Landry, and on the lower by land of Aman Babin.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1796, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 72.—JOSEPH ATHANAS LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Efrein Babin, and on the lower by land of Estevan Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Carlos Babin, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the present claimant holds, by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 73.—WILLIAM DONALDSON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou Lafourche, in the county of Acadia, containing four superficial arpents, and bounded on the north by the river Mississippi, on the east by the bayou Lafourche, and on the south and west by land of Mr. Hemby.

This land was granted to Louis Judice, in the year 1775, by Governor Unzaga; under which title the present claimant holds, by virtue of regular transfers. Confirmed.

No. 74.—JOSEPH TURULET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Fredric, and on the lower by land of Joseph Cloatre.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents twenty-one toises two feet and six inches in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Carlos Gaudet; under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive transfers; this land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since 1780, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 75.—JOSEPH TURULET claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents thirteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ambrose Terrio, and on the lower by land of Juan Baptiste Melanson.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, by order of the Governor, in the year 1782, for Estevan Melanson; under whose title the claimant holds by successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 76.—FRANÇOISE BLANCHARD, widow of Anselme Landry, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents six toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Babin, and on the lower by land of Aman Babin.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of Estevan Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; the claimant holds under said grant, by virtue of regular transfers. Confirmed.

No. 77.—JOSEPH BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Juan Arcenaux.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Juan Carlos Arcenaux; under whose title the present claimant holds, in virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 78.—JUSTIN TERREL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Bruno, and on the lower by land of Joseph Blanchard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 79.—JOSEPH POIRIE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-six toises in front; and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Part.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty-six toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for the claimant, who sold the balance to Louis Part; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 80.—PIERRE PLE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents five toises one foot and six inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pablo Hebert, and on the lower side by land of Madame Baudraux.

This is part of a tract of land of four arpents five toises one foot and six inches in front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Vincente Pintado, in the year 1796, in favor of Ambrosio Longue-Épée, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. The present claimant holds by purchase from the grantee. Confirmed.

No. 81.—PATRICE URIELL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents in front, and sixty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Hubert Remy.

This is a part of a tract of land of thirty arpents in front, on the depth of forty, regularly granted to Louis Justice, in the year 1765. François Croizet obtained a complete grant for an addition of twenty arpents in depth, in the year 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which titles the present claimant holds the part he claims by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 82.—JOSEPH MENDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-five toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Alleman, and on the lower by land of Bartholomew Hidalgo.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1791, for the claimant, and has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 83.—MARIE BONVILIAU, widow of Jacques Guedry, claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Guedry, and on the lower by land of Jacques Bonvilliau.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 84.—JOSEPH MAZA LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents, sixteen toises, and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by lands of Paul Breau.

This is part of a tract of four arpents sixteen toises and three feet in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1798, for the claimant, who sold the balance to Paul Breau; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 85.—SIMON PIERRE BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents twenty-six toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Timoleon Lesassier, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 86.—JEAN BAPTISTE LAISSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent one toise and two thirds of a toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Donaldson, and on the lower by land of William Conway.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 87.—PIERRE FREDERIC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents four feet and seven inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the heirs of Mathias Frederic, deceased, and on the lower by land of Christophe Troxler.

This is a part of a tract of land of nine arpents and twenty-four toises in front, on the usual depth, for which there appears to have been an order of survey in the year 1756, from the French Government; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 88.—PIERRE FREDERIC, for the heirs of Mathias Frederic, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents thirteen feet and nine inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Frederic, and on the lower by land of Francis Frederic.

This is a part of the land for which there was an order of survey in the year 1756, mentioned in No. 87; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 89.—JOSEPH FONTELET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-six toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Landry, and on the lower by land of Nicholas Daubin.

This is part of a tract of land of eleven arpents eighteen toises and four feet in front, on the ordinary depth, for which, it appears, there was a grant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 90.—SIMON BOUDREAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Babin, and on the lower by land of Joseph Babin.

There was an order of survey in the year 1788, for the first depth of forty arpents, in favor of the claimant, by Governor Miro; and in the same year there was a complete grant for the second depth of forty arpents, obtained by the claimant from that Governor. Confirmed.

No. 91.—SIMON LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Forest, and on the lower by land of Estevan Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 92.—MARIE LEBLANC, widow of Joseph Melanson, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Eusebe Melanson.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents in front, on a depth of forty, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Joseph Melanson, the husband of

the claimant, and which has been inhabited and cultivated ever since. The claimant's husband obtained a complete grant for the second depth of forty arpents in 1791, from Governor Miro. The claimant sold one arpent of the six here mentioned to Eusebe Melanson. Confirmed.

No. 93.—HUBERT REMY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing ten arpents in front, and one hundred arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph L. Fabre, and on the lower by land of Mr. Uriell.

This land, to the extent of sixty arpents in depth, is part of a tract of thirty arpents front, and sixty in depth, granted to Louis Judice and François Croizet, mentioned in No. 35; and which the claimant holds, by virtue of regular sale. So much of this claim the Board confirm, but reject the balance of forty arpents in depth.

No. 94.—GILES LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents ten toises and six feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Gaudet, and on the lower by land of Honoré Breaux.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated, by those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 95.—JEAN VESRIE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land belonging to the parish of Ascension, and on the lower by land of Gregoire Blanc.

This land was surveyed in the year 1774 for Abraham Landry, under whose title the present claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 96.—ARMAND BRAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents twenty-seven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Philip Lachausée, and on the lower by land of Joseph Gravois.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Alexandria Godin, under whose title the claimant holds, in virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 97.—JOSEPH LANDRY, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Gillard, and on the lower by land of Madame Labonne.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 98.—JEAN PIERRE RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Poirier, and on the lower by land of Madame Richard.

This is a part of a tract of land of thirteen arpents twenty-four toises and two feet in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1780, for Louis Andry, under which title the claimant holds, by successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated since 1780, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 99.—JEAN KLINGS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Firmin Guedry, and on the lower side by land of Lorenzo Fabre.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 100.—FIRMIN DUPUY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Maria Dupuy.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1795, for the claimant; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 101.—BENJAMIN BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Richard, and on the lower by land of Madame Richard.

The first depth of forty arpents of this land is part of a tract of thirteen arpents twenty-four toises and two feet in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed, in the year 1780, for Louis Andry, under which title the present claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; and on the first depth of the land now claimed, having been inhabited and cultivated ever since 1780, until on and after the 20th December, 1803; the Board confirm the claim to that extent, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 102.—JOSEPH MELANSON, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ephraim Babin, and on the lower by land of Marguerita Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 103.—ROSE BOURGEOIS, widow of ——— Richard, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing twenty-seven toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Pierre Richard, and on the lower by land of Benjamin Babin.

This is part of a tract of land of thirteen arpents twenty four toises and two feet, surveyed for Louis Andry in the year 1780, under which title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; this land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 104.—PIERRE RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Benjamin Babin, and on the lower by land of François Croizet.

This is part of a tract of land of ten arpents two toises and three feet in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1780, for Pierre Arceneaux, under whose title the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 105.—ANTOINE FREDERIC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents eighteen feet and four inches in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Mouton, and on the lower by land of Charlotte Frederic.

This part of a tract of land of fourteen arpents ten toises and four feet in front, said to have been granted to Mathias Frederic, Sen. under whose title the claimant holds, as one of the heirs of his father. The first depth of forty arpents having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years, prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm; but reject the balance of forty arpents, the second depth. But see No. 308, page 285, respecting second depth.

No. 106.—NOEL GISDAR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents nine feet and two inches in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Frederic, and on the lower by land of Francis Frederic.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in the last No. 105, the claimant holds by right of his wife, one of the heirs of Mathias Frederic, deceased. The first depth of forty arpents having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years, prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm; but reject the balance. See No. 308, page 285, with respect to the second depth here claimed.

No. 107.—FRANCOIS FREDERIC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents eighteen feet and four inches in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charlotte Frederic, and on the lower by land of the heirs of Mathias Frederic, deceased.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in No. 105, the claimant holds as one of the heirs to his deceased father. The first depth of forty arpents having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm; but reject the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 108.—EPHRAIM BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents eight toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Landry, and on the lower by land of Carlos Babin.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1773, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 109.—PIERRE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anna Arceneaux, and on the lower by land of Juan Carlos Arceneaux.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for the claimant, and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 110.—JOSEPH MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-nine toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jerome Melanson, and on the lower by land of Vincente Landry.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents twenty-nine toises and one foot, surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Aman Gautrot, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga. The present claimant holds by purchase from said Aman Gautrot. Confirmed.

No. 111.—JOSEPH MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents twenty-two toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Aman Landry and on the lower by land of Aman Gautrot.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Pedro Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 112.—JEROME MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Benjamin Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Joseph Melanson.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents twenty-nine toises and one foot in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Aman Gautrot, who obtained a complete title for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; the father of the claimant purchased from said Gautrot, and the claimant holds under his father by donation. Confirmed.

No. 113.—FRANCOIS ARCENAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Melanson, and on the lower by land of Pedro Braux.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Juan Baptiste Melanson, under whose title the claimant holds by purchase; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 114.—FRANCOIS ARCENAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Baptiste Melanson, and on the lower by land of Juan Carlos Arceneaux.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Pedro Braux, under whose title the present claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 115.—CATHARINE FREDERIC, widow of Nicholas Trosclair, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustin Trosclair.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for Nicholas Trosclair, the deceased husband of the claimant; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 116.—MARTIN DUBOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and forty-six feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Vebre, and on the lower by land of Christophe Mayer.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 117.—GEORGE AUTIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Lequel, and on the lower by land of Etienne Toupe.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 118.—PIERRE MICHEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of J. Godberry, and on the lower side by land of the claimant.

This is a part of six arpents in front on the ordinary depth, surveyed for François Savoy, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 119.—SILVAIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of Pedro Bujreau.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 120.—SILVAIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, being a second depth, situate immediately behind a tract of land in claim No. 119, and bounded on the upper and lower sides by vacant lands.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1796, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1796 from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 121.—CHARLES BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents eight toises and one foot and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Landry, and on the lower by land of Simon Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1794, for Edward Godin, from whom the claimant purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 122.—SIMON BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents sixteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Godin, and on the lower by land of Joseph Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1794, for the claimant; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 123.—ATHANAS DUGAST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Ephraim Babin.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1798, in favor of Joseph Bretomiere, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, then Governor. The claimant holds by purchase from said Bretomiere. Confirmed.

No. 124.—JOSEPH LEVERT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Gaudet, and on the lower by land of Mr. Barouier.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for André Bernard, deceased, under whose title the claimant holds, in right of his wife, widow of said Bernard; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 125.—PIERRE PART claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Richard, and on the lower by land of Guiot Mathias, and William Caruthers.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in 1782, for the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 126.—PIERRE PART claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Bellony Myr.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Guiot Mathias, and William Caruthers, from whom the claimant purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 127.—SIMON PIERRE BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Athanas Landry, and on the lower by land of Silvain Leblanc.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1798, for Armand Babin, from whom the claimant purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 128.—PIERRE SIANNEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bourg, and on the lower by land of Jousseff de Laloiere.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau in the year 1792, for Juan Leboeuf, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; this land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 129.—MARIE DUFUY, widow of—Hebert, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-four toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Hebert.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents twenty-four toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1795, for the claimant, who sold three arpents of said land to her son, Jacques Hebert; the land having been inhabited and cultivated since 1795, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 130.—MARCELLY CORNU, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Cautrelle, and on the lower by land of Jean Marie Mallard.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Bonaventura Bergeron, under whose title the claimant holds, by successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 131.—JEAN MARIE MALLARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marcelluy Cornu, and on the lower by land of Auguste Gravois.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, mentioned in the last claim, No. 130. The claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1780, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 132.—PIERRE CHENET claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Orry, and on the lower by land of Etienne René.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 133.—JACQUES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Etienne Hebert.

This is part of a tract of land of five and a half arpents in front, on the usual depth, surveyed for Antonio Blanchard, in the year 1795, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 134.—CHARLES GAUTROT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents nine perches and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Goutro, and on the lower by land of Simon Loutro.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1796, for the claimant; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 135.—AMANT GOUTRO claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Bourg, and on the lower by land of Carlos Goutro.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1795, for Baptiste Goutro, under whose title the claimant holds by successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 136.—BALTIZAR PLAISANCE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Lafourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Soares, and on the lower by land of Manuel Bermudez.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Sebastian Soares, under whose title the claimant holds by successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 137.—FRANÇOIS MICHEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Gaudet, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 138.—FIRMIN and PIERRE N. LANDRY claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Silvain Leblanc, Sen., and on the lower by land of Armand Babin.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Silvain Leblanc, Sen., from whom the claimants purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 139.—JEAN CHARLES ARCENEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents three toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of _____, and on the lower by land of _____.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents three toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for the claimant, who sold the remaining five arpents; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 140.—GUILLAUME ARCENEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents twelve toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, to two of the front arpents; but a depth of eighty arpents to the remaining two arpents twelve toises and one foot; and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Carlos Arceneaux, and on the lower side by land of Juan Roger.

This land, to the extent of forty arpents in depth, was surveyed for Juan Arceneaux, in the year 1780, by Don Carlos Trudeau. The claimant holds by donation from his father. The land, to the extent of the first depth, having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm; but reject the second depth claimed.

No. 141.—LOUIS HYMEL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-three toises and five feet in front, and sixty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of André Hymel.

This is part of a tract of land of four arpents twenty-three toises and five feet in front, on the depth of forty arpents, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for Bastien Hymel. Jacques Trosclair obtained an order of survey for an additional depth of twenty arpents, in the year 1783, from Governor Miro. The claimant holds under the aforesaid titles, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 142.—RICHARD LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of Acadia, containing one arpent and two-thirds of an arpent fifty feet and nine inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Hyacinthe Landry, and on the lower by land of Madame Etienne Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 143.—BAPTISTE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Miguel Bourgeois.

This is part of a tract of land of eleven arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, on the usual depth of forty arpents, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for the claimant, who obtained an order of survey for a second depth of forty arpents, in 1791, from Governor Miro. The claimant sold the remaining six arpents of this land to his sons, Paul and Aman Bourgeois. Confirmed.

No. 144.—MADAME BOURGEOIS, widow of Aman Bourgeois, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Poiré, and on the lower by land of Paul Bourgeois.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in the last claim, No. 143. The deceased husband of the claimant purchased from his father Baptiste Bourgeois. Confirmed.

No. 145.—PAUL BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Aman Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Bourgeois.

This is part of the tract of land mentioned in No. 143. The claimant purchased of his father, Baptiste Bourgeois. Confirmed.

No. 146.—HONORE BRAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents four toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Braux, and on the lower by land of Carlos Gaudet.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for the claimant; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 147.—JOSEPH MICHEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of François Duon.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 148.—AUGUSTIN TROSLER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Hymel, and on the lower by land of Madame Nicholas Trosler.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents in front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for Nicholas Trosler, deceased, the father of the claimant; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 149.—OLIVIER LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents seven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bound on the upper side by land of Madame Pierre Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

This is part of a tract of land surveyed, in the year 1772, for Don Carlos Trudeau, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 150.—FRANÇOIS DUHON claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and eleven feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Michel, and on the lower by land of Joseph Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 151.—SIMON SAVOYE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Gautrot, and on the lower by land of Madame Maxaut.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1796, for Francisco Duhon, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 152.—JOSEPH FHERIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Ouvre, and on the lower by land of André Bernard.

This is part of a tract of land of four arpents and twelve toises in front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Maurice Fontenau, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of a judicial sale of the State, to said Fontenau; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since 1782, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 153.—ANDRÉ BERNARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Theriot, and on the lower by land of Mr. Godberry.

This land is part of four arpents and twelve toises in front, on the ordinary depth, mentioned in No. 152. The claimant holds by virtue of a sale from Jean Theriot, who purchased at a judicial sale of the estate of Maurice Fontenau, deceased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1782, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 154.—JOSEPH RICHARD, JUNIOR, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Allain, and on the lower by land of Simon Richard, Junior.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Pedro Casidau Hebert, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775 from Governor Unzaga: under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 155.—CHARLES and OLIVER THIBODEAU claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Mr. Fossie.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 156.—BAPTISTE BERNARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty-nine toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pablo Bourgeois.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for the claimant, who continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 157.—CHARLES DUGAST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents eleven toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Athanas Dugast, and on the lower by land of Francis Dugast.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 158.—JOSEPH LEBLANC, JUNIOR, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Reynaud, and on the lower by land of Victor Blanchard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 159.—MICHEL POIRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and fifteen toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Arcenaux, and on the lower by land of Jean Pierre Richard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior thereto: so much the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth. Confirmed.

No. 160.—GREGOIRE DUGAST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and eleven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Raimond Braux, and on the lower by land of Paul Dugast.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 161.—DANIEL BLOUIN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and nineteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pablo Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Miguel Bourgeois.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Joseph Bourgeois, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 162.—JEAN BAPTISTE BOUCRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-seven toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Drorully, and on the lower by land of Joseph Normand.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 163.—PIERRE MYR claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and fifteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Pedro Blanchard.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau in the year 1782, for Miguel Bourgeois, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 164.—**BONAVENTURE GOUDIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and fifteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marie Landry, and on the lower by land of Laurent Arceneaux.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth; surveyed in the year 1782 for Juan Arceneaux, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 165.—**GEORGE SAINT CYR** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Honoré Durio, and on the lower by land of Paul Sechenedre.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 166.—**CHARLES FREDERIC** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Polite Breux, and on the lower by land of Joseph Torulet.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents twenty-one toises two feet and six inches in front, on the ordinary depth; surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Carlos Gaudet, under whose title the claimant holds in virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 167.—**JOSEPH LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents, twenty-four toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ambrose Longue-Epée, and on the lower by land of Juan Carlos Comeau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1796, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 168.—**JOSEPH BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents eighteen toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vicente Landry, and on the lower by land of Estevan Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga. Confirmed.

No. 169.—**JOSEPH BABIN** claims a tract of land situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Amant Goutro, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Vincente Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; the claimant purchased at a judicial sale of the estate of the deceased grantee. Confirmed.

No. 170.—**JOSEPH BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents and eleven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Lecompte, and on the lower by vacant land.

This land was granted by Governor Miro, in the year 1789, to Pedro Lecompte, in consideration of his supporting the road and levée; but he being unable to comply with the conditions, made a donation of the land, before the commandant of the district, to the claimant, who engaged to perform the conditions annexed to the grant. Confirmed.

No. 171.—**JOSEPH BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate in the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by vacant land, and on the lower by land of Pedro Lecompte.

This land was granted by Governor Miro, in the year 1789, to Louis Lecompte in consideration of his supporting the road and levée. The land, by the decease of the grantee, descended to his brother Pedro Lecompte, who made the same donation of it to the present claimant as that mentioned in the last, No: 170. Confirmed.

No. 172.—**PIERRE THERIOT** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Palanquin, and on the lower by land of Jean Chapentier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 173.—**CHRISTOPHER TROSLER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Mathias, and on the lower by land of Gabriel Rodrigues.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 174.—**MICHEL** and **SIMON LANOUÉ** claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Lanoue.

This is part of a tract of land of fifteen arpents and twenty toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Pierre Lanoue, the father of the claimants, from whom they purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 175.—**DOUAT LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Melanson, and on the lower by land of Pierre Lanoue.

This is part of the land surveyed for Pierre Lanoue, mentioned in the last, No. 174; the claimant purchased of said Lanoue; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1782, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 176.—**PAUL MYR** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Lanoue, and on the lower by land of Jacques Leblanc.

This is part of the land surveyed for Pierre Lanoue, mentioned in No. 174; the present claimant purchased of said Lanoue; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1782, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 177.—**MARCU LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of David Melanson, and on the lower by land of Paul Melanson.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 178.—**DAVID MELANSON** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Eligius Fromentin, and on the lower by land of Marcu Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 179.—MICHEL RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Boudreau, Junior, and on the lower by land of Simon Boudreau, Senior.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 180.—SIMON BOUDREAU, JUNIOR, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Babin, and on the lower by land of Michel Richard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 181.—MICHEL ARCENAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents three toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Roman, and on the lower by land of Louis Arcenau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 182.—LOUIS ARCENAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents three toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Arcenau, and on the lower by land of François Arcenau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 183.—FRANÇOIS ARCENAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents three toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Arcenau, and on the lower by land of David Rom.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 184.—PIERRE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Robert Longue, and on the lower by land of Juan Baptiste Vicher.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1791, for George Violon, under whose title the claimant holds in virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 185.—SUSANNE LE ROS, widow of Robert Larigue, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Joseph Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Pierre Bourgeois.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents in front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau,

in the year 1781, for George Violon, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 186.—JEAN BAPTISTE VIOUER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Jacques Poché.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for George Violon, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 187.—JACQUES BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents fourteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bertouière, and on the lower by land of Bonaventure Babin.

The land was surveyed for the claimant in the year 1794, by Don Carlos Trudeau; and having been cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 188.—NOEL LASSEIGNE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Millet, and on the lower by land of Martin Dubourg.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 189.—JEAN VEBRE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Manuel Laisseigne, and on the lower by land of Martin.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 190.—JACQUES PLANCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Vicher, and on the lower by land of Jean Decarreaux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 191.—JEAN DECARREAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Planché and on the lower by land of Honoré Duris.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 192.—JOSEPH GUEDRY claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Donat Guedry, and on the lower by land of Madame Cadet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 193.—DONAT GUEDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and two-thirds in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexandre Guedry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Guedry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 194.—PIERRE GUEDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and two-thirds in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Godet, and on the lower by land of Alexandre Guedry.

It appears that the land claimed was continually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 195.—ALEXANDRE GUEDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and two-thirds in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Guedry, and on the lower by land of Donat Guedry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 196.—ETIENNE TOUP claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Antin, and on the lower by land of Madame Trosler.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 197.—GABRIEL RODRIGUES claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Rom, and on the lower by land of Christophe Trosler.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 198.—JOSEPH PAUL EBER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents fourteen toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Dugast, and on the lower by land of Mr. Turreaud.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 199.—JOSEPH DUGAST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and one-third in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Thorué and Paul Babin, and on the lower by land of Joseph Eber.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 200.—SIMON GOTEREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent twenty-four toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth,

and bounded on the upper side by land of Raphael Gotereau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Gotereau.

The first depth of this land is part of a tract of five arpents and eighteen toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1771 for the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774, from Governor Unzaga. The Board confirm the title to the extent of the first depth, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 201.—RAPHAEL GOTEREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent twenty-four toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Simon Gotereau, Senior.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in the last, No. 200, for which Simon Gotereau, Senior, obtained a complete grant to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents. The claimant holds by purchase from his father, said Simon Gotereau, Senior. The Board confirm the title to the extent of the first depth, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 202.—JOSEPH GOTEREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent twenty-four toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Gotereau, Senior, and on the lower by land of Joseph Leblanc.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in No. 200, for which Simon Gotereau, Senior, obtained a complete grant to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents. The claimant holds by purchase from his father, the said Simon Gotereau. The Board confirm the title to the extent of the first depth, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 203.—JOSEPH CLOATRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent twenty-seven toises and one foot in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Torulet, and on the lower by land of Gisle Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 204.—LOUIS GAUTROT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Augustin, and on the lower by land of Madame Bourg.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 205.—JACQUES LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Lanoue, and on the lower by land of Madame Augustin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 206.—ANTOINE LEDOUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Charles Gaudet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 207.—NICHOLAS KELLER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and sixteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Duhon, and on the lower by land of Antoine Ledoux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 208.—PAUL DUGAST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and eleven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Dugast, and on the lower by land of Gregoire Dugast.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 209.—HELENE LEBLANC, widow of Joseph Bourgeois, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Michel, and on the lower by land of George Vellau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 210.—AUGUSTIN GRAVOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Mallard, and on the lower by land of Paulette Babin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 211.—ALEXIS MILLET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gabriel Arceneaux, and on the lower by land of Jacques Roman.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 212.—JEAN PAUL SECHENEDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-six toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George St. Cyr, and on the lower by land of Adam Sechenedre.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 213.—JEAN LOUIS PART claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Poirié, and on the lower by land of Madame Bourgeois.

This is a part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty-six toises in front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for Joseph Poirié, from whom the claimant purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 214.—JACQUES BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Basil Prejeau, and on the lower by land of Simon Boudreau, Jun.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 215.—JOSEPH BABIN, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Randal, and on the lower by land of Belony Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 216.—PIERRE BERTRAND claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and three toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Dupart, and on the lower by land of Frederic Blanchard.

The first depth of this land is part of a tract of six arpents and three toises in front and forty arpents in depth, surveyed in the year 1771 for the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in 1773, from Governor Unzaga. The Board confirm to the extent of the first depth, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 217.—CHRISTOPHE MAYER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Martin Dubourg, and on the lower by land of Antoine Frederic.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 218.—JEROME GODET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents four toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Godet, and on the lower by land of Joseph Arceneaux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 219.—MICHEL GODET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents four toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Honoré Brand, and on the lower by land of Augustine Godet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 220.—AUGUSTIN GODET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents four toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Godet, and on the lower by land of Jerome Godet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 221.—ANDRE HYMELE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and sixty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Trosler, and on the lower by land of Louis Hymelle.

This is part of a tract of land surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1781, for Bastian Hymelle. Jacques Trosler obtained an order of survey for an additional depth of twenty arpents, in the year 1783, from Governor Miro; under which titles the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 222.—MARIE FOREST, widow of Jean Baptiste Bergeron, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and four toises and a half in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Landry, and on the lower by land of Michel Bergeron.

The first forty arpents in depth of this land is part of a tract of four arpents four toises and three feet, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for the husband of the claimant. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents, but reject the second of forty arpents.

No. 223.—HENRY LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Arceneaux, and on the lower by land of Madame Jean Bte. Bergeron.

The first depth of this land is part of the tract of land mentioned in the last, No. 223, surveyed for Jean Baptiste Bergeron, under whose title the claimant holds in virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1780, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth, but reject the second depth.

No. 224.—MICHEL BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-one toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Jean Cox.

It appears that the first depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 225.—JEAN BAPTISTE VICUER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Lanois, and on the lower by land of Mr. Lanois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 226.—ANTOINE TREGNE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Christophe Mayer, and on the lower by land of Pierre Lanois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 227.—ANTOINE CLAIRO claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bourg, and on the lower by land of Christophe Roussel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for

more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 228.—CHRISTOPHE ROUSSEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Cairo, and on the lower by land of Jean Louis Bourgeois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 229.—JOSEPH BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Houvre, and on the lower by land of Antoine Clairo.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 230.—PAULITE HERBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Bte. Charpentier, and on the lower by land of Felix Vincent.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 10th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 231.—JOSEPH MICHEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Caillet, and on the lower by land of Louis Gregoire.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents and two toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, for Jean Baptiste Picou, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; this land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803.

No. 232.—JOSEPH CAILLET claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Lebare, and on the lower side by land of Joseph Michel.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents and two toises in front, mentioned in the last, No. 231; surveyed for Jean Baptiste Picou, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 233.—LOUIS GREGOIRE claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents fourteen toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Michel, and on the lower by land of Pierre Houvre.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in No. 231, surveyed for Jean Baptiste Picou, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1782, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 234.—AUGUSTIN BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 235.—LUDIVINE GRANGER, widow of Jean Bourgeois, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Louis Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Edward Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 236.—JEAN LOUIS BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Christophe Roussel, and on the lower by land of Ludivine Granger.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him or those under whom he claims for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 237.—EDWARD BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ludivine Granger, and on the lower by land of Joseph Poirier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 238.—JOSEPH LANDRY, Senior, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Diego Cantrelle, and on the lower by land of Diego Verret.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, for Basile Leclair, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 239.—FREDERIC BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Bertrand, and on the lower by land of Pierre Blanchard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 240.—HENRY MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Leblanc and on the lower by land of Louis Gautreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 241.—LOUIS FALGOUT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Chenier, and on the lower by land of Pierre Olivier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 242.—MANUEL BREAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land

of Pierre Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Michel Jun.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 243.—CHARLES THIBODEAUX, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Myr, and on the lower by land of Pierre Blanchard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 244.—PIERRE BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Chas. Thibodeaux, and on the lower by land of Manuel Breaux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 245.—MARGUERITE BRASSEUX, widow of Paul Babin, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents five toises three feet and six inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Germain, and on the lower by land of Joseph Braslet.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year, 1774, in favor of Francisco Landry, who obtained a complete grant of the same, in 1775, from Governor Unzaga. The claimant holds under said grant by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 246.—FERDINAND CAPEVIELLE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Capdevielle, and on the lower by land of François Gallauger.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 247.—SIMON JACOB CRONE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Landry, and on the lower by land of David, a free negro.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 248.—JOSEPH CLOATRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the one side by land of Anselmo Blanchard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 249.—POLITE BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Gravois, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dugast.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by

those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 250. JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing sixteen arpents and seven toises in front, and of an unlimited depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Perret, and on the lower by land of Alexis Perret.

It appears that the land now claimed, to the extent of forty arpents in depth, was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents in depth only.

No. 251.—JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents eight toises and one foot in front, and of an unlimited depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Bourg, and on the lower by land of Alexis Perret.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. The Board confirm the claim to the extent only of forty arpents in depth.

No. 252.—JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Mouton, and on the lower by land of Mathias Frederic.

This land was surveyed in year 1771, in favor of Juan Saunier, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1773, from Governor Unzaga; the present claimant holds under said grant by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 253.—JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents and ten feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gabriel Arceneaux, and on the lower by land of Michel Arceneaux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 254.—JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Frederic Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Louis Mouton.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 255.—JACQUES ROMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing fourteen arpents in front, and of a depth unlimited, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Baptiste Cautrelle, and on the lower by land of Michel Cautrelle.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior; the Board confirm the claim to the extent only of forty arpents in depth.

No. 256.—WILLIAM HUTCHERSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of David Hanly, and on the other by land of John Walker.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 257.—JOSEPH CAPDEVIELLE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the

upper side by land of Alexander Hebre, and on the lower by land of Frederic Capdevielle.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 258.—FIRMIN BROUSSARARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Hebert, and on the lower by land of Louis Parent.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 259.—ANTOINE GARCIE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing fifteen toises in front, and two arpents in depth, and bounded on each side by land of Jean Baptiste Pefarre.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 260.—DIEGO GOMEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the right side of the bayou La Fourche in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Monterino, and on the lower by land of Joseph Corbo.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 261.—ALEXANDRE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Capdevielle, and on the lower by land of Madame Capdevielle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 262.—JOSEPH ORILLON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Atanasia Dardenne, and on the lower by land of Blas Lejeune.

The first depth of this land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Louis Dardenne, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. The Board confirm the claim to the first depth, but reject the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 263.—JOSEPH ORILLON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Cadet Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Paul Babin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 264.—ANTONIO MONTASINO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Martin Kijore, and on the lower by land of Diego Gomez.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 265.—**JOSEPH ALBAREZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and twenty-eight toises and four feet in front, and a depth extending to the lands fronting on the river Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Paredes, and on the lower by land of Joseph Gonzales.

This land is part of a tract surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1791, for Jean Aleman, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 266.—**JEAN PAREDES** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and a depth extending to the land fronting on the river Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hidalgo, and on the lower by land of Joseph Albarez.

This land is part of a tract of land of three arpents twenty-eight toises and four feet in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1791, for Jean Alman, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sale; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 267.—**ANTONIO GOMEZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-five toises and five feet in front, and of a depth extending to the lands fronting on the river Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Baptiste, and on the lower by land of François Hidalgo.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 268.—**LORENZO HERNANDEZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and a depth extending to the lands fronting on the river Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hidalgo, and on the lower by land of Gregorie Hidalgo.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 269.—**THOMAS ALBAREDO** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Watkins River.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 270.—**MANUEL ROMANOS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents four toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Soares, and on the lower by land of Diego Gonzales.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 271.—**LOUIS DANNEQUIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Nicholas Landry, and on the lower by land of Jean Gravois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 272.—**LOUIS MOLLERE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eighteen arpents one toise and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Arrieux, and on the lower by land of Joseph Nicholas Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 273.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINIQUE TUREAUD** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of Benjamin Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 274.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINIQUE TUREAUD** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and one-third and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ch. Gotereau, and on the lower by land of Basile Prejean.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 275.—**JOSEPH BOUDREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Brand, and on the lower by land of Pedro Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1774, in favor of Aman Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds, in right of his wife, by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 276.—**JOSEPH GODET** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Gime, and on the lower by land of Jean Godet.

It appears that the land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 277.—**JEAN GODET** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Godet, and on the lower by land of P. Guedry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 278.—**PIERRE MICHEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Materne, and on the lower by land of Mort Materne.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 279.—**ALEXIS ROM** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Vincent, and on the lower by land of George Mouton.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 280.—WILLIAM BELO claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Olivier, and on the lower by land of André Joseph.

It appears that the land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 281.—JAMES GODBERRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents eighteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Bernard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Michel.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 282.—CHARLES THOME claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing fifteen toises in front, and two arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paulite Babin, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dugast.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 283.—ISABELLE BAUGARD, a free negro, claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Diez, and on the lower by land of Antoine Melene.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 284.—DOMINIQUE SVARES claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou la Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents four toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Peres, and on the lower by land of Manuel Romanos.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 285.—JOSEPH HERES claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou la Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and a depth extending to the bank fronting on the Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Justice, and on the lower side by land of Mr. Baptiste.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 286.—JEAN CHARLES COUMO claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of John Hull.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 287.—ANTOINE BAYOU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Bartole, and on the lower by land of Mr. Baltazard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 288.—OLIVIER BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents ten toises and four feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Longue-Epée.

The first depth of forty arpents of this land was granted, in the year 1774, to Bernard Capdevielle; and Michel Gareuil having afterwards become the owner of it, by purchase, obtained a grant to a second depth of forty arpents in the year 1793; under which titles the present claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 289.—PAUL RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Richard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Richard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 290.—JOHN HULL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Comon, and on the lower by land of Edmond Capdevielle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 291.—JOSEPH MOLLERE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph and Pierre Lacroix, and on the lower by land of Philip Roth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 293.—EDMOND CAPDEVIELLE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Allain.

This is part of a tract of land of seven arpents and twenty toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Joseph Comon, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775 from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 294.—SIMON BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents seven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Bourg, and on the lower by land of Pierre Allain.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Maturin Benoit, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 295.—SIMON BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and

forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Firmin Pengrasse Landry, and on the lower by land of Madame Ch. Brand.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 296.—ETIENNE COUMO claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents twenty-eight toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Pedro Forest.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Bonaventura Forest, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 297.—ETIENNE COUMO claims a tract of land, situate on the road leading to Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Lecompte, and on the lower side by vacant lands.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1789, in favor of Baptiste Allain, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 299.—SIMON RICHARD, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents and twenty-nine toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Richard, and on the lower by land of Simon Richard, Sen.

This tract of land was surveyed in favor of Cerilo Rivet, in the year 1772, who was at the same time put in possession of it by Don Louis Andry, the authorized surveyor, and who, in the year 1775, obtained a complete title to the same from Governor Unzaga; under which title the claimant holds in virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 300.—SIMON RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Richard, and on the lower by land of Daniel Richard.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and five toises in front, on the usual depth, surveyed in the year 1772 for the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1776, from Governor Unzaga, of which he now claims four arpents and five toises, having sold two arpents to his son, Paul Richard. Confirmed.

No. 301.—SIMON RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marin Landry, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Paul Richard, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1776 from Governor Unzaga. The claimant holds by purchase of the grantee. Confirmed.

No. 302.—ALEXIS BREAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents seventeen toises one foot and six inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Anne Bergeron.

This land was surveyed in the year 1771 in favor of Francisco Moreau, who obtained a complete title to the same in the year 1774 from Governor Unzaga; under which title the present claimant holds, by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 303.—BAPTISTE LORREE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Goumo, and on the lower by land of Joseph and Pierre Lacroix.

This is part of six arpents front, on the usual depth, surveyed in the year 1772 in favor of Louis Jousson, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774 from Go-

vernor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 304.—FIRMIN PENGASSE LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Docite Babin, and on the lower by land of Simon Broussard.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1772 in favor of Joseph Brand, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1776 from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 305.—SIMON LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Allain, and on the lower by land of Marchel Dupuis.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, surveyed in the year 1772 in favor of Carlos Coumo, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775 from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 306.—MARCEL DUPUIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Nathan Michel.

This is part of the tract of land mentioned in the last, No. 305, granted to Carlos Coumo; under which grant the present claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 307.—HYPOLITE LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Victor Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Guillaume Germain.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents and five toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1772 in favor of Firmin Landry, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1775 from Governor Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 308.—PIERRE FREDERIC, for himself, and for the infant heirs of Mathias Frederic, deceased, and also for François Frederic, Antoine Frederic, and Noel Guisclar, as husband of Charlotte Frederic, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing fourteen arpents and thirteen toises in front, to eight of which front arpents there is the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and to the remaining six arpents and thirteen toises front the depth of eighty arpents, and which said tract is bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Mouton, and on the lower by land of Estevan Tupo.

In the year 1775 a tract of land of twenty arpents front, on the usual depth of forty, was granted by Louis de Kerberrec, at that time Governor, to André Neau, which was afterwards transferred to one Delery, who being unable to support the road levée, twelve arpents of it were re-annexed by his consent, in writing, to the domain. The remaining eight arpents front, with the depth of forty, (part of the present claim,) passed, by virtue of successive sales, under the aforesaid grant, to Mathias Frederic; six arpents and thirteen toises in front, with the depth of forty, the balance of the tract here claimed, was granted to Juan Mouton by Don Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1773; and, in 1783, Mathias Frederic, who had become proprietor of said land, obtained a regular order of survey from Governor Miro, directing him to be put in possession of the second depth of the aforesaid six arpents and thirteen toises front. The tract now claimed is held under these several grants by the claimants, as heirs of Mathias Frederic, deceased. Confirmed.

N. B.—This tract of land was divided among the aforesaid claimants, whose several respective claims have been registered and acted upon by the Board; but, in consequence of the title to the second depth of the six arpents and thirteen toises mentioned above not having been recorded by Antoine Frederic, in claim No. 105, and by Noel Guisclar, in claim No. 106, whose shares include the said six arpents and thirteen toises, the

second depth was rejected. The titles being here recorded, the second depth to said land is now confirmed.

No. 309.—**JOSEPH BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hypolite Landry, and on the lower by land of Donat Landry.

Joseph Athanas Landry being proprietor of twelve arpents front, with the depth of forty, was, by a regular order of survey from the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1794, put in possession of the second depth of forty arpents; of which land the present claimant now holds, by purchase, three arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet front, with the whole depth of eighty arpents. It appears, also, that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 310.—**DONAT LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Babin, and on the lower by land of Paul Babin.

This is part of the tract of land of twelve arpents in front, and eighty in depth, mentioned in the last, No. 309; the claimant purchased from his father, Joseph Athanas Landry; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803.

No. 311.—**HYPOLITE LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Laurent Cigut, and on the lower by land of Joseph Babin.

This is part of a tract of land of twelve arpents front, and eighty in depth, mentioned in No. 309; the claimant purchased from his father, Joseph Athanas Landry; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 312.—**JOSEPH CALLOUET** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Houvre, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 313.—**EUSEBE MELANSON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Melanson, and on the lower by land of Donat Leblanc.

This tract of land is composed of a portion of two grants made in the year 1774 by Governor Unzaga; the one in favor of Santiago Leblanc, and the other in favor of Marcel Leblanc; to which tracts a grant of the second was made by Governor Miro, in the year 1791; under which titles the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 314.—**DONAT LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Eusebe Melanson, and on the lower by land of Joseph Melanson.

This tract of land is composed of a portion of the two grants mentioned in the last, No. 313, made in favor of Santiago Leblanc and Marcel Leblanc, to which grants there was a grant of a second depth, from Governor Miro, in the year 1791; under which title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 315.—**JOSEPH MELANSON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Donat Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Olivier Leblanc.

This land is part of the tracts granted to Santiago Leblanc and Marcel Leblanc, mentioned in No. 113, to

which tracts a second depth was granted in the year 1791; the claimant holds under said grants by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 316.—**OLIVIER LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents eighteen toises and five feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Melanson, and on the lower by land of Raphael Gotereau.

This is part of the tracts of land granted to Santiago Leblanc and Marcel Leblanc, mentioned in No. 313; to said tracts a second depth was granted in the year 1791; under which titles the claimant holds by virtue of regular sales. Confirmed.

No. 317.—**PIERRE LABAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing thirty-two toises and three feet in front, and the depth extending to land of Barthole Hernandez, and bounded on the upper side by land of Barthole Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Mr. Marmonde.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 318.—**JEAN DUGAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Silvain Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 319.—**MATHURIN BERGERON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Bergeron.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents nineteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed in the year 1780 in favor of Juan Baptiste Bergeron, from whom the claimant purchased; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 320.—**ETIENNE REINE** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Chenette, and on the lower by land of Madame Le Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 321.—**JEAN BAPTISTE LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Boudro, and on the lower by land of Joseph Lalande.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents in front, and forty in depth, granted to Joseph Babin by Don Louis de Unzaga in the year 1774; under which title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 322.—**JOSEPH EDWARD LALANDE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Madame Melanson.

This is part of a tract of land mentioned in the last, No. 321, granted to Joseph Babin by Don Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1774; under which title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 323.—**PIERRE RICHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of James Mather.

This is part of a tract of land of three arpents front, on the ordinary depth of forty, surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Sauveur Roy, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 324.—PIERRE MICHEL, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Manuel Breaux, and on the lower by land of Charles Thibodeau.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 325.—ETELDER PICOU claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Dugas, Sen. and on the lower by land of Joseph Dugas, Jun.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 326.—ANTOINE MAXAUT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lazaro Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Mr. Verzegue.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 327.—LAZARO HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Antoine Maxaut.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 328.—DOMINIQUE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents two toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francois Mathieu, and on the lower by land of Lazaro Hernandez.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 329.—SIMON GOTROT, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Gotrot, and on the lower by land of Simon Savoye.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents front, with the depth of forty, granted by Don Louis de Unzaga to Firmin Landry, in the year 1775; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 330.—CHARLES GOTROT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Dominique Turreau, and on the lower by land of Aman Prejeau.

This is part of a tract of four arpents twenty-seven toises and four feet in front, with the depth of forty arpents, granted by Don Louis de Unzaga to Juan Jansone in the year 1774; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 331.—MARTIN HOUSSEUS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and such depth as extends to the lands fronting on the river Mississippi, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Morice, and on the lower by lands of Antoine Montesano.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 332.—THEODORE BERGERON and BAPTISTE GAUDIN claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Cheasson, and on the lower by land of Juan Arceneaux.

In the year 1782, by the order of Governor Galvez, this land was surveyed in favor of the widow Forest, who gave it to her two daughters (the wives of the claimants) as a marriage portion. The land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since the making of the survey. Confirmed.

No. 333.—ISAC LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Paul Bourgeois.

This is part of a tract of land of eleven arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, with a double concession, granted to Baptiste Bourgeois, in the year 1791, by Governor Miro; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 334.—ABRAHAM ROM claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Perret, and on the lower by land of Dominique le Bœuf.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 335.—ALEXIS PERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Roman, and on the lower by land of Abraham Rom.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 336.—ALEXIS PERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and three-fourths of an arpent in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Roman, and on the lower by land of Jacques Roman.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 337.—DOMINIQUE LE BŒUF claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Abraham Rom, and on the lower by land of Mr. Arnant.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years prior. So much of the claim the Board confirm, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 338.—ANASTASIA CORMICO, widow of Pierre Bourg, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side

of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and two-thirds in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Armant, and on the lower by land of Jacques Roman.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 339.—WILLIAM PRIESTLEY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and one-third in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul David, and on the lower by land of Madame Bourg.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior. So much of the claim the Board confirm, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 340.—PAUL DAVID claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and eighty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Sionnaux, and on the lower by land of Mr. Armant.

It appears that the first forty arpents in depth of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty-four arpents.

No. 341.—PAUL PERTUIT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Graber, and on the lower by land of Joseph Caillet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate this land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 342.—JACQUES GRABER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Bertaut, and on the lower by land of Paul Pertuit.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate this land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 343.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Zeno Pierre, and on the lower by land of Mr. Jones.

This is part of a tract of land of eleven arpents twenty-seven toises and two feet in front, with the depth of forty arpents, granted by Don Louis de Unzaga to Juan Chauvin, in the year 1775; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 344.—JOSEPH MOLLERE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing thirteen arpents and nine toises in front, to nine and a half of which front arpents there is a depth of eighty arpents, and to the remaining three arpents and twenty-four toises front the ordinary depth of forty arpents; said tract being bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas Orillon, and on the lower by land of Antoine Blanchard.

The claimant being in possession, and proprietor of nine arpents and a half front, and forty arpents in depth, at his request, was, by a written order of the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1790, put in possession of the second depth of forty arpents. The balance of the tract of thirteen arpents and nine toises in front now claimed, being three arpents and twenty-four toises in front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, is a part of six arpents and twenty-four toises

front, on the ordinary depth, granted by Governor Unzaga, in the year 1774, to Pedro Priamo, which the claimant holds by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 347.—PIERRE OLIVIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Billon, and on the lower by land of Louis Talgout.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 348.—THOMAS and DAVID URQUART claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Proster, and on the lower by land of Oliver Breau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 349.—ANTOINE MILIEU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing seven arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Isabelle Bengard, on the lower by land of Mr. Seague.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 350.—JEAN GRAVOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Andro, and on the lower by land of Nicholas Doblin.

This tract of land was regularly granted, in the year 1775, by Don Louis de Unzaga to Joseph Moran; and now held by the claimant under said grant, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 351.—JOSEPH DUHON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Victor Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Messrs. Reynaud and Peytavin.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and six toises in front, on the ordinary depth, granted to Carlos Forest by Governor Unzaga, in the year 1775; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 352.—PAUL LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Forest, and on the lower by land of Joseph Duhon.

This is part of the tract mentioned in the last, No. 351, granted to Carlos Forest by Governor Unzaga, in the year 1775; under which grant the claimant holds the quantity here claimed, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 353.—FRANCISCO MATHIEU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents six toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Diego Gonzalez, and on the lower by land of Dominique Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 354.—ANDRE VEGA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land

of Antoine Misau, and on the lower by land of Barthole Hernandez.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 355.—BARTHOLE HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Vega, and on the lower by land of Antoine Bayau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 356.—MICHEL HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Braud, and on the lower by land of Firmin Broussard.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents and eighteen toises in front, on the ordinary depth, granted to Pedro Cloatre by Don Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1776; under which grant the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 357.—CHRISTOVAL FALCON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas Dalbarado, and on the lower by land of Gaspar Falcon.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 358.—DOMINIQUE DESCAGUE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Miller, and on the lower side by land of Antoine Pefera.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 359.—VICENTE RODRIGUES MORA claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Cavalier, and on the lower by land of Dominique Serat.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 360.—ANTONIO PEVERA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominique Descague, and on the lower by land of Dominique Suares.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 361.—DOMINIQUE CAVALIER claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Gonzalez, and on the lower by land of Vincente Rodrigues Mora.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 362.—JOSEPH GONZALEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gaspar Falcon, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 363.—JOSEPH GONZALEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Dominique Cavalier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 364.—HYPOLITE BREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents eight toises four feet and four inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Myr, and on the lower by land of Charles Frederick.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 365.—CONSTANÇA BREAU, widow of Simonet Breau, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents eight toises four feet and four inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Silvain Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Myr.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 366.—PAUL BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-nine toises three feet and four inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Joseph Michel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 367.—FRANÇOIS GALLAGHER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ferdinand Capdevielle, and on the lower by land of Alexandre McDougald.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 368.—ALEXANDRE MCDUGALD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Gallagher, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Lorrie.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 369.—MICHEL DUGAS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and such depth as extends to the line of division between the lands of the different sides of the point, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Mr. Raynaud.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 370.—SIMONET LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and such depth as extends to the line of division between the lands of the different sides of the point, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Gravois, and on the lower by land of Michel Dugas.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 371.—JOHN COXE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Bergeron.

It appears that the first forty arpents in depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So far the Board confirm the claim, but reject the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 372.—JOSEPH LACROIX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Laurier, and on the lower by land of Pierre Lacroix.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 373.—PIERRE LACROIX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents and thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Lacroix, and on the lower by land of Joseph Mollere.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 374.—PIERRE DUPUIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marius Brugier, and on the lower by land of Thomas Terrio.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 375.—CHARLES and ETIENNE TERRIO claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Dupuy, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was granted to Thomas Terrio by Don Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1774; the claimants now hold it by inheritance from their deceased father. Confirmed.

No. 376.—CHARLES and ETIENNE TERRIO claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper

side by land of the claimants, and on the lower by land of Ambrose Terrio.

This land was granted to Francisco Terrio by Don Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1775; the present claimants hold by inheritance from their deceased father, Thomas Terrio, who held under the aforesaid grant by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 377.—BAPTISTE MONTEL and JEAN LIGNAC claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Martin, and on the lower by land of Mr. Gisme.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by them, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 378.—JEAN BAPTISTE LOUVIER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Maclet Boura, and on the lower by land of Jacques Melanson.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 379.—JOSEPH CORBO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Lacoste, and on the lower by land of Maria Rodrigues.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 380.—JOSEPH CORBO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Diego Gomez, and on the lower by land of Jean Lacoste.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 381.—JEAN LACOSTE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Corbo, and on the lower by land of Joseph Corbo.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 382.—MADAME MARIA RODRIGUES claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Corbo, and on the lower by land of Thomas Dalborado.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 383.—FRANCISQUE DIEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Brugier, and on the lower by land of Isabelle Bengard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December,

1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 384.—SIMON LANOUE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Canout, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 385.—BAPTISTE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Lanoue, and on the lower by land of Edward Saunier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 386.—JOSEPH DAROZA claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Mr. David.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 387.—AUGUSTIN MALLET, a free man of color, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Fata, and on the lower by land of Michel Verret.

This tract of land was granted in the year 1798 to Henricque Cline, by Don Manuel Gayoso, then Governor; under which grant the present claimant holds by regular deed of sale. Confirmed.

No. 388.—MARIE THERESE AUGUSTINE MALLET, a free woman of color, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Fabre, and on the lower by land of Augustin Mallet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 389.—JOSEPH DUGAS, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Melanson, and on the lower by land of Etelder Picou.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 390.—JOSEPH DUCAS, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Etelder Picou, and on the lower by land of Joseph Poirier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 393.—NOEL MATERNE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of Acadia, containing two arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Michel, and on the lower by land of Mr. Clay.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 394.—SILVAIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents fifteen toises one foot and nine inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Dugas, and on the lower by land of Simon Breau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 395.—CHARLES BERTRAND claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of Paul Pertuit.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 396.—MICHEL BREAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Roussin, and on the lower by land of Mr. Judice.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 397.—MARIANNE LEBLANC, widow of Firmin Landry, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Broussard, and on the lower by land of Joseph Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 398.—FREDERICK BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three and a half arpents, in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Philip Coussat.

This tract of land is a part of six arpents front, on the usual depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor general, in the year 1790, in favor of Joseph Paul, under whose title the claimant holds by successive sales; it appearing that the said land has continued to be inhabited and cultivated since the time of making the survey. Confirmed.

No. 399.—BENJAMIN MYR and JOSEPH PART claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Bernard, and on the lower by land of Francisco Par.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, in favor of Joseph Arceneaux, under whose title the claimants hold by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the time of making the survey. Confirmed.

No. 400.—JEAN ARCENEAUX and LOUIS GAUDIN claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Par, and on the lower by land of Pedro Par.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, in favor of Joseph Richard, under whose title the claimants hold by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the time of making the survey. Confirmed.

No. 401.—JEAN BAPTISTE DOUCET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing seven superficial arpents, and eighty-three hundredths of an arpent, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Arnandez, and on the lower by land of James Goodby.

The claimant was put in possession of this tract of land in conformity with an order of the Baron de Carondelet, dated in the year 1792, and has, since that period, continued to inhabit and cultivate the same. Confirmed.

No. 402.—JEAN BAPTISTE DOUCET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hubarto Jany, and on the lower by land of Vincente Depino.

This tract of land was surveyed in the year 1772, in favor of Blas Brasseur, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774, from Governor Unzaga; under which grants the claimant holds by deed from the grantee. Confirmed.

No. 403.—FELIX and CHARLES VINCENT claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front and forty in depth, and bounded on the lower side by land of Alexis Rom, and on the upper by land of Augustin Foutou.

This is part of seven arpents and twenty-five toises in front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1782, in favor of the widow Vincent, under which title the claimants hold by inheritance; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the making of the survey. Confirmed.

No. 404.—GEORGE MOUTON claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents eleven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Rom, and on the lower by land of Joseph Theriot.

This is part of the land surveyed for the widow Vincent, mentioned in the last, No. 403, under which title the claimant holds by purchase; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1782. Confirmed.

No. 405.—JOSEPH NICHOLAS LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Mollere, and on the lower by land of Louis Dannequin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 406.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Blas Brasseur, and on the lower by land of Antoine Bernard Danterve.

This land was surveyed in the year 1772, in favor of Vincente Delpino, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1774, from Don Louis de Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 407.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph and Jacques Arnandez, and on the lower by land of James Goodby.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 408.—JOSEPH PARVIE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Robo, and on the lower by land of Jean Klings.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 409.—ANTOINE ROBO claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Douat Hebert, and on the lower by land of Joseph Parvie.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 410.—AUGUSTIN LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Michel Judice.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 411.—SILVESTRE JUDICE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Judice, and on the lower by land of Jean Cline.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 412.—JACQUES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Olivier, and on the lower by land of Michel Brand.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 413.—SIMON DUPUY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents three toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Hebert, and on the lower by land of Augustin Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 414.—HENRY HOUVRE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean David, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bourg.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 415.—GABRIEL ARCENEAUX claims a tract of land situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and

forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Aaron Heins, and on the lower by land of Jean Poiré.

This is part of a tract of seven arpents fourteen toises and six inches front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in the year 1782, in favor of Carlos Thibodeau, from whom the claimant purchased, the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period. Confirmed.

No. 416.—AUGUSTIN BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of Marie Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 417.—MADAME HYACINTE LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and one-third in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jerome Melanson, and on the lower by land of Richard Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 418.—NATHAN MITCHELL for his daughter Priscilla Mitchell, a minor, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hypolite and Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of James Goodby.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 419.—JEAN BAPTISTE ALLAIN claims a tract of land, situated on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edmond Capdevielle, and on the lower by land of Simon Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 420.—JEAN BAPTISTE MYR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents eight toises four feet and four inches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simonet Breau, and on the lower by land of Polite Breau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 421.—PIERRE and ALPHONSO PERRET claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing nine arpents and twenty-five toises in front, and of a depth extending to a particular lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of Basile Leclair, and on the lower by land of the claimants.

It appears that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth. The claimants pretend that this tract is part of a larger tract granted by the French Government to one Nicholas Verret, to run back from the river as far as land could be found, and that the records have been consumed by fire, and the title-papers destroyed; but the

Board having no evidence of the grant under which they claim, they reject so much of the claim as exceeds the usual depth of forty arpents.

No. 422.—PIERRE and ALPHONSO PERRET claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and of a depth extending back to a particular lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimants, and on the lower by land of Evariste Villiavasse.

It appears that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth, but reject so much as exceeds the depth of forty arpents, as in the preceding number; it being part of the grant then mentioned.

No. 423.—EVARISTE VILLIAVASSE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and of a depth extending back to a particular lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre and Alphonso Perret.

It appears that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth, but reject so much as exceeds that depth; the land being part of the grant to Nicholas Verret, mentioned in No. 421.

No. 424.—VALENTIN LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents eight toises and one foot in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side, by land of Simon Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

It appears that the first depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. So much the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 425.—SIMON BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Drouilly, and on the lower by land of Valentin Landry.

It appears that the first depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So much the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 426.—JOSEPH ARCENAUX, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents two toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jerome Godet, and on the lower by land of Joseph Arcenaux, Jun.

It appears that the first depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth, but reject the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 427.—JOSEPH ARCENAUX, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents three toises and one foot in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Arcenaux, Sen., and on the lower by land of Henry Landry.

It appears that the first depth of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So much the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 428.—BENJAMIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents, and twenty-five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the lower side by land of Pedro Blanchard.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents and twenty-five toises in front, on the ordinary depth, sur-

veyed in the year 1771 in favor of Simon Leblanc, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774 from Don Louis de Unzaga; under which grant the claimant holds by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 429.—ALEXANDRE Mc. DOUGALD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing thirty-six superficial arpents and sixty-hundredths, and bounded on the upper side by land of Desily Babin, and on the lower by land of Pierre Bassett.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 430.—LUC GAUDIN, BONAVENTURE GAUDIN, JUN., and BAPTISTE MELANSON, claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Arcenaux, and on the lower by land of Iago Dugast.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1782, in favor of Batista Bonaventura, under whose title the claimants hold by virtue of successive sales; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the time of making the survey. Confirmed.

No. 431.—JOSEPH BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent and twenty-five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bernard, and on the lower by land of Louis Breaux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 432.—JEAN KLINGS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing one arpent in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Pavie, and on the lower by land of Firmin Dupuy.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 433.—JEAN BAPTISTE CHIASSON claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six arpents six toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Abraham Arcenaux, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Gaudin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 434.—AUGUSTIN MALLET, JUN., a free man of color, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Mallet, Sen., and on the lower by land of Mr. Dejean.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 435.—CHEVALIER MELARCHER claims the following tracts of land, viz: the first, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Michel Migot, and on the lower by land of Louis Gaudin; and the second tract, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents twenty-four toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Benjamin Myr, and on the lower by land of Madame Michel Migot.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior, by those under whom the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 436.—MICHEL DORADOU BRUGIER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the lower side by land of Firmin Broussard.

This land was regularly granted to Gregorio French, in the year 1773, by Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor; under which grant the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 437.—Mr. MERCIER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing thirteen arpents and three-fourths in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of John Wederstrand.

Gil Leblanc, having improved the tract of land now claimed, petitioned and obtained from Governor Gayoso, in the year 1798, a regular warrant of survey, under which title the present claimant holds by regular deeds. It also appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 438.—PIERRE LANOIX claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing two arpents five toises and five feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Pochet, and on the lower by land of Mathieu Brignac.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 439.—MAGDELAINE BABIN, widow of Anselme Leblanc, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eight arpents and eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Etienne Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Madame Pierre Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 440.—OZITTE LEBLANC, widow of Etienne Leblanc, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Hyacinte Landry, and on the lower by land of Madame Anselme Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 442.—RICHARD FOWLER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing twenty-one arpents and twenty-four toises in front, of which three arpents and fourteen toises have the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and the remaining eighteen arpents and ten toises have a depth of eighty arpents; and said tract of land being bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Cantrelle, and on the lower by land of Gabriel Arcenaux.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. So far the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the second depth.

No. 443.—MARGUERITE POIRIER, widow of Charles Hebert, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Terrio, and on the lower by land of Estevan Melanson.

This tract of land was surveyed in the year 1782, in favor of Ambrosio Terrio, by Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General, who put him at the same time in possession; to which title the present claimant has succeeded by regular deeds. It also appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since the making of the survey. Confirmed.

No. 441.—**L. H. GURLAIN**, as agent for the "Eastern Shore of Maryland Louisiana Company," claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing ten arpents and seven toises in front, and a depth extending back to the lake Maurepas, and bounded on the one side by land of J. Macdonough and Sheperd Brown, and on the other by land of Antoine Trigre.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the title to the extent of forty arpents in depth, and reject the claim to the balance.

No. 16.—**GENEZI ROUSSIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing six and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Renio, and on the lower by land of Michel Braux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 292.—**EDMOND CAPDEVIELLE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and containing two arpents twenty-seven toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Holl, and on the lower by land of Alexandre Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding.

No. 391.—**ISIDORE BLANCHARD** claims, for the parish church of the parish of Ascension, a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents one toise and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Conway, and on the lower by land of Jean Vessier.

There is no written evidence of title to the land claimed; the church is built upon it, and it has been used as a glebe for a great number of years, and is claimed by the people of the parish, as belonging to them, for the use of the church. The Board are of opinion it ought to be confirmed.

No. 392.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINIQUE TUREAUD** claims, for the church of the parish of St. Jacques, a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing four arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Patrice Urielle, and on the lower by land of Mr. Poëlyfarré.

There is no written evidence of the title to the land claimed; the church is built upon it, and it has been used as a glebe for a great number of years, and is claimed by the people of the parish, as belonging to them, for the use of the church. The Board are of opinion it ought to be confirmed.

P. GRYZMEZ, R. E. D. Or. Ter.
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOS. B. ROBERTSON.

Rejected claims from the books of Michel Cantrelle, Deputy Register of the county of Acadia and part of the county of Iberville.

No. 93.—**HUBERT REMY** claims a second concession of forty arpents in depth, lying immediately back of a front or first concession, which we have already confirmed to him in page 266, No. 93, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to Governor Salcedo, in the year

1802, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. Had the Governor even a right at that period to grant the land, he has never acted upon the petition, nor does it appear that it has ever been presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government, and do therefore reject it.

No. 101.—**BENJAMIN BABIN** claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front or first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 101, page 267, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land; we therefore reject the claim.

No. 140.—**GUILLAUME ARCENEAUX** claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of two arpents twelve toises and one foot front, being part of a larger front, which we have already confirmed to him in page 271, No. 140, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant produces no manner of evidence whatever in support of his claim to this second depth. He merely states, in his notice, that his title to the part of this land, to which this additional depth is claimed, is founded upon a grant for the same in favor of Louis Andry, from whom, by different intermediate conveyances, it passed to the claimant's father, who made a donation of it to the claimant. No grant or title from the Government in favor of said Andry is exhibited, nor any evidence that such grant or title did ever exist. We are therefore of opinion that his claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 159.—**MICHEL POIRIE** claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have confirmed to him in page 272, No. 159, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is of a similar nature to the preceding: there appears in support of it only the bare statement of the claimant, in his notice, that it is part of a tract for which there was a grant of the first and second depth, in favor of Louis Andry, from whom his title is derived. No grant or title from the Government is exhibited, nor is there any evidence whatever to substantiate the claimant's statement. We are therefore of opinion that his claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 200.—**SIMON GOTEREAU** claims a second concession, lying immediately back of a front or first concession, which we have already confirmed to him in page 276, No. 200, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Governor of the province, in the year 1798, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. It does not appear that the petition was ever acted upon by the Governor, or that it was ever presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, and do therefore reject it.

No. 201.—**RAPHAEL GOTEREAU** claims a second concession, lying immediately back of a front or first concession, which we have already confirmed to him in page 276, No. 201, among the confirmed claims.

This second depth, together with the first depth of forty arpents, was conveyed, in the year 1801, to the claimant by Simon Gotereau, his father, and composes part of the land petitioned for in the year 1798 by him, as stated in the preceding claim; and for the reasons there assigned, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 202.—**JOSEPH GOTEREAU** claims a second concession, lying immediately back of a front or first conces-

sion, which we have already confirmed to him in page 276, No. 202, among the confirmed claims.

This second depth, together with the first depth of forty arpents, was conveyed in the year 1805 to the claimant by Simon Gotereau, his father, and composes part of the land petitioned for in the year 1798, by him, as stated in claim No. 200; and for the reasons there assigned, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 216.—PIERRE BERTRAND claims a second concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front or first concession, which we have already confirmed to him in page 277, No. 216, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Governor of the province, in the year 1791, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. It does not appear that the petition was ever acted upon by the Governor, or that it was ever presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom or usage of the Spanish Government, and do therefore reject it.

No. 222.—MARIE FOREST, widow of Jean Baptiste Bergeron, claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately behind a first depth, which we have already confirmed to her in page 278, No. 222, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for her title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied herself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 223.—HENRY LANDRY claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 278, No. 223, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is in every respect similarly situated to that in the preceding number, being founded solely upon the claimant's having occupied the front depth, and occasionally supplying himself with timber from this back depth; and for the reasons already assigned, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 224.—MICHEL BERGERON claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 278, No. 224, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is in every respect similarly situated to those in the two preceding numbers, being founded solely upon the claimant's having occupied the first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth; and for reasons already assigned, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 334.—ABRAHAM ROM claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, already confirmed to him in page 288, No. 334, of the confirmed claims.

The claimant states this second depth is part of a larger tract, having a depth of eighty-four arpents, which was by Governor O'Reilly granted to one Petit Antoine, for the purpose of establishing a *vacherie*, and that the title-papers have by some means or other been destroyed; but there being no evidence whatever produced in support of this statement, we are of opinion that his claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 335.—ALEXIS PERRET claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 288, No. 335, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded upon the same pretensions as that of the preceding, viz: that it is a part of a tract having a depth of eighty-four arpents, which was formerly granted by O'Reilly, the first Spanish Governor of the province, to a certain Petit Antoine, and that the written evidence of title has by some

means been destroyed; but this being a bare statement, unsubstantiated by any evidence of its truth, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 336.—ALEXIS PERRET claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 288, No. 336, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is situated in all respects similarly to the preceding, being claimed by the same persons, and being part of the tract there said to have been granted by Governor O'Reilly. There being no manner of evidence whatever exhibited to prove that the title-papers, which are stated to have been either lost or destroyed, were ever in reality obtained from the Spanish Government, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 337.—DOMINIQUE LE BŒUF claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 288, No. 337, among the confirmed claims.

This second depth is claimed as forming part of a larger tract, which is represented by the claimant, in No. 334 and No. 335 preceding, as having been granted formerly by Governor O'Reilly; and the claimant producing no evidence in support of his claim, we are of opinion that it ought to be rejected.

No. 338.—ANASTASIA CORMICO, widow of Pierre Bourg, claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed in page 288, No. 338, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded upon the same pretensions as the preceding, being part of a tract which is represented in Nos. 334 and 335 to have been formerly granted by Governor O'Reilly. We are therefore of opinion, for reasons before assigned, that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 339.—WILLIAM PRIESTLY claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, already confirmed to him in page 288, and No. 339, among the confirmed claims.

This second depth is claimed as being part of a larger tract, which is represented by the claimants, in Nos. 334 and 335, to have been granted formerly to one Petit Antoine by Governor O'Reilly; of which we have no manner of evidence, and are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 340.—PAUL DAVID claims a second depth of forty-four arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 288, No. 340, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is represented by the claimant as being part of a larger tract, which in the six preceding claims is stated to have been formerly granted by Governor O'Reilly to a certain Petit Antoine; in support of which statement no evidence has been produced to us, and we are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 346.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front or first concession, which we have already confirmed to him in page 264, No. 61, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Intendant General of the province, in the year 1801, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. Had the Intendant even a right at that period, to grant the land, he has never acted upon the petition, nor does it appear that it has ever been presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government, and do therefore reject it.

No. 371.—JOHN COXE claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 291, No. 371, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second, than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a

right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Government could confer a title or right to the land. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 421.—PIERRE and ALPHONSE PERRET claim a second depth, and extending back to a particular lake, and lying immediately behind a first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to the claimants in page 295, No. 421, among the confirmed claims.

The claimants pretend that the tract of land to which they claim this additional depth is part of a larger tract granted by the French Government to one Nicholas Verret, to run back from the river Mississippi as far as the first lake, and that the records have been consumed by fire, and the title-papers destroyed. But they having presented no evidence of the grant under which they hold to the Board, we are of opinion that their claim to this additional depth ought to be rejected.

No. 422.—PIERRE and ALPHONSE PERRET claim a second depth, and extending back to a particular lake, and lying immediately behind the first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to them in page 295, and No. 422, among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second or additional depth is in every point similarly situated to the preceding claim. The claimants state this is part of the tract formerly granted to Nicholas Verret by the French Government; the written evidence of which grant has been destroyed. But there being no evidence before the Board that such grant did ever exist, we are of opinion that their claim to this additional depth ought to be rejected.

No. 423.—EVARISTE VILLIYASSE claims a second depth, extending back to a particular lake, and lying immediately behind a first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to him in page 295, No. 423, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant pretends that the tract of land to which he claims this second or additional depth is part of a larger tract, which was granted by the French Government to a certain Nicholas Verret, to run back from the river Mississippi to a particular lake; and that the records have been consumed by fire, and the title-papers destroyed. But he having produced no evidence to the Board in support of his statement that such grant ever existed, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 424.—VALENTIN LANDRY claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 295, No. 424, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant states, as a foundation to his title to this second depth, that it is part of a larger tract of land, having a depth of eighty arpents, which was granted to M. Cantrelle by Governor Galvez, in the year 1780, and that the written evidence of the grant has either been lost, or was, whilst in the possession of Mr. Trudeau, the then Surveyor General of the province, consumed in the general conflagration of the city of New Orleans, in 1788. But he having exhibited no manner of evidence to prove the existence of such a grant, we are of opinion that his claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 425.—SIMON BOURGEOIS claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 295, No. 425, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant states that this second depth is part of the tract mentioned in the preceding number, and represented by the claimant to have been granted in the year 1780, by Governor Galvez, to M. Cantrelle, and that the title-papers have been lost, or consumed at New Orleans, in 1788, whilst in the possession of Mr. Trudeau, Surveyor General. But there being no evidence exhibited to the Board to prove that such title-papers did ever exist, we are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 426.—JOSEPH ARCENAUX, Sen. claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 295, No. 426, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, cus-

toms, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; we do therefore reject the claim.

No. 438.—PIERRE LANOIX claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 296, No. 438, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant in support of his title to this second depth, produces the certificate of some old inhabitants, his neighbors, certifying that the second depth has, by the persons under whom the present claimant holds, been cultivated ever since the year 1772, until 1807, when it was purchased, together with the front and first depth, by the claimant. But according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land; we therefore reject the claim.

No. 442.—RICHARD FOWLER claims a second depth, lying immediately back of a first depth, of eighteen arpents and ten toises in front, being part of a larger front, which we have confirmed to him in page 297, No. 442, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant states that his claim to this second depth is founded upon a grant from the Spanish Government, in favor of Manuel Andry, for a larger tract, of which this is part. But he has not produced the grant, or any evidence whatever, to prove that there ever was one, or any other sufficient title made by that Government; we are therefore of opinion that his claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 444.—L. H. GUERLAIN, as agent for the Eastern Shore of Maryland Louisiana Company, claims a second depth, extending back quite to the lake Maurepas, and lying immediately behind a front or first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in page 297, No. 444, among the confirmed claims.

The claimant states that this land is part of a tract sold by the Colapissas nation of Indians, in the year 1739, to one Delille Dupard, from whom the aforesaid company claims by successive transfers; and pretends that the land, whilst the property of said nation of Indians, had a depth extending back to lake Maurepas; but of this fact, there is no other evidence than the deposition of the late Surveyor General of the province, stating that he heard his father, who served as interpreter at the sale made by the Indians, say that the land sold was to extend back to the lake Maurepas. The sale is stated to have been a verbal one, but there is no certain evidence that a sale has been made as stated by the claimant, nor is there any act of Government respecting it, nor are there any defined limits given to the land by the pretended sale: we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. *Orl. Territory.*
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

SECOND SPECIES OF THE FIRST CLASS OF DECISIONS.

No. 3.—JOSEPH DECUR claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, and fronting on the False river, containing six hundred and fifty-nine superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Lagrange, and on the lower two sides by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the present claimant on the 2d day of April, 1790, they are of opinion that his claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 6.—PIERRE MICHEL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents twelve toises in front, by the common depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Basile de Rocher, and on the lower by land of Paul Martin.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to

the present claimant on the 10th day of July, 1777; they are therefore of opinion that said claim ought, and it is hereby confirmed.

No. 7.—**PIERRE MICHEL** claims another tract of two hundred and sixteen superficial arpents of land, situate in the county of Acadia, being what is called a second depth, and adjoining other land belonging to him.

It appearing to the Board, from an order of survey exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the present claimant on the 8th day of January, 1782; and from the certificate of Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General under the said Government for the province of Louisiana, that the survey was made on the 6th day of February following; and it further appearing to the Board that the requisitions under the first section of the law of Congress organizing this Board have been complied with, they are of opinion that the said claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 8.—**LEONARD POMET** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Orleans, twenty-seven miles below the city, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of John Donat, and by land of Charles Calphat on the lower.

It appears to the Board, from the documents exhibited, that said land is a part of twenty arpents of front by forty in depth, which was granted by the French Government to the late Simon Calphat, by a patent dated the 2d day of October, 1767; that, at his death, it descended to his son, Lewis Simons, from whom it was purchased, and is held by the present claimant. The Board is therefore of opinion that the said claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 9.—**MARY DARDEN** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing six hundred and eighty superficial arpents, being what is called a second depth, and adjoining land that was granted by the Spanish Government to Anthony Rodriguez, her former husband, fronting on the Mississippi.

It appears to the Board, from an order of survey exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the present claimant on the 8th March, 1791; and, from the certificate of Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General under the Government aforesaid for the province of Louisiana, that the order of survey was duly executed on the 22d of November, 1799; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress organizing this Board have been complied with, they are of opinion that said claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 10.—**JOSEPH MCNEIL** claims a corner lot of ground, in the city of New Orleans, consisting of sixty feet fronting on Royal street, and one hundred and eighteen and a half on Custom-house street.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Manuel Toledano on the 16th day of June, 1792, and, by purchase, the same has become the property of the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that said claim ought, and it is hereby confirmed.

No. 11.—**Said MCNEIL** claims another lot of ground, in the said city of New Orleans, containing seventy feet fronting on Royal street, by one hundred and twenty in depth.

It appears to the Board, from two patents exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Ambrose de Leibana in two separate parcels: one on the 24th September, 1793; the other on the 26th of the same month and year; and that, by divers sales since made, the whole has become the property of the present claimant; the Board is therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 12.—**Said MCNEIL** claims another lot of ground, in the city of New Orleans, containing thirty feet in front on Chartres street, by one hundred and twenty in depth.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said lot was granted by the Spanish Government to Anthony Ceulino on the 2d day of September, 1793, and that, by sales of the same since that time, it has become the property of the present claimant; they are therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 15.—**PIERRE BELLY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, consisting of twenty arpents, fronting on the Mississippi, and being upon its right bank, and varying in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Philip Roth, and on the lower by land of Godfrey Roth.

It appearing to the Board, from patents exhibited, that said land was originally granted by the Spanish Government, in different parcels, to different individuals, and at different times, all prior to the 1st October, 1800, and, by divers sales since, the whole has become the property of the present claimant; the Board is therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and it hereby is confirmed.

No. 16.—**JOSEPH MCNEIL** claims a piece of ground, in the city of New Orleans, consisting of three lots, viz.: one forty feet in front, by one hundred and nine and a half in depth, on Royal street; another adjoining the former lot, and forming one of the corners of Royal and Custom-house streets, running ninety feet on the former, and fifty-six feet on the latter: the last lot having fifty-three and a half feet fronting on Royal street, by ninety feet in depth, and adjoining the other two lots.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board, from a patent produced, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Elisha Winter on the 23d day of May, 1794, and by divers sales since made, the same has become the property of the present claimant; the Board is therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and it hereby is confirmed.

No. 17.—**ALEXANDER MILNE** claims a tract of land, situated on the bayou St. John, and on the left side thereof, about two miles below the bridge, containing seventeen arpents twenty-nine toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Durocher, and on the lower by land of Peter Palao.

It appears to the Board, from patents exhibited, that fifteen arpents twenty-nine toises in front, by the depth aforesaid, of said land, which had been, on the 12th day of June, 1766, conceded by the French Government to Bartholomew Roberts, was afterwards, viz., on the 27th day of August, 1771, confirmed to him by the Spanish Government by patent; that the remaining two arpents of front, with the depth aforesaid, was granted by the Spanish Government to John B. Blaize, under a patent bearing date the 20th April, 1771; and it appearing that said land has, by legal conveyances, become the property of the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that his claim ought, and it hereby is confirmed.

No. 18.—**PHILIP ROTH** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five and a quarter arpents of front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Maxent, and on the lower by land of Pierre Belly.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government on the 18th day of July, 1796, to the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that his claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 20.—**PIERRE BELLY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, bounded on the upper side by land of Godfrey Roth, and on the lower by land of John Serret, and containing three arpents forty-eight feet and seven inches in front, by forty arpents in depth.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Pierre Truhan, on the 7th July, 1774; and it appearing, from divers instruments of conveyance, also exhibited, that said land has become the property of the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that his claim ought, and it hereby is confirmed.

No. 21.—**FRANÇOIS RIVAS** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twelve arpents five toises and one foot in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas Estevan, and on the lower by land of Thimoleon Lesassier.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that eight arpents four toises of front, by forty arpents in depth, of said land, was granted to Anselme Landry on the 5th day of February, 1775; and it appearing to the Board, from a certain decree in writing signed Louis Dotisné, commandant and judge of the district of Iber-

ville, dated the 10th day of July, 1780, that four arpents one toise and one foot front, by the depth aforesaid, (remainder) of said land, having belonged to Jacob Landry, who had neglected to keep the levée in order, although twice required by him, the said commandant, &c. so to do; and that, in consequence of the necessary repairs having been made by Nicholas Triste, said land last aforesaid was by the commandant aforesaid adjudged to him; and it also appearing to the Board, from divers instruments of conveyance, also exhibited, that the whole of the said land has become the property of the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that his claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 22.—THIMOLEON LESASSIER claims a tract of land situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents two toises and a half of front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of François Rivas, and on the lower by land of Simon P. Babin.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Joseph Landry on the 5th day of February, 1775, and from divers instruments of conveyance, also exhibited, that it has become the property of the present claimant; the Board is of opinion that this claim ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 23.—JOSEPH MCNEIL claims a lot of ground, in the suburb of St. Mary, in the county of Orleans, consisting of sixty feet on the side of the levée, by three hundred and thirteen feet in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of John Rhea and Cohgran, on the lower by land of Samuel Corp, and in the rear by Magazine street.

It appearing to the Board, from a decree in writing signed by Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor General of the province of Louisiana, dated the 8th day of August, 1797, that said land was adjudged to John Gravier, in consideration of its having belonged to his brother, Bertrand Gravier, who died intestate; and it likewise appearing to this Board, from divers instruments of conveyance, also exhibited, that said land has been transferred to, and is now held by the present claimant, the Board is therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and the same is hereby confirmed.

No. 24.—JOHN RHEA and COHGRAN claim a lot of ground, in the suburb of St. Mary, in the county of Orleans, consisting of sixty feet fronting on Levée street, sixty-one feet in the rear, three hundred and three feet on one side, and three hundred and thirteen on the other, bounded on the northeast by a lot of ground of Joseph McNeil, and on the northwest by Magazine street, and on the southwest by Gravier street.

It appearing to the Board, by the bill of sale produced that Bertram Gravier, having inherited said land from Mary Derlon, his deceased wife, did, on the 15th day of March, 1794, convey the same to Joseph Hervier; and it also appearing, from an instrument of conveyance, dated in 1803, that said Hervier sold it to the present claimants, the Board is therefore of opinion that their claim ought, and it hereby is confirmed.

No. 25.—THOMAS MCCORMICK claims a lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, containing thirty feet fronting on Custom-house street, by one hundred and fifty in depth, bounded on the northeast side by land of William Garland, and on the northwest by land of Hardy de Boisblanc.

It appears to the Board, from an instrument of conveyance exhibited to the Board, that Charles Hardy Boisblanc, having inherited said land from his deceased mother, on the 3d day of April, 1797, sold it to Anne Brune; and it likewise appearing, from a like instrument of conveyance, also exhibited, that, on the 27th day of December, 1805, she sold it to the present claimant, the Board is of opinion that his claim ought, and the same is hereby confirmed.

No. 26.—CATHERINE LAJONCHERE claims a tract of land, situated at a place called the English Turn, about twelve miles below the city of New Orleans, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing two hundred and eighty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Lacheregue, and on the lower by land of Louis Ducreau.

It appears to the Board, from an order of survey exhibited, that the same was issued by the Spanish Government, on the 12th day of February, 1790, in favor of Charles Lajonchere Danois, late husband of the present

claimant, for the land in question; and it moreover appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the requisitions under the first section of the law of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board is of opinion that the claim aforesaid ought, and it hereby is established and confirmed.

No. 29.—BONAVENTURA LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing nine arpents and twelve toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Alain, and on the lower by land of Joseph Richard.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the claimant, on the 5th day of November, 1774, they are of opinion that his claim ought, and it is hereby confirmed.

No. 30.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Francis Hebert, and on the lower by land of John B. Babin.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government, on the 5th day of November, 1774, to the present claimant; they are therefore of opinion that his claim ought, and the same is hereby confirmed.

No. 31.—STEPHEN HEBERT claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing seven arpents and thirteen toises of front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the lower sides by land of Alexander Hebert, and on the other sides by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the present claimant, on the 5th day of November, 1774, they do confirm his said claim.

No. 32.—MARIA BERMUDEZ claims a lot of ground, in the county of Iberville, and in the town of Galvez, forming one of the corners of St. Mark and Claiborne streets, containing ninety feet on the former, and ninety on the latter, bounded on the southeast by land of Ferdinand Percy, and on the remaining sides by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Sanchez, Francis Massias, and Joseph Capitan, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, that Joseph Bermudez, deceased, late husband of the claimant, was one of the settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, and that to him was given by the Spanish Government a piece of ground of about one hundred superficial arpents, within the district of Galveztown aforesaid, and also a lot of ground in the town of Galvez, containing ninety feet square, the Board therefore confirm said claim.

No. 33.—Said MARIA BERMUDEZ also claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and the post of Galveztown, containing five arpents fronting on the river Iberville, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded on the north by the river aforesaid, on the east by land of John Hernandez, on the west by land of Wykoff, and on the south by vacant land.

From the evidence offered in the preceding case of the present claimant, the Board do confirm her said claim.

Nos. 34 and 35.—MICHAEL MASSIAS claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and twenty superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Thomas Collado, on the west by land of Diego Quintana, and on the other sides by vacant land.

He also claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square, and fronting on Iberville street, bounded on the northeast by land of Augustin Lombardo, and by land of John Hernandez on the southeast.

It appears to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Sanchez, Francis Massias, and Joseph Capitan, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, that the said Michael Massias, the claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land in the post of Galveztown aforesaid, of about one hundred superficial arpents,

together with a lot in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq. late Surveyor General under the Spanish Government aforesaid for the province of Louisiana aforesaid, that the aforesaid one hundred and twenty arpents of land was, on the 15th of November, 1793, duly surveyed in favor of the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the whole of his claim.

Nos. 36 and 37.—JOSEPH MASSIAS claims a tract of land, in the county of Iberville and district of Galveztown, containing eighty superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Fabien Ramos, on the east by land of Joseph Pino, on the west by land of Joseph Capitan, and on the south by vacant land.

Also two lots of ground, situated in the town of Galvez, fronting each other, and forming two of the corners of Claiborne and Galvez streets, containing each ninety feet square.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Capitan, Joseph Sanchez, and Francis Massias, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, that said Joseph Massias, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of improving agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land to establish himself upon, situated in the district aforesaid, consisting of about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square; that the same quantity of land was in like manner aforesaid assigned, at the same epoch, to Joseph Massias, deceased, father of the claimant, which, at his death, was left to the claimant; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General under the Spanish Government for the province of Louisiana, that the said eighty arpents of said land was duly surveyed in 1794 in favor of the claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the whole of his claim aforesaid.

Nos. 38 and 39.—JOSEPH CAPITAN claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred superficial arpents, bounded northerly by land of Maria Ramos, on the east by land of Joseph Massias, on the west by land of Francis Massias, and on the south by vacant land. He also claims a lot of ground, in the county aforesaid, and in the town of Galvez, forming the southwest corner of Claiborne, and Galvez streets, and containing ninety feet square.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Francis Massias and Joseph Sanchez, inhabitants of the county of Iberville aforesaid, that Joseph Capitan, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land to establish himself upon, situated in the district of Galveztown aforesaid, containing about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot in the town of Galvez, containing ninety feet square, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in the whole of his claim aforesaid.

Nos. 40 and 42.—FRANCIS MASSIAS claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and in the district of Galveztown, containing one hundred and twenty superficial arpents, bounded on the north and on the east by vacant land, on the west by land of Joseph Capitan, and on the south by land of John Medina. Also, a lot of ground in the district aforesaid, and in Galveztown, forming the southwest corner of St. Matthew and Humas streets.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Capitan and Joseph Sanchez, inhabitants of the district aforesaid, that the said Francis Massias, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown aforesaid, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of improving agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land to establish himself upon, situated in said district, and containing about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, in said district, containing ninety feet square, the Board do hereby confirm the present claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 41.—WILLIAM BLAKE claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the bayou Plaquemine, bounded on the east by land of Alexander Darden, and on the west by land of Pedro Egrimier, and on the south by vacant land, and containing four hundred superficial arpents.

An order of survey being exhibited to the Board, appearing to have been issued by the Spanish Government, on the 1st day of July, 1794, in favor of the present claimant, for the land in question; and it likewise appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., Surveyor General under the Spanish Government for the province of Louisiana, dated November 15, 1802, that the order of survey aforesaid was duly executed; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, they do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 43.—JOSEPH PEREIRA claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, forming one of the corners of St. Matthew and Galvez streets, and containing ninety feet square, and adjoining land of Maria Ramos.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Capitan, Joseph Sanchez, and Francis Massias, inhabitants of the district of Galveztown, that said Joseph Pereira, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of improving agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land in the said district, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 44.—JOHN HERNANDEZ claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing ninety feet square, and forming the northeast corner of Jefferson and Acadian streets.

It appearing to the Board, that the oaths of Francis Massias, Joseph Sanchez, and Joseph Capitan, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, that John Hernandez aforesaid is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the province of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government assigned him a piece of land in the district aforesaid, containing about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, ninety feet square, the Board do hereby confirm the claim last aforesaid.

No. 46.—THOMAS DURNFORD, as acting executor of John Harrison, deceased, claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty arpents and seventeen toises of front, and converging towards the rear twenty-five degrees; bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by land of one Michel.

It appearing to the Board, from a letter exhibited, signed by Francis Rivas, and dated 30th of October, 1802, and addressed to Thomas Durnford, aforesaid, executor as aforesaid, that he, the said Durnford, was called upon, in virtue of his said executorship, to make or repair the levée and road upon the said tract of land, from which it is made to appear that the said John Harrison, deceased, was recognised by the authority aforesaid as having been, in his lifetime, the proprietor of said land; it further appearing to the Board, from a memorial dated the 23d day of November, 1802, and addressed by the said Thomas Durnford, in his capacity of executor as aforesaid, to the Intendant General of the province of Louisiana, that it was therein stated that the land aforesaid had been conceded by the Baron de Carondelet, whilst Governor of Louisiana, (which must have been prior to 1798,) to John Harrison, deceased; which fact appears to have been recognised by the patent which was upon said memorial, ordered by the Intendant General aforesaid to be issued; which order is dated on the 15th day of November, 1802, and is exhibited to the Board; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq. late Surveyor General under the Spanish Government, dated the 27th of March, 1803, that a survey of said land was duly made in favor of the estate of the deceased John Harrison; under all these circumstances, the Board are of opinion that the claim of Thomas Durnford aforesaid, as executor of John Harrison, de-

ceased, aforesaid, ought, and the same hereby is confirmed.

No. 48.—**MARGUERITE ROBERT**, widow of the late **Bartholomew Durocher**, claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Orleans, and on the right bank of the bayou St. John, containing four hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by vacant land, and on the lower partly by land of Alexander Milne, and partly by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the French Government to Andrew Jung, the 22d day of June, 1766, and, from divers instruments of conveyances, that said property has been transferred to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm her in her said claim.

No. 49.—**JOSEPH ENRY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three hundred and sixty-six superficial arpents forty-three toises and thirty feet, bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Landry, and on the lower by land of John B. Lambremont.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government, on the 20th July, 1796, to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 50.—**JOHN B. LAMBREMONT** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing two hundred and forty-seven superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Henrique, and on the lower by land of Simon Leblanc.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the claimant on the 20th day of July, 1796, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 51.—**MATURIN LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents seventeen and a half toises in front, by the common depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Batiste Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

It appears to the Board from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Augustin Landry on the 7th July, 1774; and it appearing from an instrument of conveyance, also exhibited, that he afterwards transferred it to the present claimant, they do therefore confirm his said claim.

No. 52.—**IGNATIUS LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents seventeen and a half toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Maturin Landry, and on the lower by land of Amant Melanson.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Augustin Landry on the 7th day of July, 1774; and it also appearing, from divers instruments of conveyance, likewise exhibited, that the land was transferred to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 53.—**AMANT HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Hebert, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dupuis.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Augustin Morino on the 11th day of July, 1774; and it also appearing to the Board, from an instrument of conveyance likewise produced, that he afterwards conveyed it to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 54.—Said **AMANT HEBERT** claims another tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents six toises one foot and a half in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Batiste Hebert, and on the lower by other lands of the claimant.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Peter Hebert on the 11th day of July, 1774; and it also appearing, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, that he afterwards conveyed it to the claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 55.—**DIEGO HERNANDEZ** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, by a depth of forty arpents, bounded on one side by land of Amant Hebert, and on the other by land of Augustin Landry.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land, together with two arpents of front more, was granted by the Spanish Government to Stephen Rivet on the 7th day of July, 1774; and it also appearing, from divers deeds of conveyance since made, that said land was last conveyed to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 56.—Said **DIEGO HERNANDEZ** claims another tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville aforesaid, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by the depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of John B. Dupuis, and on the lower by vacant lands.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to John Alenacio Landry, on the 11th day of July, 1774; and it appearing to the Board, from divers instruments of conveyance, also produced to the Board, that said land was last conveyed to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 57.—Said **DIEGO HERNANDEZ** claims another tract of land, situated in the said county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents twenty-eight toises and five feet front, by forty in depth, bounded on one side by land of Amant Hebert, and on the other by land of Charles Hebert.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Joseph Dupuis, on the 11th July, 1774, and it also appearing, from two different instruments of conveyance, likewise produced, that it was last conveyed to the present claimant, the Board hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 58.—**SIMON MELANSON** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four and a half arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on one side by land of Theodore Rivet, and on the other by land of Anne Babin.

It appears to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land, together with a larger quantity, was granted by the Spanish Government to Amant Melanson, on the 7th day of July, 1774; and it appearing, from divers deeds of conveyance also exhibited before the Board, that the land now claimed was last transferred to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the said claim.

No. 59.—**GREGOIRE MELANSON** claims a tract of land situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Ignatius Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Hebert.

It appearing to the Board, from the patent exhibited, that said land, together with a larger quantity, was granted by the Spanish Government to Amant Melanson on the 7th day of July, 1774; and it appearing further to the Board, from divers conveyances also produced before the Board that the quantity of land now claimed was last transferred to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 60.—**PETER JOSEPH LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents ten toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Breaud, and on the lower by land of Joseph Henry.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Pierre Belly, Judge of the county of Iberville, dated 11th February, 1806, that said Landry, the claimant, was put in possession of the land in question by Anselme Blanchard, agent of the Spanish Government, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the said district of Iberville, and that he has continued to occupy and improve the same for more than twenty years, and that it was once surveyed in his favor by Laveau Trudeau, by direction of the same Anselme Blanchard, the Board do hereby confirm said claim.

No. 61.—**AMANT HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing ninety arpents in

front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of J. Villier, and on the lower by land of Oliver Lebrusseau. Two orders of survey being exhibited to the Board, appearing to have been issued by the Spanish Government, viz: one for eight arpents in front, by the depth aforesaid, in favor of John Alexander Darden, dated 1788; the other, in favor of the claimant, for the remaining eleven arpents in front, by the depth aforesaid, together with a larger quantity, dated 29th March, 1795; and it also appearing, from a conveyance, also exhibited to the Board, that the aforesaid eight arpents in front, by the depth aforesaid, have been legally conveyed to the claimant; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have, in relation to these two tracts of land, been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the aforesaid claim.

No. 1.—ALEXANDER MILNE claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Orleans, on the south side of lake Pontchartrain, six arpents from the mouth of the Bayou St. John, and on the right side thereof, containing two thousand one hundred and sixty-seven superficial arpents, being ninety-four arpents in front, and limited in its depth by the lands of Chantilly.

It appearing to the Board, upon the certificate of Francis Durcy, Raymond Gaillard, Joseph Lestenet, Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, and A. Argote, ancient inhabitants of said province, that Charles de Lachaise held uninterrupted and peaceable possession of the land in question for more than twenty years, and was during that time acknowledged to be the true and only proprietor thereof; and it appearing to the Board, from divers instruments of conveyance also exhibited before them, that said land was last conveyed in due form to the present claimant by those who derived their title from the aforesaid Lachaise, the Board do hereby confirm the said claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 2.—Said ALEXANDER MILNE claims another tract of land, situated in the county of Orleans, and on the north bank of the bayou or canal Carondelet, fronting its basin, containing one hundred and ninety-four feet upon said canal, ninety-five feet in depth at one end, and one hundred and eight feet on the other end of the aforesaid front.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Henry Metzinger, dated 10th January, 1805, that the land in question was, in the year 1796, settled with the permission of the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor of the province of Louisiana, by one Pierre, upon the condition that he would take care of the basin, keep a public house for the convenience of those who might pass that way, and pay annually the sum of ten dollars for the use of the city, all of which he did; and it appearing to the Board, from sundry instruments of conveyance likewise exhibited, that said land had passed out of the hands of the original grantee, and was last conveyed to the present claimant, they do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 5.—ANTHONY DECUR claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Pointe Coupée, and fronting on the False River, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Decur, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from an order of survey exhibited, that the same was issued by the Spanish Government on the 12th day of July, 1788, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question; and it also appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that the aforesaid order of survey was duly executed on the 18th day of February, 1790; and it further appearing to the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claim of the present claimant.

No. 26.—PAUL CHIASSON claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and district of Galveztown, containing four hundred superficial arpents bounded on the north by land of Benjamin Leblanc, and on the south by vacant land.

An order of survey being exhibited to the Board, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government, the 30th day of January, 1789, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question; and it appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor Ge-

neral of the province of Louisiana, that the aforesaid order of survey was duly executed on the 11th day of December, 1799; and it moreover appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 62.—FRANCIS XAVIER TERRIOT claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by vacant land, and on the lower side by land of Ambrosio Terriot.

It appearing to the Board, from the patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Michael Mayer, on the 23d day of April, 1790; and it also appearing, from an instrument of conveyance exhibited, that said Mayer has since conveyed it to the claimant, the Board do confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 63.—FABIAN GULLOT claims a tract of land, situated in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou of that name, and about fifteen miles from its confluence with the Mississippi, containing two hundred and fifty-three and one third superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Landry, and on the lower by land of John Charles Gautro.

An order of survey being exhibited to the Board, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government, on the 2d day of October, 1790, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question; and it also appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General for the province of Louisiana, that the order of survey aforesaid was duly executed on the 4th day of March, 1792; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the law of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 64.—JOSEPH PINO claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and forty superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Joseph Pereira, on the south by land of George Hulsell, on the east by land of Philip Ramirez, and on the west by land of Joseph Massias.

An order of survey being exhibited, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government, on the 6th day of February, 1794, in favor of the claimant, for the land aforesaid; and it appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., that the order of survey aforesaid was duly executed on the 14th of September, 1794; and it likewise appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions of the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 65.—Said JOSEPH PINO claims two lots of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, each of ninety feet square, bounded by St. John street on the northeast, by land of Mr. Romiro and A. Lombardo on the northwest, by Miranda street on the west, and by Jefferson street on the south.

It appearing to the Board, from the depositions of Michael Massias and Joseph Pereira, ancient inhabitants of the district of Galveztown, taken before William Reed, Justice of the Peace of said place, dated 30th January, 1806, and exhibited before the Board, that said lots were granted to the claimant, in the year 1780, by Don Francis Collell, then commandant of Galveztown, who then settled thereon, and has had peaceable possession thereof ever since; and it also appearing, from the certificate of Bartholomew Lafon, that, in the year 1803, being employed by the Spanish commandant of Galveztown to survey the land occupied in said post, he then surveyed the said lots in favor of the claimant, the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 66.—GASPER TILLANO claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing ninety feet square, and fronting on St. Matthew street, bounded on the west by lot of Augustin Lombardo, and on the southeast by a lot of Joseph Alamo.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Don Manuel Dias, an ancient inhabitant of the county of Iberville, that the present claimant is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of promoting agriculture

in the province of Louisiana; on which account, the Spanish Government granted to him a piece of land to establish himself upon, containing about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square, being the one now claimed, which lot he has continued ever since to occupy and cultivate, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 67.—**FRANCIS RAUSMAN** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, forming the southwest corner of Jefferson and Humas streets.

It appearing to the Board, from the warrant of Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, dated the 20th day of May, 1796, and addressed to the commandant of the post of Galveztown, that the said commandant was, in virtue thereof, authorized and directed to put the claimant in possession of the lot of ground aforesaid, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 68.—**ANTHONY RAUSMAN** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, and forming the southwest corner of Humas and Iberville streets.

It appearing to the Board, from an order in writing, signed by the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, dated the 20th May, 1796, and addressed to the commandant of the post of Galveztown, that said commandant was, in virtue thereof, authorized and directed to put the claimant in possession of the lot aforesaid, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 69.—**ISIDORE LEBLANC, J. BLANCHARD, and J. LANDRY** claim a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing eleven arpents ten toises and five feet in front, on the left bank of the Mississippi, by the common depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land belonging to the heirs of Paul Melanson, deceased, and on the lower by land of Joseph Melanson, deceased.

It appears to the Board, from the petition of Bonaventura Babin, who married the wife of Charles Melanson, dated the 7th September, 1796, and addressed to his excellency the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province of Louisiana, that the seven arpents eleven toises and three feet front, by forty arpents in depth, of the land aforesaid, which had been granted by the Spanish Government to the said Charles Melanson, deceased, by virtue of a patent dated the 5th November, 1775, was then formally abandoned; and it also appearing to the Board, from a certificate of Louis Justice, commandant of the county of Iberville, dated 19th August, 1797, that the present claimant was then put in possession of the land last aforesaid, together with three arpents twenty-nine toises and two feet of front, by the depth aforesaid, (which having been granted to Olivier Melanson, by a patent bearing date the 5th day of November, 1775, had been abandoned,) conformable to a decree of Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, then Governor of the province of Louisiana, the Board do hereby confirm the claimants aforesaid in their said claim.

No. 70.—**MANUEL DIAS** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and about three miles to the eastward of the fort at Galveztown, containing fifty-six superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Madame Nicholas, on the west by land of Joseph Pereira, on the south by land of Thomas Collado, and on the east by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Mary Dias, an ancient inhabitant of the county of Iberville aforesaid, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Bartholomew Dias, deceased, in the year 1781, who was one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, and who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1780; and that, at the death of Josepha Pabona, his widow, it descended to the present claimant; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that the land aforesaid was, in the year 1793, duly surveyed in favor of the said Josepha Pabona, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 71.—**MATHIAS MARTIN** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, and about one mile to the north-northeast of the fort at Galveztown, containing one hundred and ten superficial arpents, bounded on the north by Galveztown lands, on the east by land of Juan Medina, on the west by land of John Milcher, and on the south by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that Mathias Martin, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, and that the Spanish Government granted him about one hundred superficial arpents of land in said district, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, and that he has ever since continued to occupy and cultivate said tract of land first above mentioned; and it appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, also exhibited, that the land claimed by the said Mathias Martin was, in the month of September, 1794, duly surveyed in favor of the claimant, by the verbal order of the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor of said province, the Board do hereby confirm the said Mr. Martin in his claim aforesaid.

No. 72.—**SAID MATHIAS MARTIN** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville aforesaid, fronting on St. Matthew street, adjoining a lot of Mr. Pino on the northeast, and a lot of Joseph Capitan on the southeast, and containing ninety feet square.

From the evidence of the aforesaid Manuel Dias, offered in support of the preceding claim of the said Mathias Martin, the Board do hereby confirm the claim of the present claimant.

No. 73.—**JOHN DIAS** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing ninety feet square, and forming the northwest corner of St. Matthew and Humas streets.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Mary Dias, of the county of Iberville, that the claimant is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1780, and that the Spanish Government granted him about one hundred superficial arpents of land in said place, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, which lot of land he has continued ever since to occupy and cultivate, the Board do hereby confirm said claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 74.—**JOSEPH ALAMO** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, fronting Clairborne street to the south, and adjoining a lot of Gaspar Tellano on the northwest, containing ninety feet square.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that Joseph Alamo, the present claimant, is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779; on which account the Spanish Government granted him about one hundred superficial arpents of land in said district, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, which lot he has ever since that period occupied and improved, the Board do hereby confirm said claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 75.—**MARIE DEL PINO** claims a lot of ground, in the county of Iberville, and forming the southwest corner of Humas and St. Matthew streets in Galveztown, containing ninety feet square.

It appearing to the Board, from the order, in writing, of the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of Louisiana, exhibited to the Board, dated the 18th day of March, 1794, directed to the commandant of Galveztown, that said commandant was thereby directed to put the claimant in possession of the lot aforesaid; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Marcos Derilliers, that, by virtue of the order aforesaid, he did, in the year aforesaid, put the claimant in possession of said lot, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in her said claim.

No. 76.—**AUGUSTIN LOMBARDO** claims one superficial arpent of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, fronting on Humas street on the west, and on Iberville street on the southwest.

It appears to the Board, from the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that, about the year 1795, Dr. Francis Rivas, being then commandant of Galveztown, granted to one Peter Junipero Sacristain, at that time of the parish of St. Bernard, a lot of ground in Galveztown aforesaid, containing a square arpent, which land was five years after given by the grantee aforesaid to Francis Bony, Senior; and it further appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Joseph Pereira and Michael Massias, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, that said Francis Bony, Senior, at his death, left the said land to his son, Francis Bony, Jun., who, on the 27th day of September, 1803, conveyed it to the claimant; which last circumstance appears by the bill of sale from the former to the latter, dated the day and year last aforesaid, the Board do therefore confirm the present claimant in his claim.

No. 77.—**DIEGO QUINTANA** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, containing forty-eight superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Philip Ramirez, on the east by land of Michael Massias, on the south by land of Frederic Kitten, and on the west by land of Joseph Pino.

It appearing to the Board, from the depositions of Joseph Pino, Joseph Massias, and Michael Massias, inhabitants of the county of Iberville, taken before William Reed, Esq. Justice of the Peace in said county, on the 28th January, 1806, and exhibited to the Board, that the above tract of land was granted to the claimant by the Spanish Government in the year 1794, and that he has ever since been, and still is, in peaceable possession thereof; and it further appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, dated 5th October, 1794, and exhibited to the Board, that said tract of land was duly surveyed by him in favor of the present claimant, by order of the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province of Louisiana, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 78.—**AUGUSTIN LOMBARDO** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, forming the southeast corner of Miranda and Iberville streets, containing ninety feet square.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that Diego Quintana is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, and that the commandant of Galveztown made him a verbal concession of about one hundred superficial arpents of land in said post, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, which he has always occupied and improved; and it appearing, from a deed of conveyance exhibited to the Board, executed by said Diego Quintana on the 7th day of October, 1803, that he then conveyed the said lot of ground to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 79.—**MARIA ROMEO** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Iberville, about one mile to the northeast of the fort of Galveztown, containing thirty-two superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Joseph Pereira, on the east by land of Michael Massias, on the south by land of Diego Quintana, and on the west by land of Joseph Pino.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was duly surveyed in favor of Philip Romero, (the late husband of the claimant,) on the 23d day of March, 1802, in conformity to a verbal order of the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province of Louisiana, given in the month of September, 1794, the Board do therefore confirm the said Maria Romero, widow of the late Philip Romero, in her claim aforesaid.

No. 80.—Said **MARIA ROMERO** claims a lot of ground, in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing ninety feet square, and forming the southwest corner of St. John and Iberville streets.

It appearing to the Board, from the depositions of Michael Massias and Joseph Pereira, ancient inhabitants of the county of Iberville, taken before William Reed, Esq. Justice of the Peace for said county, dated 30th day of January, 1806, that said lot was granted to the claimant in 1780, by Don Francis Collell, former commandant of Galveztown, at the time of the claimant's settling on said lot, and that she has had peaceable and quiet possession thereof ever since, the Board do hereby confirm said claimant in her claim last aforesaid.

No. 81.—**FRANCIS MORALES** claims a tract of land, in the county of Iberville, about one mile to the northeast of the fort at Galveztown, containing eighty superficial arpents, bounded on the east by land of Matthias Martin, on the south by land of John Milcher, and on the north and west by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, upon the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was duly surveyed in favor of the claimant in the month of September, 1794, in pursuance of an order of the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province of Louisiana, the Board do therefore confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 82.—Said **FRANCIS MORALES** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing ninety feet square, and forming the southwest corner of Humas and Claiborne streets.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that the claimant is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, and that the then commandant of Galveztown made him a verbal concession of about one hundred arpents of land in said district, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown, which he has always continued to occupy and cultivate, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim last aforesaid.

No. 83.—**AUGUSTIN LOMBARDO** claims a lot of ground in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and eighty feet square, and forming the southwest corner of Miranda and Iberville streets, and the northwest corner of Miranda and Jefferson streets.

It appearing to the Board, upon the oath of Manuel Dias, of the county of Iberville, that the commandant of Galveztown made a verbal concession of two lots of ground in Galveztown, each of ninety feet square, to Joseph Quintero and Anna his wife, when they came as settlers to the province of Louisiana, in the year 1799; that, at the death of them, the said Joseph and Anna, the property left by them descended to Alexander Lopez; and it appearing, from an instrument of conveyance executed by said Alexander Lopez the 25th February, 1804, that he then conveyed said lots of ground to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 84.—**MARIA DIAS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, about three miles above the fort at Galveztown, and on the right bank of the river Iberville, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the west by land of Marcos Coullon Devilliers, and on the remaining sides by vacant land.

It appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was granted to one Joseph Cabo, late husband of the claimant, by Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, whilst Governor of the province of Louisiana, and that afterwards, viz. on the 10th day of February, 1802, the Intendant General of said province ordered a survey of said land to be made in favor of the claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in her said claim.

No. 87.—**FRANCIS BERMEDEZ** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the south side of the Canal de Carondelet, containing two arpents of front, by four and a half in depth, bounded on the remaining sides by vacant land.

A royal order of the Court of Spain being exhibited to the Board, dated at Aranjuez, 3d day of May, 1799, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 88.—**JACOB STATENFELD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, containing two hundred and forty superficial arpents, bounded on the east by land of William Spaun, and on the west by land of John Hernandez.

A warrant of survey being exhibited to the Board, purporting to have been issued by the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province of Louisiana, the 2d day of July, 1794, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question; and it appearing, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of said province, that the order of survey was duly executed on the 17th day of September of the year last aforesaid; and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions of the first section of the law of Congress establishing this Board, have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 95.—**FRANCIS M. GUERIN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing seven arpents of front, by eighty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Norbert Boudusquier, and on the lower by land of the widow Dupré.

It appearing to the Board, from a written concession of his excellency Stephen Miro, Governor of the province of Louisiana, dated the 8th day of August, 1787, and exhibited to the Board, that Anthony Decalogne, being at that time owner and possessor of that part of said land fronting on the river, obtained a grant for the second depth thereof; and it appearing to the Board, that, after several legal transfers of the land aforesaid, it has become

the property of the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the said claim.

No. 96.—FRANCIS JOSEPH LEBRETON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at a place called Baratavia, and on the lake Perrier, or Ouachas, fronting on the north side thereof, and about two miles from the bayou Poubas to the west.

An order of survey being exhibited, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government, on the 10th day of July, 1791, in favor of the claimant, for the land in question; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been fully complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 97.—ANTHONY SILVIO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, containing one hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of John Harrison, and on the lower by land of Bartholomew Hernandez.

It appearing to the Board from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, exhibited before the Board, that said land was conceded to the claimant in the year 1794, by the verbal order of the Baron de Carondelet, and surveyed in his favor, in the year 1802, by the directions of the then Intendant General of the province aforesaid, the Board do therefore confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 98.—JOSEPH DEBORA claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Petit Bayou, containing one hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of John Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Bartholomew Hernandez.

It appearing to the Board, from a certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was duly surveyed, in favor of the present claimant, in the year 1794, pursuant to the verbal orders of the Baron de Carondelet, and that his rights thereto were recognised by the decree of the late Intendant General of the province of Louisiana, bearing date the 11th January, 1802, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 99.—JOHN SILVERIO claims a tract of land, in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, containing one hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of William Spaun, by land that is vacant in the rear, and by Galveztown on the lower side.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, exhibited to the Board, that said land was duly surveyed in 1794, in favor of the claimant, by the verbal order of the Baron de Carondelet, Governor of the province aforesaid, as one of the settlers of the post of Galveztown, and that his claim or right was afterwards recognised by the decree of the late Intendant General of said province, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 100.—ALEXANDRE MILNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the right bank of the bayou St. John, about three miles below the bridge, containing four hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Madame Cartillon, and on the south by land belonging to the claimant.

It appearing to the Board, from the patent exhibited, that said land was granted by the French Government to John Tuon, 21st July, 1776, and from divers conveyances from him and others since that time, it has become the property of the present claimant, the Board therefore confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 101.—THOMAS URQUHART, executor of the estate of the late John Alman, claims, in behalf of said estate, a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, about nine miles to the eastward of the fort of Manchack, containing eleven hundred and forty-six superficial arpents; bounded on the north by land of John B. Hebert, on the south by land of Stephen Hebert, and on the other sides by vacant land.

It appears to the Board, from a deed of conveyance produced before the Board, that said land was, with a greater quantity, sold, in the year 1788, by one James

Nicolson, to Isaac and Joseph Leblanc; and it further appearing, from an instrument of conveyance, duly executed by the said Isaac Leblanc, dated the 7th day of April, 1795, and passed before the other commandant of Galveztown, that he, the said Leblanc, conveyed said land to the aforesaid John Alman, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 102.—JOHN B. SAUSSIER claims a tract of land, situate at a place called "*Le Quartier de la Concession*," on the left bank of the Mississippi, about twenty miles below the city of New Orleans, containing one hundred and sixty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Maxent Aimé, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

An order of survey being exhibited to the Board, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government, on the 6th day of December, 1788, in favor of the present claimant, for the land in question; and it appearing to the Board that all the requisitions of the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been fully complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 103.—ALEXANDRE MILNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the right bank of the bayou St. John, half a league below the bridge, containing two hundred and seventy-three superficial arpents and ten toises, bounded on the north by land of Stephen Roquigny, and on the south by land of Madame Maxent, and on the back side by the lands of Jentilly.

It appears to the Board, upon the oath of Don Andreas Lopez de Armento, corroborated by the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, dated 25th August, 1802, by the certificate of Louis Leblanc, dated 5th June, 1804, and by the certificate of Joseph Duparc, dated 25th July, 1804, that said land was, in the latter end of the year 1799, conceded to one P. Palao by Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of the province of Louisiana; that said Palao took possession of and cultivated the same; and it appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Anthony Argote, Justice of the Peace under the temporary Government of Louisiana, that the said Peter Palao was authorized to make sale of the land aforesaid; and, lastly, it appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance executed by the said Peter Palao, the 13th day of February, 1805, that he conveyed the said land to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 104.—DANIEL CLARK claims a piece of land, in the city of New Orleans, containing nineteen hundred and twenty toises square, bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by the city of New Orleans aforesaid.

It appearing to the Board, from a royal order of the court of Spain, dated Madrid, 23d May, 1791, that said land was thereby granted to Elisha Winter; and it appearing to the Board, from sundry deeds of conveyance, that said land has been transferred to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 105.—JOSEPH MCNEIL claims a lot of ground, in the city of New Orleans, containing thirty feet fronting on Conty street, by one hundred and seventy-seven in depth; bounded on the north by land of Thomas Urquhart, and on the south by land of ——— Harrang.

A deed of conveyance being exhibited to the Board by Peter D. Delaronde, executor of the late Mrs. Delaronde, his mother, and dated 13th day of November, 1805, whereby it appears that said P. D. Delaronde, as executor aforesaid, sold said land to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 106.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing eighteen acres in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Livingston, and on the lower by land of one Pierre Gautier.

It appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, executed by Edward Livingston, and dated the 18th day of August, 1805, that he thereby conveyed the said land to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 107.—Said DANIEL CLARK claims another tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the

left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty acres of front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of one Dupré, and on the lower by land of C. Robin.

It appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, executed by Gilbert Andry, dated the 11th day of November, 1803, that the said Andry, having obtained said land from Nicolas Cayeux, by a regular transfer before Peter Pedersclaw, notary public, in the city of New Orleans, thereby sold it to Daniel Clark, the present claimant, the Board do therefore hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 108.—DANIEL McCONNELL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the west by land of Baptiste Habair, and on the other sides by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that said land was granted to the present claimant by the Spanish Government on the 10th day of February, 1795, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 109.—JAMES JONES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, containing one hundred and twenty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bermudez, and on the other by land of Jacob Stanfield.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government, in the year 1780, to John Hernandez, as one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, and that it was duly surveyed in his favor, on the 25th day of January, 1794; and it appearing to the Board, upon the oaths of Francis Massias, Joseph Sanchez, and Joseph Capitan, ancient inhabitants of the county of Iberville aforesaid, that John Hernandez is one of the first settlers of the post of Galveztown, who came from the Canary Islands in the year 1779, at the expense of the King of Spain, for the purpose of promoting agriculture in the colony of Louisiana; on which account the Spanish Government made him a verbal concession of a tract of land, situated in said district, containing about one hundred superficial arpents, together with a lot of ground in Galveztown of ninety feet square; and it appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance from the said John Hernandez to the claimant, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1806, that he has conveyed the aforesaid one hundred and twenty arpents of land to the claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 110.—JAMES BAZILICO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the river Amite, in the post of Galveztown, containing one hundred and forty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mr. Nicolas, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, upon the depositions of Joseph Pereira, Joseph Massias, Joseph Capitan, and Michael Massias, ancient inhabitants of the county aforesaid, taken before William Reed, Esq., Justice of the Peace in said county, and dated 27th January, 1806, that said land was granted to the claimant, in the year 1782, by Governor Galvez, as a settler, that he lived on and cultivated it for a number of years after, and has always been considered as the rightful owner thereof; and it further appearing to the Board, from a certificate of Charles L. Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was duly surveyed in favor of the claimant on the 17th day of January, 1794, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 111.—WILLIAM SPAUN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the bayou of that name, containing two hundred and forty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Jacob Statenfeld, and on the lower by land of John Silverio.

It appears to the Board, from the depositions of Joseph Massias, Michael Massias, Joseph Capitan, and Joseph Sanchez, taken before William Reed, Esq., Justice of the Peace in said county, dated 23d January, 1806, that the claimant settled on the said land in the year 1794, with the permission of the then commandant of Galveztown, and has continued ever since to inhabit and cultivate it; and it appearing also, from the certificate of

Charles L. Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that the said land was surveyed in favor of the claimant in the year 1794, the Board do therefore confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 112.—FREDERICK BROWN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the bayou of that name, bounded on the east by land of William Wykoff, and on the west by land of William Pepe Cabo, and containing two hundred and forty superficial arpents.

It appearing to the Board, from the depositions of Joseph Pereira, John Hernandez, Joseph Pino, and Michael Massias, taken before Wm. Reed, Esq., Justice of the Peace in said county, and dated 23d day of January, 1806, that the claimant settled on said land in the year 1795, with the consent of the then commandant of Galveztown, and that he has ever since continued to occupy and cultivate it; and it further appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Bartholomew Lafon, deputy surveyor of the county of Orleans, that the land aforesaid was, in the year 1794, duly surveyed by order of the Spanish Government in favor of the claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 116.—JEAN BAPTISTE SAUSSIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by other land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Jean B. Saussier, Jun.

It appears to the Board, from the order in writing of Stephen Miro, Governor of the province of Louisiana, dated 23d day of June, 1787, exhibited to the Board, that Louis Cuillerez and Madame Garelle, then proprietors of said land, were ordered to make certain repairs upon the levée and roads appertaining thereto, and, in default thereof, they, the said proprietors, should forfeit said lands, and authorizing Jean B. Saussier, in that case, to make the necessary repairs, whereby the said land should belong to him; and it appearing further, from the certificate of Charles Delatour, Justice of the Peace in the county of Orleans, dated the 10th day of February, 1806, exhibited to the Board, that it is within his knowledge that the levée and roads appertaining to the land aforesaid, which had been abandoned, have been, for thirteen years last past, kept in repair by the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm his said claim.

No. 118.—JOHN F. JACOB claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents and ten toises of front, by the depth to lake Borgue in the rear, bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Prevost, and on the lower by land of Mr. Delery.

It appearing to the Board, from an attested copy of a patent exhibited, that six arpents ten toises of front, by the depth of one hundred arpents of said land, were granted with a larger quantity by the French Government, in 1754, to one Anthony Bienvenu; and it appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance executed by Anthony Bienvenu, (son and her of the grantee,) dated 11th day of August, 1803, that he conveyed six of them to the claimant; and it appearing to the Board, from another instrument of conveyance exhibited, executed by Francis Chauvin Delery Dezelet, and dated the 10th day of September, 1804, that, having that same day the remaining ten toises (of the land first above mentioned) of Anthony Bienvenu last aforesaid, he thereby conveyed it to the present claimant; the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 120.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents four toises and one foot in front, on the Mississippi, by fourteen arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of John Vessier, and on the lower by land of Louis Justice.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Bartholomew Lafon, present deputy surveyor of the county of Orleans, dated March 6, 1805, that said land was surveyed on the 5th October, 1791, by Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., then Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, in favor of Paul Colet and Charles Liencourt; and it appearing to the Board, from the deed of conveyance exhibited, executed by Simon Ducourneau, dated the 17th day of November, 1803, that he thereby conveyed said land to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 121.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, containing six acres in front, on the bayou of that name, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Hacher, and on the lower by the same.

It appears to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the Spanish Government, that said land was duly surveyed in favor of Pierre Hacher, conformably to an order for that purpose from the Spanish Government aforesaid, on the 25th April, 1799; and it appearing, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, executed by Lewis Stevens, dated 29th April, 1795, that he thereby conveyed said land to one James Favre, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 122.—Said DANIEL CLARK claims another tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, and on the bayou of that name, containing twenty arpents ten toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Huzet, and on the lower by land of Joseph Arrari.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Ignatius Mathews, 25th April, 1799, and that it was only surveyed in his favor on — day of March, 1800; and it further appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance executed by Joseph Sausa, Josepha Augustina Romano, and Antonio Dias, dated the 9th of March, 1801, that they conveyed the land aforesaid to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 123.—JOHN C. WEDERSTRANDT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twelve arpents eleven toises and three feet of front, by the depth of forty arpents.

It appearing to the Board, from two original patents or complete titles exhibited, both dated the 5th day of November, 1775, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government, as follows, viz: eight arpents front, by forty in depth, to one Jermin Broussard, and the four arpents eleven toises and three feet remaining to John Martin; and it appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, dated the 7th day of May, 1804, and executed by Marine Briugier, that he conveyed said land to the present claimant, the Board do confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 124.—WILLIAM DONALDSON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche Chatimachas, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing seven arpents and one toise in front, by twenty-four arpents in depth, with an opening of six degrees towards the rear; bounded on the upper side by the bayou La Fourche, and on the lower by land of John B. Leisard, alias Villeneuve.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title produced, bearing date the 5th day of November, 1775, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Peter Landry; and it also appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance also exhibited, bearing date the 10th day of February, 1806, that said Landry thereby conveyed said land to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm the claim aforesaid.

No. 130.—JOHN E. BORE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing nine hundred and fifty-two superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of James Fontenet and by vacant land, and on the lower by land of Mr. Ducros and some vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a proces-verbal made by C. Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, that eight hundred and seventy-five arpents of said land have been successively transferred by several proprietors thereof, since the year 1729, down to the present claimant; and it appearing further, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that the remaining seventy-seven arpents back were granted by the Spanish Government to the present claimant on the 7th day of April, 1791, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 135.—CHARLES DEVILLIERS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing nineteen arpents and twelve toises of front, by the depth back to the lake, bounded on the upper side by land of John B. Mercier, and on the lower by land of Joseph S. Dufossat.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that thirteen arpents twelve toises of front, by the depth aforesaid, were granted by the French Government to one Gerard Pery on the 5th day of November, 1764; and it also appearing, from a deed of conveyance executed by Françoise Aulfure, widow of the grantee, dated 20th day of December, 1765, and from a deed of conveyance executed by Renato Kermon, dated 16th day of November, 1795, that the whole of said land first above mentioned, having become the property of the said Ronato Kirmon, was, on the day and year last aforesaid, conveyed to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 117.—FRANCIS D. DIZILET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about three miles below the city, containing eight arpents in front, on the left bank of the Mississippi, by the depth of eighty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of John Jacob, and on the lower by land of the estate of Mrs. Bienvenu.

The Board confirm the claimant in his claim to four arpents and two-thirds of front, by forty in depth, to which a second depth of sixty arpents was granted by the French Government on the 12th day of April, 1754, as appears from page 7, book No. 1, of grants received from the Spanish Government of the province of Louisiana, to Antoine Bienvenu, whose heirs sold five arpents of it to the claimant on the 10th day of September, 1804, who, on the same day, sold the third of an arpent to John Jacob; and the Board further confirm the claimant in his claim to three and one-third arpents of front, by forty in depth, part of his claim aforesaid, on the oath of Jacques Villéré, who declares that the widow Bienvenu has possessed the lands of the claimant for more than twenty years last past. But the Board reject the claim of the said Francis D. Dizilet for forty arpents more in depth, made by said Dizilet, because he has produced no evidence, although repeatedly required so to do, to support that part of his said claim.

No. 124.—WILLIAM CONWAY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing two arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of one Leisard, and on the lower by land of the parish.

It appearing to the Board, from the testimony of Joseph Landry, that said land has been in the possession of, and cultivated by, several persons, from whom it was successively conveyed during the space of about thirty-eight years, when it became the property of John Maguire, parson of the parish; and it appearing, from a deed of conveyance executed on the 17th day of June, 1801, that said Maguire transferred said land to the present claimant, the Board do confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 126.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate near the city of New Orleans, containing twelve arpents in front, on the road leading to the bayou St. John, and varying in depth, bounded on the north by the road aforesaid, on the south by the canal Carondelet, on the east by land of Joseph Suares, and on the west by land of Louis Blanc, and on the bayou St. John aforesaid.

It appears to the Board, from a deed of conveyance dated 3d day of September, 1793, executed by Andreas Almonaster, that he conveyed part of the lands in question to Louis Antoine Blanc; and it appearing, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that another part of said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Nicholas Vidal, on the 18th day of April, 1800; and it appearing also, from deeds of conveyance exhibited to the Board, that they, the said Blanc and Vidal, have conveyed to the claimant the whole of the land now claimed by him, the Board do hereby confirm him in his said claim.

No. 131.—MICHAEL BELANGER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, twelve miles below the fort of Baton Rouge, containing one hundred and eighty-three and one-third superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Francis Arbour, and on the south by land of Peter Lavergne.

It appearing to the Board, from the certificate of S. Pintado, late deputy surveyor under the Spanish Government of the province of Louisiana, dated October 25, 1803, that he did, on the 6th day of August, 1800, survey said land for Anthony Barbera, who had then lived on and cultivated the same for some time; and a warrant of survey being exhibited, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government on the 14th day

of September, 1803, in favor of said Anthony Barbera, for said land; and it also appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, that said Anthony Barbera did, on the 21st April, 1801, convey said land to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 132.—JOHN BAPTISTE DEJEAN claims a tract of land situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing nine arpents and ten toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, with the opening of eleven degrees towards the rear, bounded on the upper side by land of Augustus Malet, and on the lower by land of one Voussin.

It appears to the Board, from an instrument of conveyance executed before Rafael Croquer, then commandant of La Fourche, on the 1st day of December, 1798, that Peter Bore then sold to Messrs. Debuys and Remy six arpents of front, or thereabouts, by forty in depth, of said land, alleging to have obtained the same by a concession of the Spanish Government, which assertion is corroborated by the registry of a warrant of survey issued by the Government aforesaid, on the 13th day of July, 1798, in favor of one Michael Verret, in which warrant said Bore is recognised as the proprietor of the said six arpents of front, by forty in depth; and it also appearing to the Board, from the same registered warrant of survey aforesaid, in favor of the said Michael Verret, that four arpents in front, by forty in depth, (remainder of the land now claimed,) was, with a larger quantity, conceded by the Spanish Government to him, the said Verret, at the time above mentioned; and it further appearing to the Board, from sundry deeds of conveyance exhibited, that the whole of the land claimed as aforesaid, has been transferred to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm this claim.

No. 136.—SAMUEL WINTER and THOMAS HARMAN claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, on both sides of the Bayou aux Bœufs, about two miles below the church, containing two arpents and twenty-eight toises in front, on each side, by the common depth of forty arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of J. Sanchez, and on the lower by land of Juliana Broussard.

An order of survey being exhibited to the Board, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government on the 4th day of February, 1792, in favor of Honoratus Duhon, for the land in question; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with; and it further appearing, from divers deeds of conveyance, likewise exhibited to the Board, that said land has become the property of the present claimants, the Board do hereby confirm them in their claim aforesaid.

No. 140.—MARIA JOSEPHE ROCHEJEAN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at a place called *Quartier des Familles*, on the right bank of the bay of the same name, six miles from the Mississippi, containing one thousand five hundred and nine superficial arpents, bounded on the north by land of Francis Dauphin, on the south by land of the widow Pablo, on the east by the Bayou des Familles, and on the west by vacant land.

It appears to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that part of said land was, with a greater quantity, granted by the Spanish Government to Jean Baptiste Flauriau on the 11th day of May, 1797; and it also appearing, from the certified plat of survey of Charles L. Trudeau, Esquire, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, dated the 29th day of November, 1802, that the remaining part of the land claimed as aforesaid was bought by one Peter Lartigue at the public sale made of the property of one Wart and Nicolas Daumé, who had been in the possession of and cultivated the same for twenty years, as appears by the testimony of Enould Dugay Livaudais taken before the Board; and it further appearing, from sundry deeds of conveyance exhibited to the Board, that the two parcels of land above described and claimed by the present claimant have become transferred to him, the Board do hereby confirm his said claim.

No. 141.—BARTHOLOME DUVERGES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, and opposite to the city of New Orleans, forming a triangle, and containing ten arpents in front, and converging towards the rear twenty-three degrees; the upper line, adjoining land of S. Amant

directed south forty degrees, twenty degrees east; and the lower, adjoining land of Martial Le Bœuf, directed seventeen degrees, twenty degrees east; which gives a superficies of one hundred and twenty-four arpents and one hundred and twenty toises.

It appears to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, that one Louis Borepo sold said land to one James Rixner, on the 9th September, 1777; and it appearing, from sundry deeds of conveyance, likewise exhibited to the Board, that said land has become transferred to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his said claim; saving and reserving that part which was occupied by the Spanish Government of the military guard of the powder magazine; and which is considered as having been transferred by said Government to that of the United States among the items of public property.

No. 142.—MARGUERITE WILTZ claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, about one league above the city of New Orleans, containing four hundred and fifty superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of James Livaudais, and on the lower by land claimed by the nuns of the city of New Orleans.

It appears to the Board, from a deed of conveyance executed 28th March, 1758, before Jean Baptiste Garrie, notary public, that Augustus Chantaloux sold eight arpents of front, by a depth not defined, of said land, to Stephen Vaugaine, which he alleges to have acquired as follows, viz: six arpents at the public sale made of the estate of one Dilmo, in 1752; and the other two arpents of front, by the depth aforesaid, of one Pidet, who had purchased the same of one Lagotré; and it also appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance likewise exhibited, that on the _____ day of _____, 1769, the two arpents of front, by the depth aforesaid, (remainder of the quantity now claimed,) was sold by the widow Laronde to James Livaudais; and it further appearing, from deeds of conveyance exhibited, that the several tracts of land above described have been transferred to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm her said claim.

No. 143.—SAMUEL WINTER and THOMAS HARMAN claim a lot of ground, situate in the suburb of St. Mary, containing sixty feet front on the Rue du Camp, by one hundred and sixty in depth, bounded on the north by land belonging to Mr. Decalogue, and on the south by other land of the claimants.

It appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, dated 27th day of September, 1800, that John Gravier then sold said lot to René Theard; and it appearing also, from another deed of conveyance, likewise exhibited, that said René has since conveyed said lot to the claimants; and the Board being satisfied that said John Gravier had, when he conveyed, a good and sufficient title to said land, the Board hereby confirm the claimants in their claim aforesaid.

No. 144.—Said WINTER and HARMAN claim a tract of land, situate in the suburb of St. Mary, containing four lots, and part of another, consisting each of sixty feet front, by one hundred and sixty in depth; the part of a lot containing twenty-four feet in front, by the depth aforesaid, bounded on the north by land of René Theard and John Clay, on the south by land of Nicholas Delille and John Dawson, on the west by St. Charles street, and on the east by Rue du Camp.

It appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, that the four lots aforesaid were sold by Jean Baptiste Sarpy to Jacinto Bernard, on the 30th day of January, 1798; and it also appearing to the Board, from another deed of conveyance exhibited, that the remaining part of a lot was bought of Mathurin Guerin on the 15th June, 1799, by the said Jacinto Bernard; and it also appearing, from a deed of conveyance exhibited, that said Bernard has since conveyed the whole of said land to the claimants, the Board do therefore confirm their claim aforesaid.

No. 145.—Said WINTER and HARMAN claim another lot of ground, in the suburb of St. Mary, containing sixty feet front on St. Charles street, by one hundred and sixty in depth, bounded on the north by land of one Roselle, a free mulatto woman, and on the south by land of John Clay.

It appearing to the Board, from a deed of conveyance exhibited to the Board, dated the 10th day of April, 1804, that said land was then sold by Magdaline, a free negress, to Messrs. Amory and Callender; and it appearing also, from a like instrument of conveyance, that said Amory

and Callender have since conveyed to the present claimants; and the Board being satisfied that said Magdaline, free mulatto woman aforesaid, had, when she conveyed, a good and sufficient title to the said land, the Board do hereby confirm the claimants in their said claim.

No. 147.—**PHILIP LANAUD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, about four miles below the city of New Orleans, containing three arpents twenty-six toises and four feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of the estate of the late Madame Bienvenu, and on the lower by land of Laurent Sigur.

It appears to the Board, from a warrant of survey exhibited, that *Espiritus Lioland* and *Augustus Faure*, were in possession of the front of said land, together with a larger quantity obtained from the Spanish Government, on the 12th day of June, 1790, a concession of the second depth; and it appearing to the Board, from sundry deeds of conveyance exhibited, that said land has become transferred to the present claimant; and it moreover appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisitions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 149.—**THOMAS ESTEVAN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of John B. Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Francis Ribas.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent exhibited, that part of said land, viz: two arpents in front, by the depth aforesaid, was, with a greater quantity, granted by the Spanish Government to Paul Landry, on the 5th day of February, 1775; and it appearing to the Board, from a warrant of survey, likewise exhibited, dated 1st day of September, 1786, that the two remaining arpents in front, by the depth aforesaid, were, with a larger quantity, conceded by the Spanish Government to one Paul Chiasson, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board, in regard to this latter quantity, that all the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have been fulfilled; and it moreover appearing, from instruments of conveyance exhibited, that the land thus claimed by the present claimant has been transferred to him, the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 150.—**ANTHONY DEBUCLET** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents eighteen toises and three feet in front, by the common depth of forty arpents, with an opening towards the rear of ten degrees, bounded at present on the upper side by land of Peter Belly, Esq., and on the lower by land of Peter Sigur.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to Honoré Trahan, on the 7th of July, 1774; and it appearing to the Board, from sundry deeds of conveyance, likewise exhibited, that said land has become conveyed to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 153.—**Messieurs JOHNSTON** and **BRADDISH** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about sixty miles below the city, containing twenty arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the land of Peter Burat, and on the lower and other sides by vacant land.

It appearing to the Board, from a warrant of survey exhibited, purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Government the 27th day of August, 1798, that said land was then conceded by the Spanish Government to one Peter Martin; and it appearing also, from a deed of conveyance from him to the claimant, that he has transferred said land to them, the 3d August, 1805; and it moreover appearing to the satisfaction of the Board, that all the provisions under the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have, in regard to said land, been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimants in their claim aforesaid.

No. 27.—**JAMES LIVAUDAIS** claims a tract of land, situate about eighteen miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twelve arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Bachemin, and on the lower by land of John B. Saucier.

It appears to the Board, from the oath of Gilbert Leonard, that he is knowing to Mr. Livaudais, the claimant, having obtained from the Baron de Carondelet, while Governor of the province of Louisiana, a concession for a tract of land, containing about twelve arpents in front, by forty in depth, situate on the left bank of the Mississippi, about six leagues from New Orleans, it being land that had been abandoned by the former owner; that, in the year 1800, said Livaudais put into the hands of this deponent, who was then Fiscal to His Catholic Majesty (the same being the office next below the Intendant) for the province of Louisiana, the petition and decree in relation to said land, which papers he lodged with Mr. Lopez, then Intendant of said province, and that he has reason to believe said papers are among the papers of Mr. Morales, the late Intendant of the province aforesaid; which testimony is confirmed by that of Don Andreas Lopez Almestre; and it further appearing to the Board, from the registry of a warrant of survey found in No. 6, page 19, of the public records, received from the Spanish Government of the province of Louisiana, that said land was granted to the claimant on the 25th day of January, 1793; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that all the requisites of the first section of the act of Congress establishing this Board have, in relation to said land, been complied with, the Board do hereby confirm the claimant in his claim aforesaid.

No. 47.—**JOSEPH McNEIL** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at a place called Pointe St. Antoine, three miles below the city of New Orleans, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing two hundred feet front, by one thousand in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Messrs. Davis and Harper, and on the lower by land of John Clay.

It appears to the Board, upon the oath of James Villeré, that said land was in the possession, and the property of Madame Bienvenue, for more than twenty years; and it appearing also, from divers deeds of conveyance exhibited, that it has been duly transferred to the present claimant, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. — **JOHN BAPTISTE BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents and twenty-five toises in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of John Baptiste Hebert.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the claimant on the 5th day of November, 1774, the Board do therefore confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. — **PAUL CHIASSON** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the left bank of the river Mississippi, containing five arpents three toises and three feet in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Forest, and on the lower by land of Anselme Blanchard.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the claimant on the 5th day of November, 1774, the Board do hereby confirm him in his claim aforesaid.

No. 154.—**JUDAH TURO** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about eighteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing forty-five arpents in front, by the depth of forty, converging twenty degrees towards its rear, and bounded on all sides by vacant lands.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that said land was regularly surveyed by Charles Laveau Trudeau, Esq., late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, on the 19th day of September, in the year 1789; and that a patent was issued, on the 28th day of September in the same year, by the Spanish Government, in favor of James Pierrot, from whom, by subsequent conveyances, the claimant derives title. Confirmed.

No. 161.—**GREGORY BERGEL** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the river Amite, containing eight arpents in front, by twenty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by lands of Fabian Ramos, and on the lower by lands of widow Nicholas.

It appears that Joseph Pereira was put in possession of said land in the year 1794, by the Surveyor General, by order of the Governor, Baron de Carondelet, and from

whom the claimant derives his title; and that said land has since that period been inhabited and cultivated. Confirmed.

No. 162.—THOMAS COLLADO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, containing sixty superficial arpents, bounded on the north by lands of Joseph Pabona, on the west by Joseph Prara, on the south by those of Michael Massias, and on the east by vacant lands.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of said land in the year 1794, by the Surveyor of the province, and that he has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same since that period. Confirmed.

No. 163.—STEPHEN H. PLANCHE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, twenty-one miles below the city of New Orleans, containing fifteen arpents in front, by the common depth of forty, bounded on the upper side line by lands of Simon Ducoumeau, and on the lower by those of Peter Tassin.

It appears that said land was surveyed by the Surveyor General of the province, in the year 1774, in favor of — Troufleau, being then in possession of the same, under whom the present claimant derives his title. It also appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 164.—ALEXANDRE MILNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left bank of the bayou St. John, about two miles below the bridge thereof, containing seventeen arpents and twenty-nine toises in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of James Proffit, and on the lower by the lands of claimant.

It appears that the claimant derives his title to the aforesaid land by virtue of a regular patent issued by the French Government, on the 16th day of June, 1766. Confirmed.

No. 165.—DOMINGO PREVOST claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the river St. Bernard, about nine miles to the southeast of the fort of Galveztown, containing twenty arpents in front, by forty in depth, and bounded on all sides by vacant land.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular patent for the aforesaid land, on the 23d day of June, 1788. Confirmed.

No. 166.—JEANNE DELATRE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the northern bank of False river, containing seven hundred and fifty-four superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of Leblond and Francis Porche, and on the lower by those of William Goutrie.

It appears that the claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey from the Spanish Government, on the 19th day of April, 1784, and a patent from the same Government on the 19th day of June, 1802; the land having been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 160.—THOMAS COLLADO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and settlement of Galveztown, on the right bank of bayou Manchack, containing five arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side line by the lands of Joseph Ramirez, and on the lower by those of Don Marcos Devilliers.

It appears that Juan Tilano was put in possession of said land, in the year 1794, by the Surveyor General of the province, by order of the Governor, Baron de Carondelet, and that the claimant derives his title from intermediate sales made thereof, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated since the period above mentioned. Confirmed.

No. 155.—THOMAS and DAVID URQUHART claim a lot of ground, situate in the suburb of St. Mary, containing one hundred and ninety-eight feet in front, by fifty-nine feet and four inches in depth.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that said lot of ground was in the uninterrupted possession of the claimants, or of those under whom they claim, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 168.—AMANT HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing thirteen chains in front, by ninety-three chains in depth, bounded on the upper side line by lands of Jean Charles Hebert, and on the lower by those of Narcissus Hebert.

It appears that the claimant made the road and levee upon said land, and was put in possession of the same, conformably to an order of the Baron de Carondelet, dated the 10th August, 1792, and that he has inhabited and cultivated it from the period aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 170.—PETER VOIRIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front; the upper side line, adjoining lands of Mr. Degruis, measures twenty-seven arpents two toises and three feet; and the lower, adjoining lands of Mr. Gagne, measures twenty-four arpents fifteen toises and three feet; producing a superficies of two hundred and fifty-seven arpents four perches and ten feet.

It appears that the claimant has been in possession of said land since the year 1792, and that he obtained a regular warrant of survey for the same in the year 1794, from the Governor, Baron de Carondelet, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated since the period aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 176.—EVAN JONES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents eighteen toises and three feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth; the upper line adjoining lands of Joseph Bujeaux, and the lower those of Geromino Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant derives his title from regular grants of said land made by the Spanish Government in the years 1775 and 1787. Confirmed.

No. 177.—EVAN JONES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, on the right bank of the river Mississippi, containing nine arpents eighteen toises and one foot in front; the upper line, adjoining lands of Mr. Biddel, running south, seven degrees thirty minutes west, measures twenty arpents in depth; and the lower, bounded by lands of Mr. Rody, running south, thirty degrees west, and measures sixteen arpents and fifteen toises.

It appears that the claimant derives his title to the aforesaid land from regular grants made of the same by the Spanish Government in the year 1775. Confirmed.

No. 184.—JEANNE LARABELLE, widow DUPRE, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front; the upper line, adjoining lands of Mr. Clairmont, runs south, eight degrees thirty minutes one second and a quarter and measures twenty-seven arpents; and the lower, adjoining lands of Louis Dauterive, runs north, nine degrees east, and measures thirty-five arpents.

It appears that the claimant has possessed and occupied said land by virtue of a regular warrant of survey issued by the Baron de Carondelet on the first day of July, 1794, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 185.—FRANCIS B. LANGUILLE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Pointe St. Antoine, about four miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents and nine toises in front; the upper line, adjoining lands of Delery Desitet, running north, thirteen degrees thirty minutes east, and measures one hundred twenty-three arpents and twenty toises the lower line; adjoining lands of Philip Laneau, measures one hundred and thirty-two arpents, with five toises in depth; bounded on the rear by the plantation of Louis Druaux.

It appears that the front of said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. The Board confirm him in his claim as far as forty arpents in depth.

No. 186.—ISELENE MODESTE BARBIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place known by the name of La Grande Chenate containing about eight arpents in front on each side of the Bayou du Petit Lac, and sixty arpents depth on each side of said bayou, and bounded on all sides by vacant lands.

The husband of the claimant, Prosper Casimir Barbin, obtained for this land, in the year 1787, a regular

warrant of survey from the Spanish Government; and it appears that the land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 187.—**LOUIS DAUTERIVE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing seventeen arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side line by lands of Laurent Dupuis, and on the lower by lands of Antoine Dauterive.

It appears that this claim is founded upon two regular warrants of survey issued by the Baron de Carondelet; the first, in favor of the claimant, dated 22d February, 1793, for eleven arpents front, by forty in depth; and the second, for six arpents, in favor of Joseph Babin, dated the 11th day of April, 1796; and that the said land has been continually inhabited and cultivated by virtue of said warrants of survey. Confirmed.

No. 188.—**SAMUEL PACKWOOD** claims a lot of land, situate in the county of Orleans, in the city of New Orleans, fronting on Levee street, containing fifty feet in front, by ninety-one and a half in depth.

It appears that said lot was in the individual possession of the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 189.—**SAMUEL PACKWOOD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, thirteen and a half miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing three arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Livingston, and on the lower by land of John B. Lajonchere.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 190.—**JOSEPH DUCROS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, four and a half miles above the city of New Orleans, containing four hundred superficial acres, bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Bore, and on the lower by land of Valentine R. Avar.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; that the survey of said land was executed under the French Government in the year 1767. Confirmed.

No. 193.—**CIRCEL FAZAND, SEBASTIAN FAZAND, and LOUIS C. LEBRETON** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, nine miles above the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing nine arpents four toises and six feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth, the side lines converging two degrees towards the rear, the upper line adjoining to lands of Francis Lebreton Dorgenois, and the lower adjoining to those of Joseph Zeringue.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or by those under whom they claim, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 193.—**PIERRE CLAIRMONT** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing one hundred and sixty-seven superficial arpents and six hundredths, bounded on the upper side by lands of Urbain Gagué, and on the lower by vacant lands.

It appears that Jean Saussier did inhabit and cultivate said land by virtue of a warrant of survey obtained from the Spanish Government in the year 1795, and continued to possess and cultivate the same until the year 1806, when he transferred the same to the claimant. Confirmed.

No. 199.—**HYPOLITE and JOSEPH LANDRY** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of James Goodby, and on the lower by the lands of John L. Bouche.

It appears that Joseph Duprée obtained a regular patent for the aforesaid land from Louis de Unzaga, in the year 1774, who was then Governor of the province, and that, by regular successive conveyances, the claimant has become the proprietor. Confirmed.

No. 200.—**JOSEPH and HYPOLITE LANDRY** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing thirty-five superficial acres and twenty-nine hundredths, and bounded on the upper side by lands of P. Mitchell, and on the lower by those of Joseph Hebert.

It appears that, conformably to an order from the Baron de Carondelet, the claimants made the road and levee in August, 1792. We consider them entitled to the lands claimed, as aforesaid, and do accordingly confirm their title to the same. Confirmed.

No. 202.—**JOSEPH ENOUL DUGUES LIVAUDAIS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, containing three leagues front, on Bayou des Allemands, by one arpent in depth, on the northern bank of said bayou, beginning at Petit Lac, and extending as far as the lands of Michael Zeringue.

It appears that the claimant petitioned Governor Miro for said land for the purpose of raising stock, and obtained, in the year 1789, a regular warrant of survey for the quantity of land claimed as aforesaid; and that the same has, ever since that period, continued to be occupied, by virtue of said warrant of survey, for the purposes mentioned in said petition; which, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, we consider ought to be confirmed.

No. 203.—**JOSEPH E. D. LIVAUDAIS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou of the same name, about seventy-five miles from the Mississippi, at the establishment called Valenzuela, containing one hundred and eighty arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Jean Baptiste Demorville, and by vacant lands on the lower.

It appears that the claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey from his excellency Ramon Lopez de Angulo, at that time Intendant, on the 2d day of July, 1800, and that, since that period, he has continued to possess and occupy the same. Confirmed.

No. 205.—**LAURENT DUPRES** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing fourteen arpents in front, by forty in depth, with an opening of four degrees towards the rear, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mopes Lacroix and Flechier, and on the lower by lands of Baptiste Duprés.

It appears that ten arpents of said land were regularly granted by the Spanish Government, on the 11th day of February, 1799, to Bartholomew Duverges; and it further appears, from the testimony of Amant Hebert, that the remaining four arpents were purchased from Diego Nemandez, who purchased them from Narcisse O'Donate Hebert, to whom they formerly belonged. Confirmed.

No. 206.—**BARBRE CHLATRE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents and six toises in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of John A. B. Dauterive, and by vacant lands on the lower.

It appears that Antoine M. Dorville obtained a complete grant to said land from the Spanish Government on the 7th day of July, 1774, from whom the present claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 203.—**ANDRE GIROD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about thirty miles below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the place called Quartier du Portage, containing fourteen arpents in front, by the common depth of forty, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mr. Bernandy, and on the lower by those of Simon Girod.

It appears that said land was granted by the French Government to Laloire Jousset, from whom, by subsequent intermediate conveyances, the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 209.—**SIMON GIROD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about thirty miles below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the place called Quartier du Portage, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of André Girod, and on the lower by those of John Girod.

It appears that said land was granted by the French Government to Laloire Jousset, from whom, by subsequent intermediate conveyances, the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 210.—**JOHN GIROD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about thirty miles below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the place called Quartier du Portage, bounded on the upper side by lands of Simon Girod, and on the lower by those of James Hollier.

It appears that said land was granted by the French Government to Laloire Jousset, from whom, by subsequent intermediate conveyances, the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 212.—**JOSEPH ZERINGUE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about eight miles above the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing nine arpents twenty-three toises and three feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Godfroi Oliver, and on the lower by lands of Lebreton Dorgenois.

It appears that the front of said land, by forty arpents in depth, was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; and that, for the second depth of forty arpents, the claimant obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government, dated the 10th day of November, 1775. Confirmed.

No. 215.—**ARCENE BRAUD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three arpents two toises and two feet in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Honoré Daigle, and on the lower by those of widow Josephine Henry.

It appears that the claimant did inhabit and cultivate said land, by permission of the proper Spanish officers, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 213.—**CHARLES J. B. FLORIAN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, containing a superficies of forty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-six and a half arpents, bounded on the north by the Grand Lac des Allemands, on the east by Bayou des Allemands and Lac de Barataria, on the south by bayou Cataoulou, and on the west by Lac de la Fourche.

It appears that the aforesaid tract of land was regularly granted by the French Government, on the 1st day of June, 1763, in favor of Joseph Villars Dubreuil, from whom, by conveyances, the present claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 216.—**JOSEPH DOSITE BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing seven arpents three toises and three feet in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Peter Richard, and on the lower by those of Fernin Pangrasse.

It appears that said land was granted by the Spanish Government, on the 3d day of January, 1776, in favor of Joseph Hebert, under whom the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 217.—**HONORE DAIGLE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three arpents two toises and four feet in front, by forty in depth, with an opening of three degrees and eighty-two minutes towards the rear.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 218.—**CHARLES BRAUD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three arpents fifteen toises and six feet in front, by forty in depth, with an opening of three degrees towards the rear, bounded on the upper side by lands of Louis Braud, and on the lower by those of Peter J. Landry.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years preceding that day. Confirmed.

No. 219.—**LOUIS BRAUD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three arpents and six feet in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by those of Charles Braud.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 220.—**ROSALIA COMEAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Arcené Braud, and on the lower by those of Peter Plet.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom she claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 221.—**MARGARITA BRAUD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents and twenty-nine toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, opening five and a half degrees towards the rear.

It appears that Simon Leblanc, under whom the present claimant derives her title, obtained from the Spanish Government, on the 20th July, 1796, a complete title to the aforesaid land. Confirmed.

No. 222.—**MARIA JOSEPH HABERT** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Mollere, and on the lower by those of Joseph Orillon.

It appears that Athanasse Daiden, under whom the claimant derives her title, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid land, dated the 7th July, 1774. Confirmed.

No. 223.—**JOSEPH BRAUD** and **MARIQUE GUEDRY** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents in front, by forty in depth, with an opening of seven degrees towards the rear.

It appears that Anthony Braud, under whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid land, dated the 3d January, 1776. Confirmed.

No. 224.—**JOSEPH BRAUD** and **LOUIS LANDRY** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents and seven toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, with an opening of twelve degrees towards the rear.

It appears that Oliver Babin, under whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to said land, dated on the 3d day of January, 1776. Confirmed.

No. 225.—**LOUIS LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing two and a half arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Braud, and on the lower by those of John W. Gurley.

It appears that Estevan Benoit, under whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government on the 3d day of January, 1776, a complete title to the aforesaid land. Confirmed.

No. 226.—**MARTIN DUPLESSIS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier du Bois d'Amourette, thirteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty-eight arpents and fifteen toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of widow Jacques Billaud, and on the lower by those of ——— Martin.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of twenty arpents of the aforesaid land by a regular warrant of survey from the Intendant, dated the 26th day of June, 1790, and purchased the other eight arpents and fifteen toises, which were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 229.—**JAMES GOODEY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents in front, by forty in depth, converging eight degrees towards the rear, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Paul M. Landry, and on the lower by those of the claimant.

It appears that Joseph Hamilton, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish

Government a patent concession for said land, dated the 16th day of July, 1796. Confirmed.

No. 231.—JAMES GOODBY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing thirty-seven superficial arpents and eighty-two hundredths, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Maniah Mitchel, and on the lower by those of Joseph Hernandez.

It appears from the testimony of Armand Hebert, that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 233.—JEAN BAPTISTE BAGNERIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, twelve leagues below the city of New Orleans, containing nine arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of S. B. Davis, and on the lower by those of S. B. Davis.

It appears that the claimant did inhabit and cultivate said land on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 234.—JEAN LOUIS BOUCHE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of widow Paul Landry, and on the lower by those of Baptiste Doucet.

It appears that Huberto Jany, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government a patent for the aforesaid land, dated the 11th day of July, 1774. Confirmed.

No. 235.—CHARLOTTE ROUX claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called District de la Maitairie, about six miles from the city of New Orleans, containing three arpents in front, on both sides of the Bayou de la Maitairie, bounded on the west by lands of Auguste Savane, on the south by the rear of the plantations fronting the Mississippi, on the east by lands of Charles Ximenez, and on the north by lake Pontchartrain.

It appears that the claimant, or those under whom she claims, did inhabit and cultivate said land on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 236.—FRANCIS DUVERNEY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, twelve leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing three hundred and fifty-two superficial arpents and six hundred toises, bounded on the upper side by lands of Charles B. Frederick, and on the lower by those of _____.

It appears that Charles Canel was put in possession of said land by virtue of a regular warrant of survey issued by the Baron de Carondelet, dated the 6th day of February, 1793, from whom the claimant derives his title by purchase, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated since the period aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 240.—LOUIS B. DECLOUET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, four leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing one hundred and eighty-six superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by the lands of the widow Beauregard, and on the lower by those of the claimant.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid land, dated the 17th December, 1799. Confirmed.

No. 241.—DOMINIQUE DOMINGUEZ claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing two arpents one hundred feet and three inches in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of John Leblanc, and on the lower by those of Honoré Daigle.

It appears that this is part of a larger tract of land, of five arpents one toise two feet and six inches in front, which was surveyed in the year 1796, in favor of John Leblanc, who obtained a complete grant to the same on the 20th day of July, 1796, from the Spanish Government; under which grant the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 243.—PETER PHILIBERT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about twenty-two leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank

of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by those of the claimant.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 244.—PETER PHILIBERT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, below the city of New Orleans, about two and a half miles above Fort Plaquemines, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty arpents in front, by the common depth of forty, bounded on the lower side by the lands of Pedro Roigas, and on the upper by vacant lands.

It appears that the claimant, or those under whom he claims, inhabited and cultivated said land on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 245.—PETER HONORE VEILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about four miles from the Mississippi, containing twelve toises and four feet in front on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Ogeda, and on the lower by those of the present claimant.

It appears that Antonio Ogeda, under whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 3d day of April, 1792, and that said land was inhabited on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 246.—JOSEPH HENDERSON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents and eleven toises in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of James Teyset, and on the lower by those of Michel Hebert.

It appears that John Braud, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government a patent concession for said land dated the 3d day of January, 1776. Confirmed.

No. 247.—JAMES GOODBY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of the claimant, and on the lower by those of Hypolite and Joseph Landry.

It appears that John Landry, under whom, by conveyances, the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid land, dated the 11th day of July, 1774. Confirmed.

No. 248.—NATHANIEL CROPPER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three hundred and three acres and fifty-seven hundredths superficial; bounded on all sides by vacant land.

It appears that Denis Landry obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey, dated the 20th January, 1799, and that, by virtue of which, said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 249.—PETER HONORATIO VEILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about one mile from the church thereof, containing fifty-three and a half toises in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, adjoining lands of Anthony Ogeda and Pedro R. de St. Germain.

It appears that Ramon Palacios was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 3d February, 1792, under whom the claimant derives his title, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated by virtue of this possession ever since that period, and for ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 250.—SILVANO VEILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, three miles from the Mississippi, containing three arpents twenty-nine toises and three feet in front, by forty in depth, on the left bank of Bayou aux Bœufs; bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Querido and on the lower by those of John Estevans.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 14th of April, 1792, and that said land was inhabited

and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 251.—**SILVANO VELLON** claims a tract of land, situate at the settlement of St. Bernard, about three miles from the Mississippi, containing one arpent in front, on the right bank of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Querido, and on the lower by those of Isidro Rodriguez.

It appears that the Surveyor General of the province did, on the 14th March, 1792, put Joseph Querido in possession of two arpents sixteen toises and five feet front, on Bayou aux Bœufs, and also Isidro Rodriguez in possession of three arpents twenty-three toises and five feet adjoining; from each of whom the present claimant has purchased half an arpent. It appears, moreover, that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 252.—**ASRICA SANCHEZ** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, containing fifty-seven toises and five feet in front, on each side of Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Jasper Sanchez and on the lower by those of Anthony Lopez.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 15th day of March, 1792, and that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 253.—**FRANCIS COLONIA** and **SEBASTIANA RAMIREZ** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, containing one hundred and twenty French feet front, by forty arpents in depth, on each side of Bayou aux Bœufs, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mr. Petit, and on the lower by those of Mr. Deille.

It appears that the claimants were put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 15th of March, 1792, and that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 254.—**MANUEL OGEDA** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, containing four arpents two toises and four feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Vincent Delgado, and on the lower by those of Heloix Hachez.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession, by the Surveyor General of the province, of sixty-three toises front, on each side by the bayou, and that he purchased the remainder from Mariano Padron, who was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General, on the 4th day of February, 1792; that said land has been inhabited for ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 255.—**NICHOLAS GODFROY OLIVIER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about four miles distant from the church thereof, containing eleven arpents eighteen toises and one foot in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of widow Padron, and on the lower by lands of widow Curé.

It appears that, in the year 1792, the Surveyor General of the province laid off said land into five several parcels, on each side of the bayou, viz.: to Madame widow Padron, one arpent and thirty-four toises; to Heloix Hachez, three arpents five toises and one foot; to Madame widow Benois two arpents and twenty-four toises; to Gille Robin, two arpents and fourteen toises; and to Bartholomew Cazal, one arpent twenty-nine toises and two feet, with the depth of forty arpents to each, on each side of the bayou; from whom the claimant derives his title by purchase. It also appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 256.—**NICHOLAS G. OLIVER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, two leagues from the church thereof, containing two arpents seventeen toises and three feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs; bounded

on the upper side by the lands of Francisco Dominguez, and on the lower by those of Diego Belligo.

It appears that Bartholomew Bengos, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land, by the Surveyor General of the province, on the 4th day of February, 1792; and, further, it appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 258.—**SAMUEL WINTER** and **THOMAS L. HARMAN** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about one mile beyond the parish church thereof, containing five arpents two toises and three feet in front, by forty in depth, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Williams, and on the lower by those of John Sanchez.

It appears that said land was parcelled out to different individuals by the Spanish Government, in the year 1792, from whom, by purchase, the claimants derive their title; and also that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 259.—**TOUSSAINT MASSEY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, opposite the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four arpents in front; the upper side, adjoining lands of John Ray, measures twenty arpents and twelve toises; and the lower, adjoining lands of Bartholomew Duverges, measures twenty-two arpents and five toises, &c.

It appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant derives his title for more than forty years; that the same was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 261.—**LOUIS DE REGGIO** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about ten miles from the Mississippi, containing one league in front, by ten arpents in depth, on each side of the bayou Yeslocsy, bounded on the west by the lands of Juan Guzman, and on the other side by vacant lands.

It appears that Don Pedro Laronde, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained a complete grant of said land from the Baron de Carondelet, dated the 4th of April, 1795. Confirmed.

No. 262.—**LOUIS DE REGGIO** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about four miles from the church thereof, containing twenty-seven arpents and two toises in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth; bounded by the lands of Carlos Maelé on one side, and by the lands of Anthony de Armas on the other.

It appears that Juan Guzman, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province, on the 17th day of March, 1792. It further appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 263.—**MICHEL ZERINGUE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on lake Perrier, or Ouachas, district of Baratavia, containing twelve arpents in front, by thirty in depth, bounded on the southwest by bayou Pouba, and on the other sides by vacant lands.

It appears that Alexander Harrang, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid land, dated the 12th day of March, 1794. Confirmed.

No. 264.—**MICHEL ZERINGUE** claims a tract of land, situated in the county of Orleans, containing twelve hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the west by Bayou des Allemands, on the north by vacant lands and the bay Bohia de los Cazadones.

It appears that Alexander Harrang, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained a complete grant for one thousand arpents of the aforesaid land from the Spanish Government, dated the 12th day of March, 1794; which quantity, agreeably to the grant, the Board do hereby confirm.

No. 266.—**CHARLES GARRELLE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about twelve leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the

Mississippi, containing six hundred and forty-eight arpents and four hundred toises superficial, bounded on the upper side by lands of Daquin, and on the lower by those of Charles B. Frederick.

It appears that the claimant or those under whom he derives his title, were in possession of said land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 267.—CHARLES S. FREDERICK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, twelve leagues, below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing one hundred and seventy-three superficial arpents and three hundred toises, bounded on the upper side by lands of Charles Garrelle, and on the lower by those of François Duvernay.

It appears that the claimant was in possession of said land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 268.—LOUIS DE REGGIO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about four miles from the church thereof, containing three arpents one toise and four feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of John Lorenzo Morales, and on the lower by those of Juan Guzman.

It appears that Carlos Maelé, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land on the 15th day of May, 1792, by the Surveyor General of the province, and that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 269.—LOUIS DE REGGIO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about four miles below the church thereof, containing two arpents seventeen toises and two feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of M. Olivier, and on the lower by lands of Joseph Gutines.

It appears that Madame widow Curé, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province, on the 23th day of March, 1792, and that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 270.—LOUIS DE REGGIO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about six and a half miles below the church thereof, containing three arpents and six toises in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, bounded on the upper side by lands of Joseph Hernandez, and on the lower by those of Antonio Perez.

It appears that Joseph Augustin, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained regular possession of said land from the Surveyor General of the province, on the 28th day of March, 1792, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 295.—JAMES BROWN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of German Coast, nine leagues above the city of New Orleans, and on the same side of the Mississippi, containing sixteen acres in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Pierre Paine, and on the lower by those of Pierre Rillieau.

It appears that the claimant, or those under whom he claims, was in possession of said land on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 373.—LUCIEN DRAUSIER and JOHN BAPTISTE LABRANCHE, brothers, claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about twelve miles above the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty-five arpents and five toises in front, by the common depth of forty, bounded on the upper side by lands of Dusseau, and on the lower by those of Charlotte Lacombe.

It appears that the claimants did inhabit and cultivate said land on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 371.—ALEXANDER HARRANG claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on lake Perrier,

or Ouachas, containing twenty arpents in front, by three in depth, bounded on the north side by St. Catharine river, on the west by the lake aforesaid, and by low and swampy lands on the other.

It appears that John Joseph Dauphin, under whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the French Government, in the year 1750, a grant for the aforesaid land; and the same was completed to his heirs, in the year 1783, by the Spanish Government. Confirmed.

No. 374.—JOHN B. SAUSSIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about eighteen miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Decalogne, and on the lower by those of Henry Saussier.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province, in the year 1800, and that he has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same, by virtue of such possession, since that period to the present day. Confirmed.

No. 257.—MICHAEL DUGAT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing four hundred and seventy-one superficial arpents and two hundred toises, bounded on the upper side by lands of Comvery, the new town, and B. Landry, and on the lower by those of Nicholas Doublin.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 230.—HONORE and MICHEL DUPLESSIS claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, fourteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing seventeen arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Bartholomew Duverges, and on the lower by those of Baptiste Iris.

It appears that Francis Vignette, from whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the French Government, on the 19th day of July, 1764, a complete title to thirty arpents front on the river, of which the present claim is a part. Confirmed.

No. 191.—WALTER BURK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing eighteen arpents and eighteen toises in front, by thirty-one arpents and twenty toises in depth; the upper side line, and that of the lower, adjoining Simon Broussard's, are thirty arpents in depth.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 355.—JAMES JONES claims two tracts of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, the one containing six hundred superficial arpents, and the other three hundred and twenty superficial arpents; bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by those of the late John Harrison.

It appears that, in the year 1797, the Surveyor General of the province, by virtue of two regular warrants of survey from the Governor General, put Joseph Richard in possession of six hundred arpents of said land, and Santiago McCollock in possession of three hundred and twenty arpents of the aforesaid land, from whom the claimant derives his title; and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated, by virtue of such warrants of survey, ever since that period aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 354.—SAMUEL YOUNG claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty arpents in front, by forty in depth, bordering upon False river; the upper line adjoining lands of Benjamin Farrar, and that of the lower adjoining lands of Margarita Farrar.

It appears that Anna Francisca Farrar, who intermarried with the claimant, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular patent concession for said land, on the 17th day of July, 1790. Confirmed.

No. 356.—JULIA RAMOS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, at the settlement of Galveztown, also it one mile from the fort thereof, on the right bank of the river Amite, containing ten arpents in front, by twenty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the limits of the fort, and on the lower by lands of Joseph Pereira.

It appears that Fabian Ramos, late husband of the claimant, was put in possession of said land in the month of March, 1803, by the Surveyor General of the province, and was by said Ramos inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and has since that period continued to be possessed and occupied. Confirmed.

No. 271.—**JOSEPH FOUQUE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about fourteen acres front on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Jean Fuertes, and on the lower by those of John Perez.

It appears that Antonio Gonzalez, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land on the 30th day of March, 1792, by the Surveyor General of the province, and that said land, by virtue of that possession, has been inhabited and cultivated since that period, and for ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 352.—**SAMUEL YOUNG, MARGARITA BUTLER, and BENJAMIN FARRAR** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on False river, containing ten thousand five hundred arpents, of which there are two hundred and thirty-six fronting on False river.

It appears that Benjamin Farrar, from whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the Spanish Government, on the 26th day of April, 1790, a complete title to the aforesaid land. Confirmed.

No. 272.—**MARTIAL LE BŒUF** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier du Bois d'Amourette, thirteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Nicholas Toulouse, and on the lower by those of Bartholomew Duverges.

It appears that John C. Tizoneau, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the French Government, on the 9th day of July, 1766, a complete title to the aforesaid land. Confirmed.

No. 273.—**JOSEPH GUTIERREZ** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, containing two arpents and twenty-one toises in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Madame widow Curé, and on the lower by those of John Quintana.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province, on the 18th day of March, 1792, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 274.—**SAMUEL YOUNG** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twelve arpents, fronting the Mississippi, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Madame widow Decour, and on the lower by those of Madame widow Decuir.

It appears that the said land was formerly the property of Colin Lacour; after whose death, it was sold, by a judicial sale under the Spanish Government, in the year 1797, to Jean Baptiste Saizan, from whom the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 275.—**CHARLES J. B. FLEUREAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Petit Desert, about six miles above the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents twenty-six toises and two feet in front, by one hundred in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Alexander Harrang, and on the lower by those of Joseph E. Dugué Livaudais.

It appears to be a part of an ancient concession, which was consumed with the public records of this country; it further appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated upwards of forty years. Confirmed.

No. 276.—**JOSEPH GUTIERREZ** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, two leagues distant from the church thereof, containing three arpents and thirteen toises in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, adjoining lands of Mr. Lacroix; the line on one side, running north, fifty-three degrees west, measures six hundred and fifty toises, and south, fifty-three degrees east, measures one hundred and eighty-five toises; and that of the lower,

bounded by lands of Anthony Montag, running north, eighty-five degrees west, measures one thousand toises, and south, eighty-five degrees east, measures one hundred and sixty-five toises.

It appears that Santiago Molina was put in possession of said land on the 19th day of March, 1792, by the Surveyor General of the province, from whom the claimant derives his title; it further appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 277.—**MICHAEL ZERINGUE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing thirty-four arpents in front, running in its depth as follows: the lower twelve arpents, adjoining lands of Charles J. B. Fleureau, measure one hundred arpents in depth; the eight next above measure eighty arpents, and the remaining fourteen forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the front, with forty arpents in depth of said land, has been inhabited and cultivated for more than forty years; and that, for the second depth, the claimant derives his title by regular warrants of survey. Confirmed.

No. 278.—**ANTONIA SUARES, widow MORALES**, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, containing two arpents thirteen toises and three feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs; the upper line adjoining lands of John Quintana, and the lower adjoining lands of Carlos Morales.

It appears that Juan Alonzo Morales, from whom the claimant derives her title, was put in possession of said land on the 17th March, 1792, by the Surveyor General of the province; it further appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that date. Confirmed.

No. 279.—**RICHARD BUTLER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of German Coast, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing eighteen arpents in front, by the ordinary depth of forty, bounded by the lands of — on the upper side, and by those of — on the lower side.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 280.—**PETER CRAIG** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, at the settlement of Galvestown, on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, containing three hundred superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by the lands of Anthony Gonzalez, and on the other by vacant lands.

It appears that James Kelly, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province, in the year 1794, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 282.—**PETER DELARONDE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about five miles from the Mississippi, containing one hundred and sixty-eight arpents in front, on the left or northern bank of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by five arpents in depth; bounded on the west by lands of Mr. Fisher.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Baron de Carondelet a complete grant for the aforesaid land, dated the 4th day of April, 1795. Confirmed.

No. 285.—**JOACHIN ASCARGA** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier du Portage, about ten leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front, by the depth of forty, bounded on the upper side by lands of Desdune Leclerc, and on the lower by those of J. B. Gautier.

It appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 289.—**PETER SIGUR** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, above the place called l'Isle aux Marais, containing seven arpents twenty-one toises and four feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Peter Belly, the lower side line diverging ten degrees towards the rear.

It appears to the Board that said land, with the front forty arpents in depth, was granted by the Spanish Government to Anthony Belas, on the 7th day of July, 1774; and that the second depth of forty arpents was granted by the same Government to Laurent Sigur, on the 7th day of July, 1779; from each of whom the present claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 288.—**GEORGE BRADDISH** and **WILLIAM H. JOHNSON** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier de la Pointe à la Hache, about fourteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty eight arpents in front, by forty in depth.

It appears that said land is a part of a larger tract, which was granted by the French Government to Philip Floté on the 29th day of January, 1764, from whom the claimants derive their title to the land aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 286.—**JOSEPH BURAT** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier du Portage, eleven leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front, by forty in depth; bounded on the upper side line by the lands of Jacques Frederick, and on the lower by those of Desdune Leclerc.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that date. Confirmed.

No. 290.—**BARTHOLOMEW BAPTISTE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier de la Pointe à la Hache, below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of John Lafrance, and on the lower by those of Francis Romset.

It appears that two arpents of the aforesaid land, by forty in depth, were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period; and that, upon the remaining four, the claimant made and kept in repair the road and levée, in the year 1801, in pursuance of an order from the commanding officer of that place. The land being of little value, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be confirmed.

No. 291.—**JOHN LAFRANCE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Pointe à la Hache, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing three and a half arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Messrs. Braddish and Johnson, and on the lower by those of Bartholomew Baptiste.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 297.—**JEANNE LARRABLE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about three miles below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing six arpents and two toises in front, by the depth of eighty arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of Mr. Guerin, and on the lower by those of Solomon Prevost.

It appears that the claimant, or those under whom he claims, inhabited and cultivated the first forty arpents in depth of said land on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period, and that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, dated the 9th July, 1790. Confirmed.

No. 298.—**URBAIN GAGNE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing eight arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by those of Peter Voisin.

It appears that Pierre Clairmont, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government a patent concession of said land, dated the 15th day of May, 1795. Confirmed.

No. 301.—**CHARLOTTE DREUX** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier de la Concession, six leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, con-

taining thirty-four arpents in front, with an extension of depth to lake Barataria; bounded by lands of Gabriel Fazand.

It appears to be a part of a tract of land which, in the year 1780, belonged to Charles Favre Daunois; after whose death it was sold, by order of Government, and the husband of the claimant, in his lifetime, became the purchaser; it also appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; but the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth only is hereby confirmed. Confirmed.

No. 302.—**GABRIEL TIXERANT** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about twelve leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front, by forty in depth, adjoining on the upper side to lands of T. P. Gautrie, and on the lower to those of Mr. Duplessis.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 303.—**FRANCIS ROUSSET** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about fifteen leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing seven arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Bartholomew Batiste, and on the lower by those of Jeremie Treaudnique.

It appears that Joseph Hernandez, from whom the claimant derives his title, made an actual settlement on said land, prior to the 20th December, 1803, by virtue of a written permission from the proper Spanish officer; it appears further, that said land has been inhabited and cultivated since the time of the written permission as aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 304.—**MARGARITA BARON** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, opposite the city of New Orleans, containing four arpents in front, by seven hundred and seven toises in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Bartholomew Duverges, and on the lower by lands of the widow Bienvenu.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom she claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 305.—**JEREMIAH TRENDWING** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Pointe à la Hache, below the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing seventeen arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Francis Rousset, and on the lower by lands of Bartholomew Baptiste.

It appears that John Lafrance was in possession of ten acres of said land in the year 1789, by virtue of a regular warrant of survey, and that, upon the remaining seven, settlement was made by Francis Toupart, anterior to that period, from each of whom the claimant derives his title; it appears, also, that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 309.—**JOSEPH BUJAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at the place called Quartier de l'Ascension, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents and fourteen toises in front; the upper side line, adjoining lands of Etienne Bujau, running south, eighty-seven degrees thirty-five minutes west, measures sixty-six arpents, the lower side line, adjoining lands of Evan Jones, running south, sixty-six degrees thirty-five minutes west, measures sixty-five arpents.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to five arpents fourteen toises and three feet in front, by forty arpents in depth, dated the 5th day of November, 1775. Confirmed; but so much as exceeds the quantity specified in the patent is rejected.

No. 310.—**JOHN ETIENNE BUJAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at the place called Quartier de l'Ascension, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents and fifteen toises in front, by the depth of eighty arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of widow Pierre Bujau, and on the lower by those of Joseph Bujau.

It appears that Etienne Bujau, father of the claimant, and from whom he derives his title, obtained from the Spanish Government, on the 5th day of November, 1775, a patent concession for the aforesaid land, with the depth only of forty arpents, which, agreeably to the patent, is hereby confirmed.

No. 311.—**MADÉLAINE BUJAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at the place called Quartier de l'Ascension, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents twenty-four toises and two feet in front, by the depth of eighty arpents, bounded on the upper side by lands of Silvain Leblanc, and on the lower by those of Etienne Bujau.

It appears that Peter Bujau, from whom the claimant derives her title, obtained from the Spanish Government a patent concession for the front of the aforesaid land, with the depth only of forty arpents, dated the 5th day of November, 1775; which quantity, agreeably to the patent, is hereby confirmed.

No. 316.—**BARTHOLOMEW LAFON** claims a tract or point of land, situate in the county of Orleans, bounded by lake Pontchartrain on the north side, and on the east by bayou Chef Menteur.

It appears that Maxent, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the French Government a patent concession for the aforesaid land, dated 10th March, 1763. Confirmed.

No. 318.—**FRANCIS VERSAILLE** claims two tracts of land, situate in the county of Orleans, settlement of St. Bernard; the first containing three arpents and twelve toises in front, on the right bank of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth; and the other, containing four arpents and twenty-five toises in front, by the common depth as aforesaid, on the left side of the same bayou, lying about forty-eight acres distant from the Mississippi; bounded on the upper side by the lands of the late widow De Mandeville, and on the lower by those of Maria Morales.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 319.—**PETER R. ST. GERMAIN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about a mile above the parish church, containing four arpents and nine toises in front, on the left bank of Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty arpents in depth; and upon the right bank of the same bayou, opposite the first, four arpents and five toises in front, by forty arpents in depth; bounded on the upper side by lands of Raymond Palacio, and on the other by those of John Fouquet.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 321.—**FRANCIS and LEUFROY DREUX** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Gentilly, about five miles from the city of New Orleans, containing thirty-three arpents in front, on each bank of the bayou Gentilly, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Guid Dreux, and on the lower by those of M. de Morant.

It appears that Mathurin Dreux, from whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the French Government a patent concession for the aforesaid land, dated on the 8th day of March, 1763. Confirmed.

No. 322.—**FRANCIS and LEUFROY DREUX** claim a second tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Chantilly, about ten miles from the city of New Orleans, containing seventy-five arpents in front, on each side of the bayou Chantilly, by twenty arpents in depth, bounded by lands of Guid Dreux on the upper side, and on the lower by lands of Louis Decoutet.

It appears that the aforesaid tract of land is a part of a patent concession for one hundred and seventy-three and a half acres, granted by the French Government to Mathurin Dreux, on the 8th day of March, 1763. Confirmed.

No. 330.—**THE ABBESS and COMMUNITY of the URSLINE CONVENT at the CITY of NEW ORLEANS** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, consisting of a second

depth, and containing a total superficies of seven hundred and sixty-five arpents sixteen perches and twelve toises in the rear of their plantation.

It appears that the first forty arpents in depth were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; and that a regular patent was issued by the Spanish Government for the land claimed as aforesaid, on the 2d day of December, 1789. Confirmed.

No. 331.—**LOUIS DE REGGIO** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about five miles from the church thereof, containing one arpent and a half in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, with the depth of forty arpents on the northeast side of the bayou, and twenty arpents in depth on the southwest, bounded on the upper side line by lands of Joseph Gutierrez, and on the lower by those of John Alonzo Morales.

It appears that Juan Quintana, from whom the claimant derives his title, was put in possession of said land by the Surveyor General of the province on the 18th day of March, 1792; it appears also that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 334.—**JOHN MARI CORNER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier du Portage, twelve and a half leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing fifteen arpents and twelve toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of John Lanthois, and on the lower by those of Augustin Bineau.

It appears that Louis Buisson obtained from the French Government a patent concession for thirteen arpents front of said land, on the 24th day of July, 1766, and that for the remaining two arpents and twelve toises a regular warrant of survey was issued by the Spanish Government, in favor of James Billaud, on the 22d of July, 1791; from each of whom the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 336.—**ALEXANDER HARRANG** claims two tracts of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier des Chapotoulas, on the right bank of the Mississippi, three leagues below the city of New Orleans; the first containing two arpents in front of the Mississippi, by forty in depth; the second, being at the distance of one arpent eastward of the rear of the former, having two acres in front, by forty in depth; the first being bounded on the upper side by lands of Nicholas Bacchus.

It appears that the first tract of two arpents, by forty in depth, was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period; and that for the second depth Nicholas Bacchus obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey in the year 1790, from whom the claimant derives his title by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 339.—**LOUIS TRUDEAU** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, six leagues above the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty arpents in front, with an extension of depth to lake Pontchartrain, adjoining the plantation of Mr. Foreman on the lower side, and that of Mr. Meuilions on the upper side.

It appears that the front and first depth of forty arpents of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. So much of the claim the Board confirm, but reject it as to the second extension of depth.

No. 340.—**WILLIAM G. GARLAND** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the settlement of St. Bernard, about nine miles from the parish church thereof, containing six arpents nine toises and seven feet in front, on each side of the Bayou aux Bœufs, by forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Domingo Martel, and on the lower by those of Luc Gonzalez.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 345.—**ARNAUD BEAUVAIS** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing four hundred and fifteen acres, bounded on the upper side by lands of widow Decour, and on the lower by lands of Pierre Laurent.

It appears that the said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 348.—**JOSEPH M. WHITE** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents twenty-two toises and two feet in front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of ———, and on the lower by those of ———.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board, that the first depth of forty arpents was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period, which quantity is hereby confirmed; but the second depth having never been inhabited or cultivated, nor any sufficient written evidence of title exhibited, it is hereby rejected.

No. 351.—**BERNARD MARIGNY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about twelve miles above the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing thirty-eight arpents in front; the upper line, adjoining to lands of Forcel, measures thirty-two arpents and twenty toises, running north, fifty-six degrees east; the lower side line, adjoining lands of widow Arnout, running north, fifteen degrees ten minutes west, measures thirty-five arpents and four toises.

It appears that the said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 350.—**BERNARD MARIGNY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, five leagues above the city of New Orleans, containing five arpents and five inches in front, with an extension of depth as far as lake Ouachas; the lower line adjoining lands of Jean Louis Zeringue, and that of the upper those of Mrs. Duval and Fortier.

It appears that Charles de St. Pierre, from whom the claimant derives his title, obtained from the French Government a regular patent concession for twenty arpents front, by the depth aforesaid, dated the 13th day of January, 1722. Confirmed.

No. 358.—**JAMES and SILVESTER VINET** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, nine leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing ten arpents in front, by eighty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of widow Francis Vinet, and on the lower by those of Mr. Gentilly.

It appears that John Denesse, from whom the claimants derive their title, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, dated 1783; and also that the first depth of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 361.—**JOHN VINET** and brothers claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, about ten leagues below the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty-one arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Louis Drex Gently, and on the lower by those of Silvester Vinet.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or by those under whom they claim, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 362.—**JAMES SMITH** and **HARRIS HOVE** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, containing six thousand six hundred and twenty-four superficial arpents and five hundred and eighty-four toises, bounded on the upper side by the bayou Liard, and on the lower by the bayou Caranas.

It appears that an order of survey for said land was duly issued by the Baron de Carondelet in favor of Anthony de St. Maxent, from whom the claimants derive their title, dated the 14th day of January, 1795, which the Board do hereby confirm, agreeably to the terms and conditions specified in the petition, reserving to the United States the ground within two hundred toises of Fort Bourbon.

No. 366.—**THE ABBESS AND COMMUNITY OF THE URSULINE CONVENT IN NEW ORLEANS** claim a tract of land, situate about three miles above the city, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front, by

sixty-six in depth, bounded on the upper side by the lands of widow Panis, and on the lower by those of Mr. Livaudais, Junior.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimants on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 378.—**GABRIEL FAZAND** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, eighteen miles from the city of New Orleans, containing ten arpents in front, by eighty in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of widow Lajonchere, and on the lower by those of widow Fazand.

It appears that Joseph Dugruis, from whom the claimant derives his title, being in possession of the first depth of forty acres of said land, petitioned for and obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, dated the 5th day of July, 1796. It also appears that said land has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 389.—**ALEXANDER HARRANG** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, three and a half leagues above the city of New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi, at the place called Quartier des Chapotoulas, containing twenty one arpents and seven toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by lands of Nicholas Bacchus, and on the lower by those of Francis J. Lebreton Dorgenois.

It appears that said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 383.—**MANON, EMELIE, and ROSALIE MALINES** claim a tract of land, situate between lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain, bounded on the west by the former lake, and on the east by the latter, on the north by the river Manchack, and on the south by lands of Lactete, containing ten thousand one hundred and twenty Paris arpents.

It appears that Marie Rillieux, deceased, mother of the claimants, obtained from the Spanish Government a patent concession of the aforesaid land, dated the 13th day of July, 1764. Confirmed.

No. 369.—**HENRY MENTZINGER** claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, fronting the Levée, containing fifty-three feet in front, the upper line, adjoining lands of Artutuisse, measures fifty-six feet in depth; the lower line, adjoining lands of Arnaud Magnon, measures fifty-eight feet.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a complete title to the aforesaid lot of ground, dated the 10th day of August, 1795. Confirmed.

No. 359.—**JOSEPH PRARA** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the river Amite, in the county of Iberville, containing eight arpents in front, and twenty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by lands of the representatives of Fabian Ramos, deceased, and on the lower by land of Madame Nicolas.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 94.—**VICTOR LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, by forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicolas Huller, and on the lower by land of Alexander Darden.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 158.—**HONORATO LEONARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing eight arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, with an opening of fifteen degrees towards the rear, and bounded on the upper side by land of F. A. Darden, and on the lower by land of Henry Rigé.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 138.—**JOSEPH LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Prosper, and on the lower by vacant lands.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior. Confirmed.

No. 370.—**NATHAN MITCHELL** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing forty-four and twenty-hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mercel Dupuis, and on the lower by land of S. Leblanc.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 365.—**AMBROISE GARDELLE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of la Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land formerly the property of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Peter Aucoin.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that there was an order of survey for this land, in favor of the claimant, from the Spanish Government, in the year 1790, and that the same has continued to be inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 351.—**MARGARITE BOURGEAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing one thousand two hundred and forty-one superficial arpents, being eighty arpents in depth.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, and that the husband of the claimant obtained a warrant of survey from the Spanish Government, in the year 1785, for the second depth of forty arpents. Confirmed.

No. 201.—**SAMUEL YOUNG** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty arpents in front, and extending back as far as lake Borgue, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Devilliers Jumonville and on the lower by land of Madame de Lachaise.

Part of this land, viz: eight arpents front, and forty arpents depth, was granted by the French Government, in the year 1730, to Michel de Vauxparis; the remaining twelve arpents front, on the ordinary depth, have been actually inhabited and cultivated for a great number of years. Jean Baptiste Prevost, who had acquired a title to the whole front of twenty arpents, with the usual depth of forty, obtained from the French Government, in 1764, a complete grant for an extension of depth as far back as the lake Borgue. Under the above titles the present claimant holds by virtue of different intermediate conveyances. Confirmed.

No. 299.—**GEORGE BRADISH** and **W. H. JOHNSON** claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing a superficies of nine hundred and seventy-three arpents and three hundred toises, and bounded on each side by the bayou Liard.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the present claimants hold. Confirmed.

No. 337.—**SEBASTIAN BURAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of Orleans, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Colette, and on the lower by land of Bradish and Johnson.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 338.—**SEBASTIAN BURAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing fourteen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Chevreuse.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 353.—**JOHN LAVALDE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Honore Duplessis, and on the lower by land of John Toulouse.

It appears that Martin Duplessis obtained from the Spanish Government, in the year 1785, an order of survey for this land, to be established as a vacherie, and that it has ever since been occupied for the purpose intended; the present claimant holds under the right of said Duplessis, by virtue of divers intermediate transfers. Confirmed.

No. 377.—**SOLOMON PREVOST** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing nineteen arpents and nine toises in front, and a depth extending as far as the rear of the plantations bordering on the bayou Chantilly, (being about one hundred arpents,) and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Madame Piernas.

It appearing to the Board that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the front and ordinary depth of the land now claimed on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, they hereby confirm his claim to the extent of forty arpents depth, but reject his claim to the balance.

No. 396.—**JAMES LACOUTURE**, alias **TOURANGAIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing seventeen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Duplessis, and on the lower by land of Honore Duplessis.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant was put in possession of this land by the commandant of the district, in the year 1798, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate it until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 397.—**HONORE DUPLESSIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Lacouture.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the commandant of the district, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 398.—**MICHEL DUPLESSIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and opening seventeen degrees thirty minutes towards the rear; and bounded on the upper side by land of Gabriel Tixerant, and on the lower by land of Jacques Lacouture.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant did actually settle this land, by the permission of the commandant of the district, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 400.—**JOHN BAPTISTE GAUTIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by

land of Jacques Hollier, and on the lower by land of Tixerant.

It appears that Peter Boye obtained from the Spanish Government, in the year 1791, a regular warrant of survey for this land; and it also appears that the same has been since inhabited and cultivated. The present claimant holds under title of said Boye, by virtue of intermediate conveyances. Confirmed.

No. 402.—**JOHN MARIE SILVE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of T. Bister, and on the lower by land of Bradish and Johnson.

This is part of a tract of land which was granted in the year 1764, by the French Government, to Philip Floté, under whose title the present claimant holds the land now claimed, by virtue of divers intermediate conveyances. Confirmed.

No. 404.—**HUBERT BURAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, with an opening of six degrees towards the rear; and bounded on the lower side by land of Ramond Thomas.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 364.—**THOMAS HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four and a half arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Pierre Rivet.

The front and ordinary depth of this land is part of a tract surveyed in the year 1772, in favor of Estevan Rivet, who obtained a complete grant for the same in 1774, from the Governor Don Louis de Unzaga; the present claimant holds the part now claimed under said title, which is confirmed; but the claim to a second depth of forty arpents is rejected.

No. 401.—**ALEXANDER BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing three arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and seventy-one arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Firmin Landry, and on the lower by land of Simon Babin.

It appears that the front and first depth of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. The Board confirm the claim to so much, but reject it as to the balance of thirty-one arpents in depth.

No. 386.—**WILLIAM BROWN** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing sixteen arpents eleven toises and three feet in front, with a depth extending back as far as lake Borgue, and bounded on the upper side by land of J. M. Pintard, and on the lower by land of Chalmet Delino.

It appears that the front and first depth of forty arpents of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. So much the Board confirm, but reject the claim to the remaining extension of depth.

No. 395.—**HELENE BETET**, widow **BIENVENU**, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing sixteen arpents in front, and extending back in depth as far as the bayou Ouachas, or Villars, and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Gonsolin, and on the lower by land of Chevalier Macarty.

This is part of a larger tract of land, of forty-six and one-sixth arpents in front, and one hundred and sixty arpents in depth, surveyed in the year 1737, by Chevalier François Brutin, (Surveyor General at that time under the French Government,) in favor of Chevalier Bienville. The present claimant holds this part under said title; the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period. Confirmed.

No. 320.—**URBAIN GAGNE** claims two tracts of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville; the first containing four hundred

and twenty-four superficial arpents and eleven toises, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Roisin and Pierre Clairmont, and on the lower by land of Laurent Duprés; the second containing seven hundred and seventy-six superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by the Pointe de Manchack, and on the lower by the first tract of the claimant.

One of the tracts now claimed, viz.: that of four hundred and twenty-four arpents and eleven toises, was regularly granted to Pierre Clairmont, by the Spanish Government, in the year 1794, together with a larger quantity. The present claimant purchased this part of said Clairmont, which is hereby confirmed to him; but the Board reject his claim to the second tract of seven hundred and seventy-six arpents.

No. 137.—**OLIVIER BROSSET** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred and twenty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Amant Hebert, and on the lower by land of Pierre Floré.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 140.—**MARIE J. P. ROCHEJEAN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called Quartier des Familles, on the right bank of the bayou of the same name, six miles from the Mississippi, containing one thousand five hundred and nine superficial arpents, and bounded on the north by lands belonging to Francis Dauphin, and on the south by those of the widow Pablo, on the east by the Bayou des Familles, and on the west by vacant lands.

Part of this land was regularly granted, in the year 1797, to Jean Bte. Florian by the Baron de Carondelet; the remaining part has actually been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th day of December, 1803. The present claimant holds under these titles, in virtue of successive intermediate conveyances. Confirmed.

No. 140.—**MARIE DE MOLEON** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing three hundred and ninety-three superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Mercier, and on the lower by land of Francis Mericutt.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 152.—**ANTHONY BIENVENU** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing eighteen arpents in front, and a depth extending back as far as lake Borgue, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles de Reggio, and on the lower by land of Joseph Connaud.

François Reggio being proprietor of part of the front of this land, viz.: fourteen arpents, on the usual depth of forty, obtained from the Spanish Government, in the year 1775, a complete grant for an extension of depth, to the aforesaid front, as far as lake Borgue; the widow of said Reggio conveyed to the present claimant in 1794. The remaining four front arpents now claimed, it appears, have been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and the present claimant holds under the original proprietor, by virtue of successive intermediate transfers. The Board confirm the whole claim except as to the second extension of depth to the four arpents front last above mentioned, which they reject.

No. 157.—**THOMAS** and **DAVID URQUHART** claim a lot of ground, situate in the suburb St. Mary, of the city of New Orleans, containing ninety-eight feet in front, and one hundred and sixty feet in depth, and bounded on the south by Girod street, on the east by Magazine street, on the north by the lot of Barbay, and on the west by that of Michel Fortier.

It appears that they under whom the claimants hold have been in possession and occupation of said lot for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 159.—**PETER GRENIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Plaquemines, in

the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by and of William Blake, and on the lower by land claimed by the Indians.

The claimant obtained a regular order of survey for this land from the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1797, and the land was by him inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 196.—BARTHOLOMEW DUVERGES claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty-two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Martial Le Bœuf, and on the lower by land of Honoré and Michel Duplessis; he also claims a piece of land called *le Chemin du Bayou qui conduit a Barataria*, with an extension of depth of six arpents on each side of said bayou. On the 8th day of July, 1766, the French Government granted to Jacques Larche twenty arpents front, and forty depth, of the first tract above mentioned, together with the second tract now claimed. Said Larche, on the 1st of July, 1805, conveyed to the present claimant. The Board confirm the title according to grant, but reject the surplus of two arpents front now claimed.

No. 201.—JOHN LANTHOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing thirteen arpents and eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, (the lines closing one degree towards the rear,) and bounded on the upper side by land of Daniel Clark, and on the lower by land of John Maurice Corner.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 204.—JOS. E. D. LIVAUDAIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Flaurian, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Sarpy.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 228.—FRANCIS WOOD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing two hundred and sixty-five superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Cadet Leonard and B. Duverges, and on the lower by land of Barbin de Bellevue.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 86.—JOHN TULEY claims a tract of land, situate on the river Amite, at the place called and known by the name of Third Bluff, in the county of Iberville, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was actually settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 242.—PETER PHILIBERT claims a tract of land, situate at the place called *Quartier de Plaquemines*, on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing thirty-one arpents in front; the upper line, running north, eight degrees east, and measuring sixty-seven arpents; and the lower, running north, ten degrees west, and measuring forty arpents; the line meeting towards the rear, so as to form a superficies of four hundred and forty-seven arpents and six hundred and fifteen toises; and adjoining on the lower side to the land of the fort of Plaquemines.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant made an actual settlement on the land prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 265.—PHILIP E. DUGUE LIVAUDAIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of lake Perrier, or Barataria, containing seventeen arpents in length, and, by reason of its narrowness, a superficies of thirteen arpents and five toises.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding.

No. 281.—MARTIN DUPLESSIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Quartier de Babbancha*, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty-two arpents and ten toises in front, and thirty-four arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Charreter, and on the lower by land of James Magnon.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 284.—PETER DELARONDE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twelve arpents in front, and extending in depth back as far as lake Borgue, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Maria de Reggio, and on the lower by land of Chauvin Delery.

It appears that one Balthazar Mazange was, in the year 1762, in possession of part of this land, to wit: eight arpents in front, with a depth extending back to the prairie; and, that for the purpose of enlarging his tract, he petitioned, in that year, Governor Kellerick to grant him eight arpents more in width, to begin at the end of the land granted to the Ursuline convent, which adjoined his tract, and to run back to the prairie. A grant accordingly issued in his name in the same year, conformably to the terms of the petition; which land the present claimant holds by purchase. The balance of this claim (four arpents front, and forty depth) the claimant holds by purchase under the grant made to the nuns of the Ursuline convent; all of which land having continually been inhabited and cultivated since the year 1762, the Board confirm the whole as far as the prairie, but reject the balance of extension to lake Borgue.

No. 300.—DANIEL CLARK and FRANCIS D. DE LA CROIX claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans and parish of St. Bernard, measuring about seventy arpents in front, on the right side of the bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, from the limits of the land of Alonzo Diego to the entrance of the bayou leading to lake Lery, and on the left side of the bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, three hundred or more arpents in front, with the usual depth of forty, from the lands of Lorenzo downwards.

It appearing to the Board that seventy arpents front, on the right side of bayou Terre aux Bœufs, and three hundred arpents front on the left side of the bayou of the tract of land now claimed, were sold by the commandant, by order of the Governor, in 1795, as the property of Michael Fisher; they do hereby confirm the claim to that extent, but reject the surplus as embraced in the survey and claimed by the present claimants.

No. 314.—BARTHELEMY LAFON claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, opposite to the place called the Orange Grove, and between that and the river, containing eighty feet in front, by forty-two in depth.

Bernard Tremolet obtained a complete grant for the aforesaid lot of ground from the Baron de Carondelet, dated the 9th day of August, 1796, and conveyed the same, on the 26th of August of the same year, to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 315.—MARIE DAUBERVILLE, widow BOULIGNY, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, in the district of Barataria, containing seven arpents and eight toises in front, by forty arpents in depth, on each side of the creek which empties itself into the bayou leading to lake Barataria; the upper line adjoining lands of one Daumé, and running north seventy-two degrees thirty minutes west, and south, seventy-two degrees thirty minutes east.

It appears that Marie Olivarez, testatrix of the claimant, did actually inhabit and cultivate this land on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 357.—CHARLES GRIFFIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the south side of the Bayou St. John road, at the distance of about ten arpents from the city of New Orleans, containing two arpents in front, and extending in depth as far as the lands of John Gravier, and bounded on the northwest by land of J. B. Castillon, and on the southeast by those of Claude Trémé, and by lands claimed by the city as commons.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 363.—RAMON THOMAS & Co. claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, about three miles above the fort of Plaquemines, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and opening ten degrees towards the rear, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hubert Burat, and on the lower by land of Peter Silve.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was actually settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 368.—JOHN McDONOUGH, Jun., and SHEPHERD BROWN claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Acadia, containing eighteen arpents three toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, opening twenty degrees seventy-one minutes towards the rear, and bounded on the upper side by lands of Marianne Lanoix, and on the lower by lands of Ambroise Garidelle.

In the year 1791, Peter Le Bourgeois, who was proprietor of part of this land, to wit, sixteen arpents eight toises and three feet in front on the ordinary depth, obtained from the Spanish Government a complete grant to the second depth of forty arpents to the aforesaid front; the complement to the front of the tract now claimed, viz., one arpent and twenty-five toises, with forty arpents in depth, was regularly granted by the same Government, in the same year, to said Le Bourgeois. The Board do hereby confirm the title to the whole claim, except the second depth claimed to the one arpent and twenty-five toises as aforementioned, which they reject.

No. 375.—SOLOMON PREVOST, for himself, and in behalf of those claiming under him, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, at the place called *Quartier du Detour des Anglais*, containing forty-six arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Mallet, and on the lower by land of James Chaperon.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 379.—GABRIEL FAZENDE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing nine and a half arpents in front, and extending in depth back as far as the bayou of Barataria, (about seventy-five arpents from the river,) and bounded on the upper side by land formerly belonging to the widow of Gabriel Fazende, senior, and on the lower by land of Nicholas Daunois.

It appears that the front and first depth of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. The Board confirm to that extent, but reject the second depth as claimed.

No. 384.—MANICHE LACHAISE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Lafrance, and on the lower by land of Edward Livingston.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the first day of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 394.—DOMINIC and URSINO BOULIGNY claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée,

on the river Mississippi, containing eighty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the lower side by land claimed by Montchosis.

It appears that each of the claimants, in the year 1796, obtained from the Spanish Government separate orders of survey, for the quantity of forty arpents front, and forty arpents depth; the orders of survey were located adjoining each other. It further appears that one of the tracts were actually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800. The Board hereby confirm the claim to the tract of forty arpents front, including the settlement; but the other tract having never been settled, they reject the claim to it.

No. 376.—FRANCIS J. LEBRETON DORGENOIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left side of the Bayou St. John road, containing two arpents in front, and extending back as far as within sixty feet of the canal Carondelet, and bounded by the lands of Domingo Fleitas and Daniel Clark.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 381.—FRANCIS J. DEBRETON DORGENOIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left side of the Bayou St. John road, containing sixty toises in front, and extending back as far as the land of John Gravier, bounded on one side by land of Michel, a free negro, and on the other by land of John Bte. Castillon.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 391.—FRANCIS J. LEBRETON DORGENOIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Chapitoulas*, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexander Harrang, and on the lower by land of Lebreton des Chapelles.

It appears that the front and first depth of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; and it further appears that there was a survey of the second depth of forty arpents executed by the Surveyor General of the province in the year 1786. Confirmed.

No. 119.—JAMES VILLERY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing five arpents two toises and four feet front, and extending in depth as far as lake Pontchartrain, and bounded on the upper side by land of Norbert Boudusquier, and on the lower by land of Soignac Dufossat.

It appears that the front and first depth of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; so much the Board confirm. For the second extension of depth, as far back as lake Pontchartrain, the claimant produces consecutive sales for a great number of years back; but as it appears to this Board that, by continuing the lines in the direction of those of the first depth, they would not fall on lake Pontchartrain, but on lake Borgue, the claim cannot be confirmed for more than the front and ordinary depth; but the Board are of opinion that the claimant ought, in justice, to receive a concession for a second depth of forty arpents.

No. 392.—NORBERT BOUDUSQUIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing five arpents twenty-eight toises and four feet in front, and extending back as far as lake Pontchartrain, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Doriocour, and on the lower by land of James Villery.

It appears that the front and first depth of this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; so much the Board confirm. For the second extension of depth, as far back as lake Pontchartrain, the claimant produces consecutive sales for a great number of years back; but as it appears to the

Board that, by continuing the lines in the direction of those of the first depth, they would not fall on lake Pontchartrain, but on lake Borgue, the claim cannot be confirmed for more than the front and ordinary depth, but the Board are of opinion that the claimant ought, in justice, to receive a concession for a second depth of forty arpents.

No. 148.—WILLIAM DONALDSON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, at the place called the English Turn, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Brognier Declouet, and on the lower by land of Edward Livingston.

It appears that part of this land, viz., three arpents front, with the depth of forty, was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding; so much the Board confirm. The balance of the claim, viz. four arpents front, and forty deep, is founded on an order of survey issued by the Intendant General, on the 4th January, 1802; which claim the Board are not authorized to confirm.

No. 151.—DOMINGO FLEITAS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the bayou St. John road, at the distance of a mile from the city of New Orleans, containing fifty-three toises and one foot in front, on said road, and extending back as far as the land of Gravier, but varying in its width towards the rear, and bounded on the east by land of Madame Bertran and vacant lands, and on the west by land of Joseph Suarez and vacant lands.

It appears that part of this land, viz. the front, and depth as far back as the letters A, B, on the plat executed by Charles Trudeau, late Surveyor General, dated May 9, 1801, was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto; so much the Board confirm. The balance of the land now claimed was regularly granted on the 20th day of May, 1801, by the Intendant General, in favor of Charles Guardiola, under whom the claimant holds; but the Board, agreeably to the act of Congress, are not authorized to confirm the title to said part.

No. 135.—CHARLES DEVILLIERS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing nineteen arpents and twelve toises in front, and a depth extending back as far as the lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Mercier, and on the lower by Joseph Soignat Dufossat.

Part of this land, viz. thirteen arpents and twelve toises in front, on the depth to the lake, was regularly granted by the French Government, in the year 1764, in favor of Grand Pevy, under whose title the present claimant holds.

It appears that the front and first depth of forty arpents of the remaining six arpents now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. The Board confirm the whole claim, except as to the second extension of depth claimed to the six arpents front, not included in the grant, which they reject.

No. 238.—LOUIS B. DECLOUET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, fronting partly on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing four thousand two hundred and twenty superficial arpents, and bounded on the north by land of the claimant, on the east by the settlement of St. Bernard, and on the south and west by land formerly abandoned by the widow of Henry Desprest.

It appears that this land was surveyed in favor of Peter de Marigny, under the Spanish Government by the Surveyor General of the province, and that it was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, either by the present claimant, who purchased from said Marigny, or by those under whom he claims. Confirmed.

No. 294.—JOHN FOLEY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing forty-six arpents in front and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of John Denesse, and on the lower by land of James Frederick.

It appears that this land is part of an old concession, and that it was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 323.—GENEVIEVE MILLET, widow of John Adam Frederick, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing forty arpents in front, and forty in depth; the lines running in such manner as to include a superficies of seventeen hundred and eighty-eight arpents.

The husband of the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1790; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 324.—JOHN BAPTISTE FREDERICK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty-five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of John James Frederick, and on the lower by vacant lands.

The claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 325.—GENEVIEVE MILLET, widow of John Adam Frederick, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty-eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jarns Wilcox, and on the lower by land of Homère Frederick.

Charles Adam Frederick, deceased, son of the claimant, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1790; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 326.—JOHN JAMES FREDERICK claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty-five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by land of Peter Joseph Burat.

The claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for the land, in the year 1790; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 327.—GENEVIEVE MILLET, widow of John Adam Millet, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty-five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Adam Frederick, and on the lower by vacant lands.

Homère Frederick, deceased, son of the claimant, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1790; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 328.—GENEVIEVE MILLET, widow of John Adam Frederick, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, containing twenty-five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Joseph Burat, and on the lower by vacant lands.

Claude Frederick, deceased, son of the claimant, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1790; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 387.—PETER MARTIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, at the place called La Pointe à la Hache, containing twenty-five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Martin, and on the lower by vacant lands.

The claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1791; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 403.—CHARLES BASTIEN FREDERICK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing forty arpents in front, and seventeen in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bastien Frederick, and on the lower by land of Ronquillo.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 123.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the Bayou aux Bœufs, containing seventy arpents in front, on said bayou.

This is part of the land confirmed to Daniel Clark and Francis D. de la Croix, in No. 300, page 331.

No. 312.—ARNAUD MAGNON claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, on the front side of the same, containing one arpent and nineteen toises in superficies, and bounded on the east side by the river Mississippi, on the south by the property of Henry Metzinger, on the west by the main road, and on the north by vacant land.

The Board confirmed so much of this claim as is embraced by the red lines on the plat of survey; it appearing that the Baron de Carondelet did, in the year 1797, according to the claimant's petition, decree to him part of the ground described in the red lines, and that the claimant, in the year 1799, presented a petition to the Intendant to grant him the remainder, which was referred to the officer of the Fiscal Department for his opinion, and was by him approved; and the country having been ceded to France before this opinion was communicated to the Intendant, no complete title issued; we are of opinion that, according to the usages and customs of the Spanish Government, a complete title would have issued, had an application afterwards been made to the Intendant.

N. B. The lot of ground embraced by the red lines marked in the plat referred to has a front of one hundred and fifteen French feet; and one part of that front, viz. sixty-six feet, has a depth of the upper line sixty-two feet, and the lower sixty-six feet; the remaining part of the front, viz. eighty-nine feet, has a depth of thirty-three feet; the whole containing a superficies of seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-five French feet.

It appears that the claimant occupied and possessed the balance of the ground claimed for more than twelve consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, viz. a small slip, enclosed as a yard, in the rear of his dwelling, and the remainder as a ship-yard; and, at the time of taking possession, he enclosed a considerable part of the ship-yard, and erected work-houses on it, which yet exist, and which he still occupies. This was done with the knowledge and permission of the Spanish Government. We know of no law or usage of that Government respecting claims similarly situated, but think it highly probable that, had the claimant applied, he would have obtained a grant for it, as a grant was made to a lot of ground adjoining him under no higher pretensions. Nor does this appear to come within any of the provisions of the laws of the United States: although there have been ten consecutive years' possession, the land has not been inhabited and cultivated. This part of the claim we do not feel ourselves authorized to decide on, but are of opinion that, in justice, the claim ought to be confirmed.

No. 211.—SAMUEL PERRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, below the place known by the name of the Pointe Racourci, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing sixty-one chains and fifty links in front, and one hundred and four chains in depth, forming a superficies of six hundred and forty acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by John McClanahan, and on the lower by land claimed by Charles Morgan.

It appears that the claimant inhabited and cultivated this land in the year 1802, by the permission of the proper Spanish officer, and that it was continued to be inhabited and cultivated, for his benefit, until on and after the 20th December, 1803; we therefore confirm him in his title to the depth of twenty arpents. The reason why we limit him to that depth is, that the land is situated at the neck of a large bend of the river, and, by giving him the ordinary depth of forty arpents, his land would stretch across to the river, on the opposite neck; and in this we pursue the custom of the Spanish Government, which was, not to permit the same survey to have two fronts on the river, but limited each front proprietor by a line drawn through the middle. And this rule was never departed from when the facts were known at the time of granting the land; and we therefore reject the balance of the claim.

No. 367.—BARTHELEMY LAFON claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, between the city and

the suburb St. Mary, and containing a superficies of eight arpents and one hundred and fourteen toises, as is more fully described in the plat of survey, executed by Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General of the province, dated March 16, 1798.

It appears that the claimant, on the 1st of March, 1798, petitioned Governor Gayoso for the land in question, and also for certain privileges relative to the establishment of a foundry; that the Governor, without hesitation, accorded to him that part of his petition which related to the land, and directed the Surveyor General to lay it off for him in the customary manner, and referred the claimant to the King as to the objects asked for relative to the foundry; that, in obedience to the Governor's order, the Surveyor General, on the 16th of the same month, surveyed, in favor of the claimant, the land now claimed; that, shortly after the survey was executed, the claimant took possession of the land, and enclosed with piquets a portion of it, and erected on it sheds to shelter his materials, &c., and commenced a foundry on a small scale, by way of experiment, and continued in the undisturbed possession of it until about a year thereafter, when, by a report of the engineer, he was forbidden, by a military order, to erect any buildings thereon which might interfere with the fire of the fort St. Louis, the fortifications of which were about that time enlarged and improved, in consequence of an apprehended invasion of the province. By reason of this order, the claimant was constrained to cease his operations on the land in question, and transported his materials to another place. Since the change of Government, and the demolition of the fortifications, he has attempted to resume possession, but has been prevented by the interference of the city corporation, who claim it as commons belonging to the city. We have no doubt that this land appertained to the domain, and not to the city, and was so considered by the King of Spain and the Governors of this province, and that they had a right to grant it; for sundry grants have been made to lots situate between this land and the city, and, among others, two grants to Elisha Winter: one by virtue of a royal order, and the other by the Governor himself. This land having been surveyed for the claimant, by the authority of the Governor, and he having been in quiet possession and enjoyment of it until interrupted by a military order, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be confirmed, and do accordingly confirm it.

To the above confirmation of the claim of Barthelemy Lafon, as aforesaid, by a majority of the Board of Commissioners, viz.: Messrs. Lewis and Robertson, Philip Grymes, one of the commissioners, dissented as follows:

I, Philip Grymes, one of the members of the Board of Commissioners of Land Claims for the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans, do disagree to the statement of facts on which is predicated the confirmation of the foregoing claim to a lot of land, situate between the faubourg St. Mary and the city of New Orleans, because I am of opinion that the facts assumed in that statement are not established by the testimony in the case; and I dissent from the decision of the majority of the commissioners on that claim: 1st, Because I am convinced the claimant never did receive from any legitimate authority, either French or Spanish, such a grant or permission to settle upon, inhabit, and cultivate the lot of ground in question, as is contemplated by any of the several acts of Congress giving the right of confirmation of claims to land in this Territory. 2dly, Because it is evident that the lot of ground makes a part of what is called the commons of the city; which commons attached to the corporation in such manner as that the sovereignty of neither France nor Spain could alienate or appropriate them, without the consent of the corporation, to any other than some object of common advantage and utility. No consent appears to have been given by the corporation, nor does the claimant pretend to rest his title to the property on the common utility of its appropriation; and 3dly, Because I do not believe that the claimant ever had such occupancy or possession of the premises as gives an equitable right to the confirmation of his claim.

No. 232.—BERNARD MARIGNY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing thirteen hundred and seventy-two superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by a line running parallel to the city of New Orleans, at the distance of two arpents and twelve toises from the barracks, and on the lower by Nicholas Daunoy.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant,

or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 283.—**GEORGE BRADISH** and **WM. H. JOHNSON** claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the Balise, containing fifty-five superficial arpents and three hundred and sixty toises, and bounded by the bayou Johnson on one side, and by the ground on which is erected the light-house on the other.

It appears that John Ronquillo, a Spanish piloto, settled himself on this land in the year 1789, and with much labor, he cleared and rendered it habitable; that he continued to reside on it until some time in the year 1804, when it was sold by him to the present claimants. The Board confirm this claim in such manner, that the line dividing this land from the land of the public shall run perpendicular to the bayou, at the distance of three hundred and thirty-two feet from the block house.

No. 313.—**DOMINIQUE BOULIGNY** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing seven thousand six hundred and seventeen superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Aurin, and on the lower by land of Francis Delery.

It appears that Joseph Ducros, being proprietor of part of this land, viz.: twelve arpents front, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, obtained from Governor Galvez, in the year 1777, a complete grant for the whole of the back land, to lake Barataria, continuing the direction of the lines of his front tract; it appears, also, that another part of the tract claimed, viz.: twelve arpents front, with the depth of forty, situate on the bayou leading to lake Barataria, was granted in the year 1794, by the Baron Carondelet, to Nicholas Domé; and also another tract, adjoining this last, having fifteen arpents front, and the depth of forty, on each side of the same bayou, was granted in the same year to Antonio Wort; there was also granted, in the year 1797, to Carlos Juan Baptiste Florian, a tract of land of forty arpents front, with forty depth, on each side of the aforesaid bayou. The whole of the land claimed having been regularly granted, and now held by the claimant, by purchase under those grants, the Board confirm the claim.

No. 134.—**THOMAS POWER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the river Amite, at the place commonly called Crow Bluff, containing two thousand five hundred arpents.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled with the permission of the proper Spanish officer prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of six hundred and forty superficial acres, to be laid off so as to include the improvement; the centre, with a front of sixteen acres on the river Amite, and a depth of forty acres, the balance of the claim, the Board reject.

No. 197.—**THOMAS POWER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west and north-west bank of the bayou of Barataria, commencing at a small bayou known by the name of bayou Chalan, and extending about four leagues to the Bayou aux Oies, and being forty arpents in depth.

It appears that an inventory was made of the estate of Claude Joseph Villars, in the year 1760, of which the tract of land now claimed formed a part; that at a judicial sale of said land, in the same year, Joseph Villars, the son, became the purchaser; after whose death, an inventory was made of his estate, and this land sold again by a judicial sale to the highest bidder, and was purchased by Louis Trudeau, who has since sold it to the present claimant. The Board confirm the claim.

No. 14.—**ELISHA WINTER** claims a lot of ground, situate between the city of New Orleans and the suburb St. Mary, containing one hundred feet in front, by six hundred feet in depth.

It appears that, in the year 1791, the claimant obtained a regular order from the King of Spain for this land, for the purpose of erecting a rope-walk, and, in the same year, obtained a grant from Governor Miro, pursuant to royal order; that, in or about the year 1793, by order of the Baron de Carondelet, part of this land was retrenched; the whole length of the side next to the fortifications, containing about eight hundred and forty-two superficial toises, to be used as a curtain to the same, and the claimant was ordered and compelled to demolish his buildings which were erected thereon. The claimant remonstrated against the injustice of this order, and the Go-

vernor ultimately granted him, as an indemnity, an additional quantity of ground in the rear of his rope-walk, making, in quantity, somewhat more than the ground retrenched, but not equal in point of value, nor was its value at the time equal to the value of the buildings demolished. The only difficulty appears to be, whether the grant of the additional quantity of ground adjoining the rope-walk was given and accepted, not only as an indemnity for the buildings demolished, and the consequent losses and inconveniences, but also as an extinguishment of all right and title in the claimant to the land retrenched from him. It seems to have been the practice of the Spanish Government in this country, when private property has been invaded by the law of public necessity, to indemnify the individual to the extent of his sacrifice. In this case, the indemnity given was not at the time equivalent to the buildings demolished, nor to the ground retrenched. This right of the Spanish Government is founded upon public necessity, and the principles which apply to it we consider are precisely analogous with those that apply to the laying out of public highways, &c; in which case the individual is indemnified for the privation and resulting inconveniences only, and the land reverts to him when it ceases to be a public highway. The Spanish Government, at the time, seemed to consider the indemnity as extending not even to the privation of the ground, but merely to the demolition of the buildings; for the Surveyor General, who, by the order of the Governor, surveyed for the claimant the ground which was given as an indemnity, states, in his proces-verbal of survey, (upon which the patent issued) "land surveyed for the claimant as an indemnity for demolishing his buildings." The fortifications having since been raised, we are of opinion that the land reverts to the claimant, and do accordingly confirm him in his title.

No. 308.—**JEAN BAPTISTE CASTILLON** claims the following tracts of land, situate in the county of Orleans, viz: 1st. A tract of land, situate about half a league below the city of New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, containing six arpents in front, and extending back to the lands of Gentilly, and bounded on the upper side by land of Laveau Trudeau, and on the lower by land of the claimant. 2d. A tract adjoining the foregoing tract, containing three arpents front, and eighty arpents depth. 3d. A tract situate on the bayou Terre aux Bœufs, containing three arpents front on each side of said bayou, and forty arpents depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of José Ruse, and on the lower by land of Carlos Tardy. 4th. A tract situate on the bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, containing two arpents front on each side of said bayou, and forty arpents depth, and bounded on one side by land of Manuel de la Caridad, and on the other by land of St. Yago Molina. 5th. A tract on the bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, containing five arpents and nineteen toises on both sides of said bayou, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bartholomew Molar, and on the lower by land of Diego Bertrand. 6th. A tract situate on the river Mississippi, about two and a half leagues above the city of New Orleans, containing nineteen arpents and eighteen toises in front, and extending back to lake Pontchartrain, and bounded on the upper side by land of Chevalier Hazeur, and on the lower by land of the claimants. 7th. A tract of land adjoining the last tract, and containing twenty arpents in front, and the upper line running back forty arpents, and the lower sixty arpents. 8th. A tract situate on the left side of the Bayou St. John road, in going from the city, containing six arpents in front, and extending back to the lands of Jean Gravier, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Grifon, and on the other by land of Mr. Castanedo. 9th. A tract of land situate on the bayou St. John, containing seven hundred and eighty-eight superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Deveniseaux, and on the other by lands of Metairie.

It appearing that the front and first depth of the first tract of land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim to that extent, but reject it as to the second extension of the depth to the lands of Gentilly. It appears that the front and first depth of the second tract of land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, and the second depth was granted by the French Government to Mr. Decalogue, in the year 1764; the Board do therefore confirm the claim. It appears that the third tract of land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803,

and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, by those under whom the claimant holds; the Board therefore confirm the claim. It appearing that the fourth tract of land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, by those under whom the present claimant holds, the Board therefore confirm the claim. It appearing that the fifth tract of land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim. It appears that the sixth tract of land claimed was granted by the India Company to Mr. Dubreuil, in the year 1708, and subsequently transferred to the present claimant; the Board therefore confirm the claim. It appearing that the front and first depth of the seventh tract of land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim to that extent, but reject the balance claimed. It appearing that the eighth tract claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim. The ninth tract of land now claimed it appears was granted by the French Government in 1758, to Mr. Monleon, under whose title the present claimant holds. The Board confirm the claim.

No. 125.—WILLIAM CONWAY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at the place called the Houmas, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing twenty-two and a half arpents in front, with an opening towards the rear of sixty degrees forty-five minutes; the upper line running north, nine degrees fifteen minutes east, three hundred and fifty-one arpents; and on the lower line directed north, seventy degrees east, and measuring four hundred and fifty-five arpents; bounded on the upper side by Daniel Clark's land, and on the lower by land of Simon Laveau.

It appearing to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that seventeen arpents of front were, together with a greater quantity, granted by the Spanish Government to Maurice Conway, 21st June, 1777; and it appearing that the five and a half arpents of front remaining of the land aforesaid were purchased by Pierre Part, at the public sale of the estate of the late Joachin Mire, alias Belony, on the 7th day of December, 1788; and it further appearing to the Board, from the several instruments of conveyance offered in testimony, that the two tracts of land aforesaid have been conveyed to the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his claim aforesaid.

No. 127.—DANIEL CLARK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at a place called the Houmas, containing ten acres in front, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and running back to the river Amite, bounded on the upper side by lands of Donaldson and Scott, and on the lower by those of W. Conway.

It appears to the Board, from a patent or complete title exhibited, that said land, together with a greater quantity, was granted by the Spanish Government to one Maurice Conway, on the 21st of June, 1777; and it appearing, from divers deeds of conveyance also exhibited, that the land now claimed by the present claimant has been legally conveyed to him, the Board do therefore confirm him in his said claim.

No. 133.—WILLIAM DONALDSON and JOHN W. SCOTT claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, on the left bank of the Mississippi, about twenty-two leagues above the city of New Orleans, containing twenty-nine acres in front, with the depth to the river Amite, bounded on the upper side by land of one Simonet, and on the lower by land of Daniel Clark.

It appearing to the Board, from an instrument of writing exhibited, that said land was sold at public auction on the 12th day of August, 1798, before Evan Jones, at that time commandant of La Fourche, to Louis Faure; and it appearing, from sundry deeds of conveyance, likewise exhibited, that said land has become the property of the present claimant, the Board do hereby confirm his said claim.

NOTE.—The three foregoing decisions were made before I became a member of the Board; as far as I am authorized to do so, I dissent from the same.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

No. 306.—CLAUDE TREME, for himself, and in behalf of those who claim under him, claims a tract of land, situate on the northwest side of the city of New Orleans, and bounded on the north by lands of Bernard Marigny, on the west by those of C. Griffon, on the south by the canal Carondelet, and on the east by the city aforesaid.

Ten arpents front, and seven arpents depth, of this land, situate upon the ancient road leading from the city to the bayou St. John is claimed by virtue of a deed of sale made by the India Company, in the year 1731, and has been inhabited and occupied ever since that period; under which title the claimant holds that part of this land lying on the west side of said road; the other part of this land, to wit, ten arpents front, situate on the northeast side of said road, running in depth to the land of Dubreuil, he claims by a grant of the French Government, in the year 1756; all which land has become the property of the claimant by successive deeds of sale. The Board confirm him in his title.

JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Rejected claims from those enregistered in the office of the Register of the Eastern District.

No. 4.—JOSEPH DECUR claims a tract of land, being a second depth, and lying immediately behind a front depth of the claimant, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the south side of False river, containing forty-two and one-third arpents in front, and forty in depth, with such an opening as to give a superficies of sixteen hundred and ninety arpents, and bounded on the two sides and in the rear by vacant lands.

It appears to the Board, from an order of survey exhibited, that said land was granted by the Spanish Government to the claimant on the 6th of September, 1802, for which land said Decur was to pay said Government at the rate of five dollars for each front arpent, agreeably to a valuation made by Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, dated November 20, 1802; but it appearing to the Board that, in consequence of a suspension of the proceedings relative to the land office having taken place before the valuation money could be paid, there is no power vested in the Board to receive, on the part of the United States, said valuation money, they feel themselves compelled to reject the claim.

No. 89.—BENJAMIN M. STOKES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, below the Pointe Racourci, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on each side by vacant lands.

The claimant claims this land in virtue of a permission from the commandant of the district given to Aaron Cadwell, senior, (under whose right he claims,) and an actual settlement and cultivation prior to and on the 20th December, 1803. In support of this, he produces the testimony of one witness, a son of the aforesaid Aaron Cadwell. It appears to the Board that the said Cadwell did settle on this land some time in the year 1802, and they have reason to believe with the verbal permission of the proper Spanish officer; but it further appears that he had not remained long on the land before he died, and that neither his family, nor any one for them, did inhabit or cultivate the same on the 20th December, 1803; and consequently, the claim does not fall under the provisions of the act of Congress relative to donations, and they accordingly reject the claim.

No. 90.—SUSANNA HONEYMAN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, below the place known by the name of Pointe Racourci, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land claimed by John McClanahan.

The claimant pretends title to this tract of land by virtue of a settlement made previous to the 20th December, 1803. There is no evidence that the land has ever been settled, either by her, or any other person for her. She resides in West Florida, and we have no doubt that the land is not yet settled. We have rejected the claim of Charles Morgan to a tract of land in the same neighborhood, sold to him by the present claimant, in the year 1806, and founded on a similar title. (See No. 93, next page.) By the act of Congress, the claimant could not hold two tracts under a settlement right, had there been an actual settlement. We consider this to be a feigned claim, and reject it.

No. 91.—ANDRY ROBINSON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, just at the mouth of the bayou Atchafalaya, (a small part being above said bayou, but the greater part lying below it,) containing six hundred and forty superficial acres.

This land is claimed in virtue of a settlement made prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and cultivation on that day. In support of which, the claimant produces two certificates, not sworn to, stating that the claimant was on the land in 1802, and one of them that he remained on it until on and after the 20th December, 1803. He pretends not that he settled with the permission of the proper Spanish officer; and it appears to the Board, from satisfactory testimony, that he did not actually settle the land until some time subsequent to the 20th December, 1803. The claim does not come within the provisions of the acts of Congress relative to donations, and the Board reject it, except as to the small part falling without the limits of their district.

No. 92.—JOHN McCLANAHAN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, below the place called and known by the name of Pointe Racourci, containing six hundred and forty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Benjamin M. Stokes, and on the lower by land claimed by Susanna Honeyman.

This land is claimed in virtue of a settlement made with the permission of the proper Spanish officer prior to the 20th December, 1803, and cultivation on that day by Aaron Cadwell, Jun., under whose right the present claimant holds. In support of which, the claimant presents the testimony of one witness, a brother of the aforesaid Aaron Cadwell, Jun., stating that he had obtained permission from the commandant to settle vacant land, and did actually inhabit and cultivate this land on the 20th December, 1803. It appears satisfactorily to the Board that this land was settled neither by said Cadwell, nor any person for him, until long after the 20th December, 1803; we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 93.—CHARLES MORGAN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, below the place known by the name of Pointe Racourci, containing six hundred and forty superficial arpents.

The claimant purchased this tract of land of Susanna Honeyman, a resident of West Florida, in the year 1806, and founds his title upon a settlement made prior to the 20th of December, 1803; of this fact he has not, and we have no doubt cannot, produce any evidence. He has been called upon for proof. From the best information we have been able to obtain, this land has not been settled to this day. We have already rejected the claim of Susanna Honeyman to another tract of land claimed by her as a settlement right. (See No. 90, page 287.) We consider this claim a feigned one, and do therefore reject it.

No. 117.—FRANCIS D. DEZILET claims a tract of land, being a second depth of forty arpents, and lying immediately back of a first depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, and containing eight arpents in front, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 117 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We therefore reject the claim.

No. 119.—JAMES VILLERY claims a second depth of land, extending back to lake Pontchartrain, and lying immediately behind a tract of five arpents two toises and four feet front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which has already been confirmed to him in No. 119 among the confirmed claims.

In support of his claim to this second extension of depth to lake Pontchartrain, the claimant produces con-

secutive sales for a great number of years back; but it appears to the Board that, by continuing the lines in the direction of those of the first depth, they would fall, not on lake Pontchartrain, but on lake Borgue: the claim cannot be confirmed for more than the front and ordinary depth, but the Board are of opinion that the claimant ought, in justice, to receive a concession for a second depth of forty arpents.

No. 152.—ANTHONY BIENVENU claims a second depth of land, extending to lake Borgue, and lying immediately back of a front of four arpents, by forty in depth, being part of a large front of eighteen arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which has already been confirmed to him in No. 152 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows, for this second extension of depth to the four arpents aforesaid, no other title than that of having purchased it, together with a greater quantity of land. It does not appear that those from whom he purchased ever acquired a title to this part of the land. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and although that Government invariably refused to grant the land to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 155.—EBENEZER COOLEY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty arpents in front, viz.: ten arpents on each side of the bayou Atanache, with the depth of forty arpents, and bounded on each side by vacant lands.

It appears that one Joseph Bourgeat made a settlement on this tract of land upwards of forty years ago, and resided on it some years; one witness, a kinsman of the claimant, says ten or twelve consecutive years. This part of the river was settled by a number of families about the same time, (Bourgeat's was one,) and a few years afterwards they abandoned it, by reason of a great inundation from the river, and settled elsewhere. Neither Bourgeat nor any of his family have ever resumed possession of the land, or exercised any act of ownership over it. The claimant purchased this land from Bourgeat's widow, in the year 1806. We consider that Bourgeat forfeited all claim to this land after having left it and established himself elsewhere, having no other title than a naked possession; and it is probable that neither Bourgeat, nor his heirs, nor any person claiming under him, would have pretended any claim to this land, had not its value been so much enhanced by the change of Government. We have no doubt that, according to the usages of the Spanish Government, the Governor would not have hesitated to grant this land to any other individual applying, with a full knowledge of Bourgeat's claim, after he had left it and settled elsewhere. We are of opinion that the claim is not warranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 172.—JOSEPH FREDERICK claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, containing four hundred and forty-four and twenty-six hundredths superficial acres, being eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by the Apeloussas road, and on the lower by land claimed by William Welborne.

It appears that this land has been abandoned for upwards of twenty-five years, and that possession has never been resumed, nor any acts of ownership exercised, either by those who were originally in possession and occupation of the land, or any one claiming under them, until long since the change of Government, in 1803, and probably never would have been to this day, had not the value of the land been so much enhanced thereby. We entertain not the least doubt that, if application had been made by any other individual for this land, the Governor, with a full knowledge of the pretensions of those under whom the present claimant holds, would not have made the least difficulty on that account in granting the land. We are of opinion that the claim is not sanctioned by any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government, nor by any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 173.—JOHN TOWLES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the bayou Gros Tete, or Grand Bayou, containing nine hundred and sixty-nine and seventy-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by other land of the claimant, on the lower by vacant land, and on the rear by land of Narcisse Carmouche.

George Olivo, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of a conveyance from his widow, in the year 1806, obtained a regular warrant of survey for this land, in the year 1787, from Don Estevan Miro, the Governor; but it appears that the land was never occupied to this day. We are therefore of opinion that, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, and consistently with the provisions of the acts of Congress, the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 174.—JOHN TOWLES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the bayou Gros Tete, or Grand Bayou, containing nine hundred and sixty-nine and seventy-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the lower side by other lands of the claimant.

Simon Porche, from whom the present claimant purchased in 1806, obtained a regular warrant of survey for this land, in the year 1787, from Don Estevan Miro; but it appears that the land was never occupied to this day either by said Porche or any other person for him. We are therefore of opinion that, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, as also to the laws of the United States, the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 178.—CHARLES MORGAN claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, below the place called Pointe Racourci, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Benjamin M. Stokes, and on the lower by vacant lands.

The claimant purchased this land of John McClanahan, in the year 1806, who had purchased the said tract of land in the same year of John Barclay and wife. He produces two certificates from Barclay's family, not sworn to, stating that Barclay settled this land, by permission of Grand Pré, previous to the year 1800. We have the most satisfactory evidence that the land was not inhabited or cultivated in any part of the year 1803, or since; and therefore reject the claim.

No. 180.—BELONY CHATELIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the river Mississippi, above the Pointe Racourci, containing four hundred and six and twenty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Baptiste Lamour, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appears that this land was abandoned upwards of twenty-five years, and that possession had not been resumed, either by the present claimant, or those under whom he claims, until long since the 20th December, 1803. We have not a doubt but that the Governor would have granted the land to any person applying, with a full knowledge of the claim, after those under whom the present claimant holds had left it and settled elsewhere. We are of opinion that the claim is not warranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do therefore reject it.

No. 181.—WILLIAM WELBORNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Joseph Frederick, and on the lower by land claimed by Charles Morgan.

It appears that this land was settled upwards of twenty-five years ago, when those who were in possession of it were forced, by reason of an inundation from the river, to leave it and settle elsewhere; since which time it has always remained abandoned, and possession has never been resumed by the original occupants, or any person for them, until long since the change of Government in 1803. From no acts of ownership having been exercised over the land under the Spanish Government for upwards of twenty-five years, the presumption is strong that it would never have been claimed again, had not its value been so much enhanced by the change of Government. We have no doubt the Governor would not have hesitated to grant the land, with a perfect knowledge of the pretensions of the original occupant. We are therefore of opinion that the claim is not sanctioned by any custom of the Spanish Government, or

any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 182.—JOSEPH RABALES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing six hundred and seventy-seven superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by land claimed by Julian Poydras.

It appears that this land has been abandoned for upwards of twenty-five years, and that possession has never been resumed, either by the original occupant, or any one for him, until long since the year 1803. We have not the least doubt that the land would never have been again claimed, had not its value been so much increased by the change of Government; and we hesitate not to believe that the Governor would have granted it to any other individual applying, after the first settler had left it and settled on other lands. We are of opinion that the claim is unwarranted by any law, either of the Spanish Government or of the United States; and do therefore reject it.

No. 183.—JOSEPH DECUR, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing two hundred and eighty-nine and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by J. B. Tunoir, and on the lower by land claimed by Charles Dufour, Jun.

It appears that this land was settled upwards of twenty-five years ago, and that, by reason of an inundation of the river, the original occupant was forced to leave it and settle elsewhere, and that it has remained abandoned for more than twenty-five years, and possession never resumed, or acts of ownership exercised, by the first occupant, or any one for him, until long since the 20th of December, 1803. We have every reason to believe that it never would have been again claimed, had not its value been so considerably increased by the change of Government. We are of opinion that the claim is not sanctioned by any law or custom of the Spanish Government, or any act of Congress; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 192.—CHARLES MORGAN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twelve hundred and twenty-four and ninety-nine hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by William Welborne, and on the lower by land claimed by Mr. Barry.

It appears that one John Decuir resided on this land about forty years ago, and abandoned there some years, when he was compelled to abandon it, by reason of the inundation of the river. He then settled on other lands, and has never since resumed possession of the land so abandoned, nor has any one for him, until within three or four years past; nor does it appear that he ever had any other title to the land than his old possession. We consider that John Decuir, by abandoning this land and settling elsewhere, has forfeited all the right which his settlement gave him, and that the Spanish Government would not have hesitated to have granted it to any other person applying for the same. It is not believed that either John Decuir or his heirs would ever have claimed this land, had not the change of Government made it valuable. As an evidence of the low value set upon this land, it was sold to the present claimant for the sum of four hundred dollars in the year 1806, and he now rates it at ten thousand dollars. We are of opinion that this claim cannot be maintained by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do therefore reject it.

No. 196.—BERTHELEMY DUVERGES claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, it being part of a larger tract, of twenty-two arpents front, on the aforesaid depth; twenty arpents front of which we have already confirmed to him, in No. 196 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant pretends title to the land now claimed as having been granted by the French Government, in the year 1766, to Jacques Larche, under whom he holds. Twenty arpents front, on the ordinary depth, actually were granted, at that time, to said Larche; but as he can produce no title for the remaining two arpents front, on the ordinary depth, the Board reject the claim thereto.

No. 211.—SAMUEL PERRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, below the place known by the name of Pointe Racourci, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing sixty-one chains and fifty links in front, and a depth of one hundred and four chains, forming a superficies of six hundred and forty acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by John McClanahan, and on the lower by land claimed by Charles Morgan.

For the decision on the part of this claim that the Board reject, viz. twenty arpents of its width and depth towards the rear, see the claim No. 211 among the confirmed claims.

No. 227.—EDWARD CADWELL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, below the place called Pointe Racourci, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Mrs. Trantham, and on the lower by land claimed by Edward Cadwell.

This land is claimed, as is pretended, by virtue of a settlement made in 1802, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803, by one Mason, from whom the present claimant purchased in 1806. The claimant produces the testimony of one witness in support of this. We have the best reasons for believing that the evidence is false, and have the most undoubted testimony that, if ever said Mason was on the land, he did not remain there but a very short time, and was not there on the 20th December, 1803, or for some time previous, or since. We consider the claim entirely a feigned one, and do therefore reject it.

No. 237.—FRANCIS MAYRONNE and J. B. DEGRUIS claim two tracts of land, adjoining each other, and situate in the county of Iberville, on the east side of the river Mississippi, about three miles below the Bayou of Manchack, at the place called Pointe de Manchack, containing each eighteen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Villars, and on the lower by land of Peter Voisin.

The claimants purchased this land of Francis Bouigny, about twenty years ago, but they produce no written evidence of title in said Bouigny; and the land never having been inhabited or cultivated to this day, we are of opinion the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 171.—ANTHONY DEQUIR claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the Chenelle, containing sixteen hundred and twenty-six and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Dequir, and on the lower by land of Savoye.

The claimant states that he had an order of survey from the Spanish Government, but he produces no evidence of the fact, nor can it be found on the Spanish records relative to lands. It appears that the land was not settled until a short time after the year 1803; and, had it been previously settled, the claimant would have been excluded from a *donation*, as having actually received other lands from the Spanish Government. We are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 214.—GEORGE POLLOCK, JOHN PALFREY, and CONSTANT FREEMAN, claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the southern border of lake Pontchartrain, about four miles eastward of the mouth of bayou St. John, containing three thousand nine hundred and twenty-six superficial arpents, and bounded on the north by lake Pontchartrain, on the east by bayou Cochon, on the south by the lands of Gentilly, and on the west by land of Alexander Milne.

The claimants hold this land, by successive conveyances, under Charles de Lachaise, whose title was founded upon possession and cultivation for upwards of ten consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803. Lachaise claimed considerably more land than he conveyed to those from whom the present claimants hold; and the quantity of two thousand acres has already been confirmed to Alexander Milne, (No. 1.) who held by a precedent conveyance to that of the present claimants. The extent of land that the act of Congress allows under the principle of ten consecutive years having been already confirmed, the Board reject this claim.

No. 239.—XAVIER ROBICHAUX claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the bayou of Plaquemines, opposite to the land formerly belonging to Alexander Dardenne, containing

three hundred and thirty-seven and fifty-six hundredths superficial acres.

It appears that the claimant obtained an order of survey for this land, in the year 1794, from the Baron de Carondelet; but it also appearing that the land was never inhabited or cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, we do therefore reject the claim.

No. 260.—HONORE PRINCE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Quartier de Plaquemines*, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing four hundred and forty-two superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ramond Thomas, and on the lower by the bayou Liard.

The claimant founds his title to this land on a settlement prior to the 20th December, 1803, and habitation and cultivation on that day; but it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the land was not inhabited or cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 284.—PETER DE LA RONDE claims a tract of land, lying back of a front which has already been confirmed to him, together with a depth extending to the prairie, and situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans. See No. 284 among the confirmed claims.

For the part of this claim which has been confirmed, viz. the front, and a depth back to the prairie, see the aforesaid number. The balance, viz. from the prairie to lake Borgue, the Board reject; the claimant having shown no manner of title to it.

No. 292.—JAIRUS WILCOX claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing sixty-eight arpents in front, and forty in depth.

The claimant sets up title to this land under the will of John Gates, deceased, who, he alleges, purchased it in his lifetime of John and Charles Adam Frederick. He exhibits no evidence of title in said Gates, as stated in his notice. This land is also claimed by the Fredericks, and confirmed to them in different numbers among the confirmed claims.

No. 293.—CLAUDE TREME claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing two hundred and thirty-six and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the lower side by land claimed by Joseph Frederick.

The claimant pretends title to this land in the right of Mutin Moreau, who is said to have been in possession for more than twenty years. The land was settled upwards of twenty-five years ago, but, by reason of the inundation of the river, the first settler was forced to abandon it and settle on other lands. It has remained abandoned for upwards of twenty-five years, and possession has never been resumed, either by the first settler, or any one for him, until since the 20th of December, 1803. We are of opinion, for reasons assigned in claims founded on similar pretensions, that it ought to be rejected.

No. 296.—CLAUDE TREME claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing forty arpents in front, viz. twenty on each side of the bayou Moreau, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on each side by vacant land.

This land was settled about forty years ago by Paul Moreau, the father-in-law of the claimant, but has been abandoned for upwards of five-and-twenty years, and possession never since resumed, until long since the change of Government in 1803, either by said Moreau, or any one for him; nor do we suppose it would ever have been again claimed, had not its value been so much enhanced by the change of Government. We do not hesitate to believe that the Spanish Government would have granted the land to any body else applying, after the first occupant had left it and settled elsewhere. We are therefore of opinion that the claim is not sanctioned by any law or custom of that Government, or any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 300.—DANIEL CLARK and FRANCIS D. DELACROIX claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the bayou of Terre aux Bœufs, containing thirty-four thousand one hundred and two superficial arpents, part of which has been confirmed. See No. 300 among the confirmed claims.

The claimants showing no evidence of title whatever to the part not confirmed, (the extent of which see in number as above,) the Board do hereby reject the claim.

No. 301.—CHARLOTTE DREUX, widow FAZENDE, claims a second depth to a tract of land of thirty-four arpents front, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, which, together with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, has already been confirmed to her in No. 301 among the confirmed claims. The depth now claimed extends back to the bayou Barataria.

The claimant shows no evidence of title to the second depth, which we therefore reject.

No. 309.—JOSEPH BUJAU claims a second depth of land, the upper line being twenty-six, and the lower twenty-five arpents in depth, and lying immediately back of a front of five arpents fourteen toises and three feet, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 309 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no written evidence of title to this second depth, which is therefore rejected.

No. 310.—JEAN ETIENNE BUJAU claims a second depth of land, lying immediately back of a front and first depth of forty arpents, the front containing five arpents and fifteen toises, and situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 310 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the first depth, and occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although that Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We therefore reject the claim.

No. 311.—MAGDELAINE BUJAU claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front of five arpents twenty-four toises and two feet, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed to her in No. 311 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant's pretensions to this second depth of land are in every respect similar to those in the preceding claim, No. 310; and we therefore reject her claim.

No. 317.—FRANCIS DUBOIS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by the bayou Moreau, and on the lower by vacant lands.

It appears that the claimant obtained a warrant of survey for this land from the Spanish Government in the year 1793; but it appears that it was not inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800, nor does it appear, from every information that we can obtain, that it ever was; at all events, if it ever was, it has been abandoned for a great many years past. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 320.—URBAINE GAGNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing seven hundred and seventy-six superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by the Pointe de Manchack, and on the lower by other land of the claimant.

The claimant obtained a warrant of survey for this land from the Spanish Government in the year 1797, but it appears that the land never was inhabited or cultivated. The Board therefore reject the claim.

No. 332.—LANDRY BABIN claims a second depth of land, lying immediately back of a front and first depth of land belonging to Louis Landry, situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi. The second depth now claimed contains two hundred and ten superficial arpents, and bounded on the north by lands of Louis Landry, on the west by land of Simon Babin, on the south by land of Joseph Melanson, and on the east by vacant lands.

The claimant founds his pretensions to this land on possession and cultivation prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and ever since that date. It was a custom with the Spanish Government, which we believe was invariably adhered to, never to grant the back depth to any other than the front proprietor. As far as they have fallen under our observation, wherever there were petitions to the Spanish Government, by any others than the front proprietors, for the back lands, that Government has always refused to grant these lands. We are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 333.—SIMON BABIN claims a second depth of land of two hundred and eighteen superficial arpents five toises and six feet, lying immediately back of land claimed in part by the present claimant, and the remainder by Landry Babin, and situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi.

The claimant founds his pretensions to this second depth of land on possession and cultivation prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and ever since. We reject the claim to the part behind the land of Landry Babin for the reasons assigned in the preceding claim, No. 332, which was similarly situated to the present; and the balance, as the claimant has no evidence of, nor does he pretend to, a title from the Spanish Government; and nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the second depth of lands.

No. 342.—MADAME (widow) DECUR claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing three hundred and twenty-three and thirteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Pierre Decuir, and on the lower by land claimed by Joseph Ispion.

It appears that this land was settled upwards of twenty-five years ago, and, by reason of the inundation of the river, the first settler was compelled to abandon it, and settle on other lands; the land has remained so abandoned for more than twenty-five years, and possession not resumed, either by the first settler, or any one for him, until after the 20th of December, 1803. For reasons which we have assigned in preceding claims, similarly situated, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 344.—LOUIS ROUGE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, above the bayou Racourci, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by land of Marie L. Courtesy.

It appears that this land was settled upwards of five-and-twenty years ago, and that, by reason of the inundation of the river, the first settler was forced to abandon it, and settle on other lands; it remained so abandoned for more than twenty-five years, and possession has never been resumed, either by the original occupant, or any one for him, until since the 20th of December, 1803. For reasons which we have assigned in claims similarly situated, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 346.—LOUIS HART claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, above the Pointe Racourci, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land that is vacant, and on the lower by land claimed by Jean Pierre Darquilon.

This land, it appears, was settled considerably upwards of twenty-five years ago, and was, by reason of the inundation of the river, abandoned by the first settler, who settled on other lands; and possession has never been resumed, either by said person, or any one for him, until after the 20th of December, 1803. We are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected, for reasons which we have assigned in claims founded on similar pretensions.

No. 347.—MARIE LOUISE COURTESY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, above the bayou Racourci, containing six hundred and thirty-seven superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Rouge, and on the lower by vacant lands.

This land it appears was settled upwards of thirty years ago, and, by reason of the inundation of the river, the first settler was compelled to leave it and settle elsewhere, and it has remained so abandoned for more than twenty-five years; and possession has never been re-

sumed, either by the original occupant, or any other person for her, until since the 20th of December, 1803. This claim being similarly situated to many others which we have rejected, for the reasons there given, we reject it.

No. 348.—JOSEPH M. WHITE claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front of five arpents twenty-two toises and two feet, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 348 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant produces no evidence of title to this second depth of land, and his only pretensions are those of having been proprietor of the front, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although that Government has invariably refused to grant the back depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a right or title to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 349.—ABNER GRAY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the east side of the river Mississippi, a little below the bayou Manchack, containing six hundred and thirty and eighty hundredths superficial acres.

This land is claimed, as is pretended, in virtue of a settlement made, in the year 1802, by George Mars, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. The present claimant purchased of said Mars. The claim includes other lands to which we have already confirmed the title, as being inhabited and cultivated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, and having continued so to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. The claimant pretends not that the land was settled by permission of the proper Spanish officer; and, from the most correct evidence we could procure, it was not settled in the right of him under whom the claimant holds until since the 20th of December, 1803. We therefore reject the claim.

No. 364.—THOMAS HEBERT claims a tract of land, being a second depth, and lying immediately back of a front of four and a half arpents, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Iberville, on the west side of the river Mississippi, which we have confirmed in No. 364 among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requette*) to the Intendant General, in the year 1802, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. Had the Intendant ever a right at that period to grant the land, he has never acted upon the petition; nor does it appear that it has ever been presented to him. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 368.—JOHN McDONOUGH and SHEPHERD BROWN claim a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front of one arpent and twenty-five toises, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, being part of a larger front, situate in the county of Acadia, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed in No. 368 among the confirmed claims.

The claimants state in their notice that there was an order of survey or grant for this second depth obtained from the Spanish Government, but that it has by some means or other been lost. But of its existence we find no evidence on the original record relative to the concessions of land; and we therefore reject the claim.

No. 377.—SOLOMON PREVOST claims a second depth of about sixty arpents, lying immediately back of a front of nineteen arpents and nine toises, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 377 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands

further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 379.—GABRIEL FAZENDE claims a second extension of depth back to the bayou of Barataria, being about thirty-five arpents, and lying immediately back of a front of nine and a half arpents, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, and which we have already confirmed to him in No. 379 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant's only pretensions to this second depth of land are, possession of the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. We reject this claim for the reasons assigned in the preceding claim, No. 377, and in many others similarly situated.

No. 382.—MARIE JEANNE HELENE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Quartier des Bois d'Amourettes*, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing thirteen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Honoré Duplessis, and on the lower by land of Bradish and Johnson.

The claimant produces the permission of the commandant, in the year 1798, to settle this land; but it does not appear that she ever actually settled it until after the 20th of December, 1803, or that she caused the road and levée to be made. We are of opinion that her claim ought to be rejected.

No. 385.—JEAN BAPTISTE SAUSSIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Quartier de la Rivière aux Chiens*, containing one hundred and eighty arpents in front on each side of the Rivière aux Chiens, by five arpents in depth on each side.

The claimant pretends title to this land, in virtue of possession and cultivation for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803; but it appearing to the Board that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated until since the 20th of December, 1803, and that being the only title the claimant sets up to the land, they do therefore reject the claim.

No. 386.—WILLIAM BROWN claims a second depth of land, extending back to lake Borgue, and lying immediately back of a front of sixteen arpents eleven toises and three feet on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed in No. 386 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant produces no evidence of title to this second extension of depth; the Board therefore reject the claim, for reasons assigned in preceding claims founded on similar pretensions.

No. 392.—NORBERT BOUDUSQUIER claims a second depth, extending back to lake Pontchartrain, and lying immediately back of a front of five arpents twenty-eight toises and four feet, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 392 among the confirmed claims.

In support of his claim, the claimant produces consecutive sales for many years back; but it appearing to the Board, that by continuing the lines in the direction of those of the first depth, they would fall not on lake Pontchartrain, but on lake Borgue, the claim cannot be confirmed for more than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; but the Board are of opinion that the claimant ought, in justice, to receive a concession for an additional depth of forty arpents.

No. 393.—CHARLES JUMONVILLE VILLIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, between the bayou La Fourche and the Atchafalaya, containing eighty arpents in front on each side of the bayou, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the lower side by the place called *l'Ancien Campement de Monsieur Darbonne*, and on the upper by vacant lands.

The claimant founds his title to this land upon the permission of the commandant of the district to settle it, given in the year 1799; but it appearing to the Board that the land was never inhabited or cultivated from that time to this, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 391.—DOMINIC and URSINO BOULIGNY claim a couple of tracts of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing each forty arpents front, and forty deep, and adjoining each other; one of which said tracts has been confirmed in No. 394 among the confirmed claims.

The tract of land now rejected, viz: forty arpents front, and forty deep, is claimed in virtue of an order of survey from the Spanish Governor, dated the 10th of January, 1796. The claimants have satisfactorily proved that they had a tenant on one of said tracts on the 1st of October, 1800, the title to which tract we have confirmed; but as it appears that the other tract was never inhabited or cultivated, either by them or any one for them, we therefore reject the claim to that tract.

No. 399.—LOUIS JOLI claims a tract of land situate in county of Acadia, about sixty arpents back from the eastern bank of the river Mississippi. The quantity claimed is not specified, having never been surveyed.

The land now claimed lies immediately back of the lands facing on the river. It was a custom we believe, never departed from by the Spanish Government, if they possessed a correct knowledge of the situation of the land, not to grant lands to others than the front proprietors, which lay behind the lands fronting on the river. In this instance, it appears that the land was not actually inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803; and possession and cultivation being the only grounds on which the claimant founds his title, the Board accordingly reject the claim.

No. 401.—ALEXANDER BABIN claims a second depth of land of thirty-one arpents, lying immediately back of a front of three arpents and twenty-six toises, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate in the county of Acadia, on the west side of the river Mississippi, and which has been confirmed to him in No. 401 among the confirmed claims.

The only foundation of title which the claimant shows for this second depth is, his being proprietor of the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. The claimant produces no written evidence of title whatever; and the Board therefore reject the claim.

No. 195.—ALEXANDER LEBLANC, as agent for the inhabitants of Pointe Coupée, claims for the said inhabitants the rights of cutting and taking timber from the cypress swamps of the place called Pointe Racourci.

The aforesaid inhabitants claim this privilege as having been accorded to them by the French Government, previous to the cession of the province to Spain; the written evidence of which they state to have been lost or in some way destroyed. The claimants produce, in support of their claim, the depositions of three or four inhabitants of the Territory, that it is within their knowledge that the aforesaid privilege has been accorded to the inhabitants of Pointe Coupée; but not feeling satisfied as to the fact, nor authorized to confirm a claim of this nature, we do therefore reject it.

No. 313.—EBENEZER COOLEY, as agent for the inhabitants of Pointe Coupée, claims the same right of timber as above claimed, in No. 195, by another agent of said inhabitants. (See our opinion as above.)

No. 194.—JEAN BAPTISTE MACARTY claims a tract of land, situate back of the city of New Orleans, and adjoining the canal Carondelet, containing about thirteen hundred acres.

The claimant pretends that this land was surveyed for him, by virtue of an order from the Baron de Carondelet, dated 1793, and that the papers relative to his title have since been destroyed by fire. In support of this, he exhibits the certificate of Pintado, who states that the survey was executed by him, by the order of Carondelet. Admitting it as a fact that the land was surveyed for him by the order of the Baron de Carondelet, it must have been upon the condition that the land was vacant; but it appears clearly that the whole of this land is covered by grants long antecedent to the period that the land is stated to have been surveyed for the claimant; we therefore reject the claim.

No. 390.—JOSEPH VILLARS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the left bank of the grand bayou of Barataria, or river Ouachas, containing about five leagues in front on said bayou, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by the bayou Dupont, and on the lower by the bayou St. Denis.

The claimant alleges that this land was formerly granted by the French Government to his grandfather, and that it has descended to him as heir; that the title-papers have all been destroyed. He has not been able to satisfy us that his grandfather ever obtained a grant to this land. The land has never been inhabited or cultivated by the claimant, or by any person for him; we therefore reject the claim.

No. 134.—THOMAS POWER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the right bank of the river Amite, at the place called Crow Bluff, containing two thousand five hundred superficial arpents.

This claim is founded upon settlement, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and cultivation on that day. We have already confirmed to the claimant the quantity of six hundred and forty acres (see No. 134 among the confirmed claims,) which is as much as he is entitled to under the act of Congress; and we therefore reject the balance.

No. 19.—ELISHA WINTER claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, containing two hundred and fifty feet on its longest side, one hundred and twenty-six feet fronting on Royal street, and one hundred and forty feet on the line H S on the plat of survey.

It appearing to the Board that the said Winter has parted with all his title to this lot of ground, by a competent conveyance or conveyances made to particular individuals, they therefore reject his claim.

No. 185.—FRANCIS B. LANGUILLE claims a second depth of land, the upper line measuring eighty-three arpents and twenty toises, and the lower ninety-two arpents and five toises, and lying immediately back of a front of eight arpents and nine toises, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 185 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant states that Antoine Bienvenu, from whom he purchased, obtained a grant from the French Government, in 1754, for this back depth, together with a larger quantity; but he not having produced any evidence of such grant, and it not appearing on the records of the book of grants, we therefore reject the claim.

No. 339.—LOUIS TRUDEAU claims a second extension of depth, extending back to lake Pontchartrain, and lying immediately behind a front of twenty arpents, and depth of forty, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Orleans, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 339 among the confirmed claims.

This land is claimed as having been granted by the India Company. The former Surveyor General of the province, Carlos Trudeau, certifies that the title-papers were deposited in his office, and were, at the time of the general conflagration of the city of New Orleans, consumed, together with a great many other papers. We do not feel ourselves authorized to confirm the title to this second extension of depth, but think that it would not be unjust were the General Government to sanction it.

No. 308.—JEAN BAPTISTE CASTILLON claims a second depth, extending back to the lands of Gentilly, and lying immediately back of a front and first depth of land, confirmed to him in No. 308 among the confirmed claims. He also claims a second depth to one of twenty arpents, lying immediately back of a front and first depth, confirmed to him in the aforesaid number.

The claimant produces no evidence of title whatever to either of these second depths; the Board therefore reject the claim to them.

No. 175.—THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and INHABITANTS of the city of New Orleans claim a parcel of land as commons, designated in a plat, recorded in the register of claims, book 2, folio 70.

This claim is in part settled by the acts of Congress of 1807 and 1811, which confirm to the corporation six hundred yards from the fortifications. The acts are silent as to vacant lands within the fortifications and the city, but which are, nevertheless, embraced by the claim aforesaid. In vain have the commissioners searched in the documents Nos. 3 and 5, to which they are referred for proof, for even a shadow of title to this land. There is no evidence of its ever having been

granted, or considered as belonging to the city, by either the French or Spanish Government. The Board therefore reject the claim of the corporation to all the land now or formerly occupied by the fortifications erected by the Baron de Carondelet, and to all the lots and vacant parcels of land between the said fortifications and the city, and within and in front of the city, between Leveé street and the river.

JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

No. 113.—THOMAS POREE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing ninety-seven superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of John B. C. Blanquet, and on the other by land of Francis Corbin.

This land is claimed in virtue of a survey made the 19th of November, 1803, and a patent obtained on the 28th of the same month and year from Ventura Morales, the Spanish Intendant. The claimant having no other evidence of title, and the grant under which he claims having been made by a Spanish officer subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800, according to the fifth section of the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, 1805, the Board are not authorized to make any decision hereon.

No. 114.—FRANCIS MANHALL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing two hundred and forty-six superficial arpents, and bounded on the west side by land of Bartholomew Duverges, and on the east by vacant lands.

This land is claimed in virtue of a patent issued in favor of James P. Guinault, (from whom the claimant purchased,) on the 27th of March, 1803, by Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General of the province. According to the fifth section of the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, 1805, the Board are not authorized to decide on grants made subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800.

No. 115.—THOMAS VILLANUEVA claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on each side of the bayou Darbonne, at the settlement called Valenzuela, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the south by land of Joseph Mollere, on the north by the Acadian settlement, and on the east and west by vacant lands.

This claim is founded upon an order of survey issued in favor of the claimant by Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General of the province, dated the 19th of September, 1802. In conformity to the fifth section of the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, 1805, the Board make no decision on the above claim.

No. 139.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing four hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Charpe, and on the lower by land of Charles Herbert.

This land is claimed in virtue of a petition to the Intendant in the year 1801, and approved by the *Fiscal del Real Hacienda*. In conformity to the fifth section of the act of Congress passed on the 2d of March, 1805, the Board make no decision on the above claim.

No. 148.—WILLIAM DONALDSON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, being part of the tract of seven arpents front, on the ordinary depth; three arpents front of which we have confirmed in No. 148 among the confirmed claims.

The present four arpents front, on the depth of forty, are claimed in virtue of an order of survey from the Intendant, dated the 4th of January, 1802, in favor of Jean Bertran Dejean, from whom the claimant holds by successive transfers. The warrant of survey having issued subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800, the Board make no decision thereon.

No. 151.—DOMINGO FLEITAS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the Bayou St. John road, at the distance of a mile from the city of New Orleans, containing fifty-three toises and one foot in front on said road, and extending back as far as the lands of Gravier, but varying in its width.

For the part of this land not confirmed by the Board, see No. 151 among the confirmed claims.

No. 335.—ALEXANDER HARRANG claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the west side of the river Mississippi, at the place called *Quartier des Chopitoulas*, containing five hundred and twenty-five superficial arpents, and bounded on the south and north by lands of the claimant, on the west by land of Norbert Fortier, and on the east by vacant lands.

The claimant obtained an order of survey for this land, on the 31st of August, 1802, from the Intendant General, which was executed by the Surveyor General on the 16th of April, 1803. The land was to be granted to the claimant upon the condition of his paying to the Government the amount of its valuation money, which the Surveyor General was appointed to ascertain, and estimated it at one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and four cents. The grant has never issued, nor has the money, or any part been paid; nor has the land been inhabited or cultivated. This title having originated under the Spanish Government subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800, the Board make no decision thereon.

No. 167.—JEANNE DELATRE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, on the southern bank of the False river, containing two thousand six hundred and sixty-nine superficial arpents, bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Baras, and on the lower by land of Joseph Janis.

The claimant obtained a complete grant from the Intendant of the province for this land, on the 9th of August, 1802; the board therefore make no decision thereon.

No. 169.—FRANCIS LANDON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, on the east side of the river Mississippi, containing seven arpents in front, by forty in depth, and opening ten degrees towards the rear, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Declouet, and on the lower by land of Daniel Clark.

This land is claimed in virtue of a warrant of survey issued by the Spanish Government, in favor of Jean Baptiste, on the 4th of January, 1802. The Board, consequently, make no decision on the claim aforesaid.

No. 179.—JEAN BAPTISTE BARAS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, on the west side of the river Mississippi, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on all sides by vacant lands.

This land is claimed in virtue of a complete grant issued by the Intendant General, on the 23d of February, 1802. The Board make no decision thereon.

No. 388.—ALEXANDER HARRANG claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Orleans, at the place called *Banio de Chopitoulas*, or Island Verret, about two miles to the southward of the Mississippi, and containing two hundred superficial acres.

This land is claimed in virtue of a complete grant issued by the Intendant General, in favor of the claimant, on the 11th day of August, 1802. The Board therefore make no decision thereon.

JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOS. B. ROBERTSON.

No. 312.—ARNAUD MAGNON claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, on the front side of the same, containing one arpent and nineteen toises in superficies, and bounded on the east side by the river Mississippi, on the south by the property of Henry Metzinger, on the west by the main road, and on the north by vacant land. For the part of this land which we have confirmed to the claimant, see No. 312 among the confirmed claims.

It appears that the claimant occupied and possessed the balance of the ground (viz.: all that not included in the red lines, which was confirmed to him per the above number) for more than twelve consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803; part of it, being a small slip, he enclosed as a yard, in the rear of his dwelling, and the remainder as a ship-yard; and, at the time of taking possession, he enclosed a considerable part of the ship-yard, and erected work-houses on it, which yet exist, and which he still occupies. This was done with the knowledge and permission of the Spanish Government. We know of no law or usage of that Government respecting claims similarly situated, but think it highly probable that, had the claimant applied, he would have obtained a grant for it, as a grant was made to a lot of ground adjoining him under no higher pretensions. Nor does this appear to come within any of the provisions of the laws of the United States: although there have been ten consecutive years' possession, the land has not been inhabited and cultivated. This part of the

claim we do not feel ourselves authorized to decide on, but are of opinion that, in justice, the claim ought to be confirmed.

No. 329.—CATHARINE GONZALES BERTRAND, widow, claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, fronting on the Levée, and containing a superficies of three thousand one hundred and seventy-six feet and four inches, in a square form, and bounded on the northeast by the property of Domingo Gonzales, on the northwest by the main road, on the southwest by vacant land, and on the southeast by the Levée aforesaid.

It appears that, on the 27th of March, 1788, a few days after the fire which consumed a considerable portion of this city, Thomas Bertrand, the late husband of the claimant, and who was a sufferer by the fire, petitioned Governor Miro for leave to build himself a house on the lot of ground now claimed; which was accorded to him by the Governor. It appears, also, that in the year 1794, he presented another petition to the Baron de Carondelet, requesting permission to reconstruct his house, as the materials of which it was built were much decayed; which request was also accorded, upon condition that the house should be reconstructed according to its former dimensions. This lot of ground has been inhabited by the late husband of the claimant from the year 1788 until his death, and by the claimant since that period to this day. As we do not feel authorized to make any decision on this claim, we think it would be more an act of justice than of generosity if the Government should confirm it.

No. 380.—PETER URTUBUISE claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, fronting on the Levée, containing a superficies of two thousand one hundred and seventy-five feet, and bounded on one side by the property of Henry Metzinger, on another by St. Philip street, and in the rear by the main road.

The claimant states, that one Peter Breaux, of whom he purchased, in the year 1790, obtained a written permission from the Governor to build and settle himself on the lot of ground now claimed, which written permission was destroyed by fire in the year 1794. Of this we have no evidence. It appears that the claimant has his dwelling-house and blacksmith's shop on the lot, and has had the quiet possession of it for ten years prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and still has. We know of no law or usage of the Spanish Government respecting claims similarly situated, and it does not appear to come within any of the provisions of the laws of Congress, it being a small lot which has never been cultivated, nor intended for cultivation. The lot of ground was considered of little value at the time it was taken possession of, and we have no doubt but the Governor would have granted it to the claimant had he have asked it, as grants were made of lots near to this, under similar circumstances, to other individuals. We do not feel ourselves authorized to make any decision on this claim, but we think it would be more an act of justice than of generosity if the Government should confirm it.

No. 372.—JOHN J. CHESSE claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, between the Levée and the river, containing two thousand two hundred and ninety feet in superficies, and bounded on the northeast by the continuation of St. Philip street.

It appears that one Etienne Planché, the father-in-law of the claimant, petitioned the Cabildo, of which the Governor was president, in May, 1783, for, and obtained, permission to erect a shed on the lot of ground claimed, for the purpose of repairing vessels, and continued to occupy it until the year 1788, when he sold it to the present claimant, who has continued to possess and occupy it since that time to the present period, for the purposes aforesaid. We know of no law or usage of the Spanish Government respecting claims similarly situated, and it does not appear to come within any of the provisions of the laws of Congress, it being a small lot which has never been cultivated, nor intended for cultivation. But the claimant has his dwelling-house on it, and did actually inhabit it on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. This lot of ground was considered of little value at the time it was taken possession of, and we have no doubt that the Governor would have granted it to the claimant had he have asked it, as grants were made of lots near to this, under similar circumstances, to other individuals. We do not feel authorized to make any decision on this claim, but we think it would be more an act of justice than of generosity if the Government should confirm it.

No. 360.—MARY L. DAUBERVILLE, widow of BOUNIGNY, claims a lot of ground, situate in the city of New Orleans, at the corner of Dumaine and Condé streets, measuring twenty-three feet on the former, and sixty-five on the latter, containing a superficies of four thousand seven hundred and forty-five feet, and bounded on one side by the public magazine, and on the other by the public hall room.

It appears that this lot was granted to Don Guido Dufossat, upon condition that he should pay for it twelve dollars per month; that he not having taken possession of it, nor complied with the condition, it was, upon the representation of the Intendant to the King, annexed to the domain by a royal order, dated on the 5th of September, 1787. This lot is adjoining the public magazine, in which powder was occasionally deposited; and the King, in his order annexing it to the domain, forbids that it should be granted to any individual. The late husband of the claimant was commandant of the forts at this place under the Spanish Government, and cultivated this lot as a garden. The claimant sets up no other title than the possession of her husband. We are therefore of opinion that her claim ought to be rejected, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 307.—JOHN B. LABATUT, in behalf of the heirs of St. Maxent, claims a tract or parcel of land of two arpents and twelve toises in front, adjoining the lower limits of the city of New Orleans, at the distance of twenty toises from the barracks, and running parallel to said limits.

The facts in the case are as follows, viz: M. Dubreuil was the reputed owner of a plantation of seven arpents and eighteen toises front, bounded on the lower side by lands of — Amelot, and on the upper by the city. After his death, this plantation was sold at auction, in the year 1758, and described as containing seven arpents and eighteen toises in front; and it was also then publicly declared, that a parcel of land, within these limits, on which the principal buildings stood, belonged to the King, (see sale in 1758.) This declaration was repeated on the third day of setting up the plantation for sale, by Villars Dubreuil, one of the heirs, and tutor to the minors, who said that two arpents and twelve toises, on which had been erected the dwelling-house and other buildings of value, belonged to the King, who, out of favor, had permitted his father to occupy the same. This declaration was made with much solemnity before Mr. De Rochemore, Ordonnateur General, (see the declaration.) Under these circumstances, Mr. Lachaise became the purchaser; and, at his death, in the year 1774, it was sold to Madame de Moleon. The papers relative to this sale cannot be found, so that we are ignorant of the manner in which the plantation was, in that instance, described. In the year 1776, it was sold by Madame de Moleon to Colonel St. Maxent, and is spoken of as containing seven arpents and eighteen toises front, and at the same time is bounded as formerly on the lower line, but on the upper by the gate of France and the "fortificaciones antiguas o estacadas serviendo de muralla a esta ciudad." (see the act of sale.) Colonel St. Maxent sold this tract of land to Mr. Sigur, in the year 1789, limiting it on the upper side by the city, (see the sale;) the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1794, erected fortifications around the town, and intrenched considerably on the land purchased by Sigur of Maxent. Sigur demanded of the Government an indemnity; but this was refused, on the ground that, in all French grants a reservation was made of all land necessary for fortifications, (see decree.) Sigur, after failing in this application, filed his petition for redress against the syndics of Maxent, and after very voluminous and tardy proceedings, obtained, from the Spanish tribunal of justice, a decree for twenty-five thousand five hundred and seventy-five dollars, (see the decree,) which was deducted from the sum he owed for the plantation. In the year 1797, a survey was made, for the purpose of ascertaining the lines of the former fortifications, and signed by all parties interested; this survey gives the position of the gate of France, and the ancient fortifications and stockades spoken of in the sale of Madame de Moleon. In 1798, Sigur sold the said plantation to Mr. P. Marigny, with a reservation of the lands taken by the Baron de Carondelet; and, in the same year, Governor Gayoso fixed the upper line of the plantation of Marigny at the distance of two arpents and twelve toises from the city. It is proper further to remark, that lots in Garrison street, running over the line established in 1760, and now contended for, were, in the year 1793, granted by the Baron de Carondelet to divers individuals. These are the most important

facts which militate against the claim. On the other hand, in support of the pretensions of the syndic of Maxent, two plans are produced; one executed in the year 1760, and signed by De Rochemore and Governor Kerlerec, on which the line of separation between the plantation of Dubreuil (at that time belonging to Lachaise) and the city, runs at the distance from the latter of only twenty toises; the other, executed in 1769, when O'Reilly took possession of the country, on which the line aforesaid is laid down precisely in the same manner. It further appears that all the acts of sale speak of the plantation as containing seven arpents and eighteen toises front, (see the sale.) And it is in evidence that, in the year 1780, the fortifications being abandoned, Colonel St. Maxent was put in possession of the land on which they had been erected, by order of Governor Galvez; that he built several houses on, and continued in the full enjoyment of the same, until he sold the plantation, in the year 1789, to Laurence Sigur, limiting it by the city.

I have now, with all possible fairness, stated the material facts connected with this claim. Considering, then, the description of the plantation when purchased by Lachaise, in 1758; the declaration of Villars Debreuil; the limits mentioned in the sale of Madame Moleon to Colonel Maxent; the decree of Sigur's application to the Government for indemnity, and that for redress against the syndics of Maxent; the survey of 1797, showing the situation of the gate of France, and the old lines of the French fortifications; the grants of lots on Rue Quartier, by the Baron de Carondelet, in 1793; the line established by Gayoso, in 1798; and, finally, a fact omitted to be stated in its proper place, that when the Jesuits' plantation was granted, a space of ground of the same magnitude with that now claimed was left vacant between said plantation and the city, on the opposite side; I am of opinion that the claim of the syndic of Colonel Gilbert Antonio de St. Maxent ought not to be confirmed, and therefore do reject the same.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

I concur in the foregoing statement of facts, but disagree as to the deduction made from them, and the evidence to which they refer. I am of opinion that the land in question forms part of the plantation formerly of Dubreuil, containing seven arpents eighteen toises in front, and bounded by the lands of Amelot below, and the limits of the city above, viz. twenty toises from the barracks; First, Because, many years antecedent to the time of constructing the French fortifications, Dubreuil cultivated the whole extent of this plantation between these limits and his dwelling-house, and sugar-houses and other permanent buildings were erected on the land now claimed. Secondly, Because all the deeds of sale give it the same extent of front. Thirdly, Because, by a plat of the city, made by the order of Rochemore, the Ordonnateur, and Kerlerec, the Governor, in the year 1760, signed and approved by them, a line at twenty toises from the barracks, and running parallel with the city, is recognised as the limits of the boundary of the city and the lands of Dubreuil. Fourthly, Because the same boundary is recognised by a plat made by the Count O'Reilly, in the year 1769, at the time the province came under the Spanish Government. Fifthly, Because the fortifications having fallen into disuse in the year 1780, St. Maxent, whose heirs claim under the title of Dubreuil, was put in possession of this land by the order of Governor Galvez.

I cannot perceive that the title to this part of the plantation has been extinguished by any surrender on the part of Dubreuil or his successors, or by any act of the French or Spanish Government. The first and only evidence that this land was reserved by the King is, the declaration of Villars Dubreuil, one of the heirs, and tutor to the minor children, in the year 1758, at the time the plantation was exposed to sale, stating that two arpents twelve toises of this plantation were reserved by the King, and that his father had possessed it by permission. Yet the plantation is described both by the advertisement and adjudication as having seven arpents eighteen toises front, which brings it up to the limits of the city. There is no vestige of the original grant (nor indeed of any grants of the same antiquity) by which the original limits can be ascertained; but it is scarcely to be presumed that Dubreuil, the father, would have made establishments of such magnitude on lands known to be reserved by the King, when, a few paces from it, he might have built on his own land, and on a site equally eligible. At the time this declaration was made the fortifications were erected, and there is invariably in all French grants to land in this country a special reserva-

tion, that the King shall take any part of the land granted, for the use of fortifications, when he may deem it necessary. This I consider the kind of reserve alluded to in the declaration, and rather admits it a part of the original grant; because, if the title was never out of the King, I cannot see how he could have reserved this land, as his reservations are only to be found in his grants. I do not consider that any act of the Spanish Government bars the right of Dubreuil's heirs, or those rightfully claiming under them, to this land. Laurence Sigur, one of the purchasers, being dispossessed, in 1794, by the Baron de Carondelet, made application to that Government for indemnity, which was refused, upon the principle that the Spanish Government succeeded to all the rights of the French Government, and that the latter never made indemnity in the like cases, this being one of the conditions of the grant; and upon this principle damages were awarded against the heirs of St. Maxent. Nor do I think the circumstance of the Baron de Carondelet's granting a small part of this land can impair the title of Dubreuil, or those who hold under him, if the land previously belonged to them, as his power to grant extended only to vacant land, and all the Spanish grants contain a proviso that the land be vacant. Upon the whole evidence of this case, I am of opinion that this land was a part of the estate of Dubreuil; that the French Government had a right, in virtue of the reservations in all their grants, to appropriate it to the use of the fortifications; but this was a right only to the use of soil, whilst the right of property remained in the individual; and as soon as the fortifications are demolished, and cease to be used, the land reverts to the individual, and he has a right to enter upon it.

J. LEWIS.

JOSHUA LEWIS.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans, on land claims registered in the books of William Wilkoff, Deputy Surveyor for the county of Pointe Coupée and part of the county of Iberville.

No. 1.—RICHARD MURPHY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou Manchack, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four hundred superficial arpents.

It appears that on the 23d of September, 1797, Don Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General of the province, surveyed this tract of land in favor of William Black, and put him in possession thereof; and that, on the 7th of December in the same year, a complete grant was made in his favor to said land, by Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, then Governor; under which title the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 2.—SAMUEL FULTON claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth.

It appears that the land claimed was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Philip Englehart, and possession given at the same time; and that a complete grant was made in his favor, in the year 1772, by Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor. Samuel Fulton now claims as one of the representatives of Hebert Powell, deceased, who held under the first grantee. Confirmed.

No. 3.—SAMUEL FULTON claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Adam Sastre, and possession given at the same time; and that a complete grant was made in his favor, in the year 1774, by Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor. Samuel Fulton now claims it as one of the representatives of Hebert Powell, deceased, who held under the first grantee. Confirmed.

No. 4.—JOSEPH LELONG claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and opening five degrees.

It appears that the land now claimed was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of John Bullon, and possession given at the same time; and that

a complete grant was made in his favor, in the year 1774, by Don Louis de Unzaga. Joseph Lelong claims it by purchase, under the title of the first grantee. Confirmed.

No. 7.—MICHEL MAHER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing ten and a half arpents in front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and bounded on one side by land of Madame Ayet, and on the other by land of Adam Boyd.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 11.—PIERRE FARROT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing eighteen arpents in front, and depth uncertain, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Baptiste Bienville, and on the other by land of Joseph Mallet.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents in depth.

No. 13.—JOSEPH DUPUY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing seven and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Armand Richard, and on the lower by land belonging to the church of St. Gabriel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 14.—JOSEPH DUPUY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville and district of Galveztown, containing six arpents front, on the ordinary depth of forty.

The tract now claimed is part of twelve arpents front, by forty in depth, surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1789, in favor of Batista Hebert, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor; six arpents of which are claimed by the present claimant, by virtue of purchases made under the grant aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 15.—JOSEPH LEBLANC, as executor of Joseph Landry, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth.

This tract is part of seven and a half arpents in front, with the ordinary depth of forty, surveyed in favor of Joseph Landry, in the year 1772, who obtained in the same year a complete grant for the same from Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor; three arpents front of which are claimed by the present claimant, as executor of Joseph Landry; the deceased having sold the other part in his lifetime. Confirmed.

No. 16.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing five arpents and three toises front, on the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

This tract is a part of ten arpents and seven toises front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed in favor of Pablo Hebert, in the year 1772, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor; five arpents three toises of which are claimed by the present claimant in virtue of regular deeds of sale. Confirmed.

No. 17.—DENY LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing five arpents and three toises front, and forty arpents in depth.

This tract is part of the grant of Pablo Hebert, referred to in the claim No. 16. Confirmed.

No. 18.—PIERRE PALLIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the coun-

ty of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Francisco Arbour, and on the other by land of Juan Marie Trahan.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 19.—JUAN PEDRO HEBERT and JUAN CARLOS HEBERT claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing five arpents and six toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Juan Batista Arnandez, and on the other by land of Armand Hebert.

It appears that the claimants did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by them, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 20.—BARTHOLOMEW HAMILTON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing three arpents three toises and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Leblanc, and on the other by land of N. Rousseau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the first forty arpents depth of the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten years prior to that period. So far the Board confirm his claim, but reject the balance.

No. 21.—WILLIAM WIKOFF, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou of Iberville, in the county of Iberville and district of Galveztown, containing eight hundred superficial arpents.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1794, in favor of Marcos Coulon de Villiers, who obtained a complete title to the same, in the same year, from the Baron de Carondelet, at that time Governor. William Wikoff, Jun. now claims it under the original grant, through divers intermediate sales. Confirmed.

No. 22.—GEORGE T. ROSS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth.

This tract of land was surveyed in the year 1772, and a complete title issued in the year 1774, by Don Louis de Unzaga, at that time Governor, in favor of Juan Batista Aury, and is claimed by the present claimant, in virtue of different deeds of sale, under the original title. Confirmed.

No. 27.—JAMES MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents and three fourths in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Servants, and on the other by land of Louis d'Aigle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 28.—LOUIS D'AIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of James Melanson, and on the other by land of Batista Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 29.—FRANCIS MARIONNEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iber-

ville and district of Manchack, containing four and a half arpents front, and forty in depth.

The tract of land now claimed is part of six arpents front, and forty in depth, surveyed, in the year 1772, in favor of Maximo River, and granted to him, in 1774, by Governor Unzaga. The present claimant derives title by regular deeds under the original grant. Confirmed.

No. 30.—FRANCIS MARIONNEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing two and a half arpents front, with the ordinary depth of forty.

This claim is part of a claim of six arpents fourteen toises front, surveyed in favor of Pedro Landry, in the year 1772, and by Governor Unzaga granted to him, in 1774. The present claimant holds under the original grant, by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 32.—BERNARD DUBROCA claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth.

This tract is part of a claim of twelve arpents front, on the usual depth of forty, for which there was an order of survey, in the year 1773, and which was granted to Germain and Juan Marseille, in 1776, by Governor Unzaga. The present claimant holds under the original grant, by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 33.—WILLIAM WIKOFF, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing twelve arpents in front, with the depth of eighty arpents.

This tract of land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1789, in favor of Armand Duplantier, as far as the first forty arpents in depth, and regularly granted to him, in the same year, by Governor Miro. In the year 1799, Carlos Trudeau surveyed for, and put him in possession of, the second depth of forty arpents. The claimant holds said land by purchase from Duplantier. Confirmed.

No. 39.—GREGOIRE LEJEUNE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three hundred and sixty-seven and ninety-four hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Valerian Allain, and on the other by land of John B. Lejeune.

It appearing that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 40.—BELONY HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty deep.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1795, in favor of Yves Francisco Lejeudre, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from the Baron de Carondelet; under which grant the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 41.—SIMON BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing four arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Robin, and on the other by land of Alexandre d'Aigle.

It appears that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 42.—JOSEPH BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents and seven toises front, and forty arpents deep, and bounded on one side by land of William Cunningham, and on the other by land of James Hebert.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 43.—JEAN BAPTISTE LEJEUNE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three hundred and fourteen and thirty-five hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Gregoire Lejeune, and on the other by land of François Lejeune.

It appearing that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 44.—FRANÇOIS LEJEUNE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two hundred and seven and fifty seven hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Jean B. Lejeune, and on the other by Peter Broussard.

It appearing that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 45.—SIMON BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three hundred and fifteen and twenty-eight hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Broussard, and on the other by land of James Melanson.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents.

No. 47.—PAUL and JULIAN (free men of color) claim a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and district of Baton Rouge, containing twelve arpents front, and forty deep.

This land was regularly granted in the year 1774, by Governor Unzaga, to Pedro Pero; under whose title the claimants hold. Confirmed.

No. 49.—JEAN TEMPLET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six hundred and twenty-five superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Victor Hebert, and on the other by land of Andrew Martin.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 50.—DANIEL DENOIT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two hundred and fifty-five and twenty hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Lebaure, and on the other by land of Belony Hebert.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 54.—JULIAN POYDRAS claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eighty arpents and one-third in front, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

This claim is founded upon a complete grant made in favor of Benjamin Farrar, whose heirs have conveyed the land to the claimant. Confirmed.

No. 55.—JULIAN POYDRAS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing

twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of P. Allain, and on the other side by land of Valerian Allain.

It appears that this tract of land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding that period, by those under whom the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 56.—**JULIAN POYDRAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty-six arpents and three perches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and lying about three-fourths of a league above the church of Pointe Coupée.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 57.—**JOSEPH BOIDORE**, by his agent Julian Poydras, claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five hundred superficial arpents.

This land was surveyed by Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1789, in favor of Benjamin Farrar, who obtained, in the year 1790, a complete grant from Governor Miro; under whose title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 59.—**VALENTIN HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents and six toises front, and forty arpents deep, and bounded on one side by land of Xavier Robichaux, and on the other by Isidore Lebaure.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 60.—**ALEXIS HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents and ten toises front, and forty arpents deep, and bounded on one side by land of Belony Hebert, and on the other by land of John B. Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 61.—**ANDREW MARTIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of William Cunningham, and on the other by land of John Temple.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 62.—**MATHURIN DOYRON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Hebert, and on the other by land of John B. Doyron.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 64.—**PIERRE DANIZE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six and one-third arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of James Hebert, and on the other by land of James Stawesbury.

It appears that the claimant was put in possession of the land claimed by the proper Spanish officer, in May, 1800, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until the 20th December, 1803, and afterwards. Confirmed.

No. 65.—**PIERRE LE BERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five hundred and eight and thirty-two hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Landry, and on the other by land of Louis Hait.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents.

No. 67.—**FRANCIS MARIONNEAUX**, by his agent Thomas Crapper, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing eighty superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of the claimant, and on the other by land of Terece Riels.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 68.—**GERTRUDE CLINEPETER**, by her agent John Clinepeter, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents in front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Hebert, and on the other by land of Joseph Sharp.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 69.—**LYOCADÉ HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of John B. Hebert, and on the other by land of Mr. Forest.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 70.—**PAUL SHARP**, by his agent Joseph Sharp, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Pedro d'Acoste, and on the other by vacant land.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 71.—**JOSEPH SHARP**, for Madam Henson, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents front and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Gertrude Clinepeter, and on the other by vacant land.

It appears that Basticus Quidres, in the year 1774, petitioned Governor Unzaga for this tract of land, and, by a written order of the Governor, in the year 1775, he was put in possession of it by the commandant; it appears further, that the said land was conveyed to the husband of the claimant, since deceased, by the said Quidres, in the year 1780, and that she has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same since that time to the present day. Confirmed.

No. 72. **PAUL SHARP**, by his agent Joseph Sharp, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing eight arpents front, and forty deep.

The claimant was by a written order of Governor Unzaga, put in possession of this tract of land in the year 1773, and in the year following obtained from that Governor a complete grant to the same. Confirmed.

No. 73.—VALERY BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents and a fourth in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of John Plaresbury.

It appears that the claimant was in possession of this tract of land in the year 1798, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until the 20th December, 1803, and afterwards. Confirmed.

No. 74.—JOSEPH BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing four and a half arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Dienne Mecoleur, and on the other by land of Senateur Babin.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 75.—JOSEPH BURKE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Arbour, and on the other by land of Carlos Tibodeaux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 76.—CHARLES ROBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents, front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Blanchard, and on the other by land of Jean Pasqual.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 77.—JOSEPH CHLATRE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing six arpents front, and forty deep.

This land was surveyed in favor of Martin Chlatre, in the year 1787, who obtained a complete title to the same in the same year, from Estevan Miro, then Governor; under whose title the claimant holds by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 78.—JAMES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six hundred and thirty-five and sixty-six hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Babin, and on the other by land of Peter Franer.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 79.—THOMAS HAIT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing one hundred and eighty-five and twenty-eight hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Juan Dugar, and on the other by land of Pedro Servantes.

It appearing that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents.

No. 80.—ANTONIO GROSS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, con-

taining three arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Noel O'Brian, and on the other side by land of Ricard de Rentard.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 81.—MARY TRAHANT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing eight arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Thomas Feriot, and on the other by land of Joel Brand.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 82.—THOMAS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing eight arpents in front, with the ordinary depth of forty.

This tract of land was surveyed in favor of Arnaud Hebert, in the year 1787, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year; under whose title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 83.—PETER C. TIBODEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Burke, and on the other by land of John B. Coms.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 84.—FELIX BERNARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing eight arpents and one hundred and twenty feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Granger, and on the other by land of James Mathers.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 85.—LOUIS DEBARDEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Hipolito Mallet, and on the other by land of Marin J. Marion.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 86.—JAMES BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, in the district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of José Grange, and on the other by land of Francis G. Arbour.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 87.—JAMES MELANSON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents and three-fourths in front, and forty arpents depth, and bounded on one side by land of José Doyron, and on the other by land of Olivier Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 88.—**MADÉLON LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents front, and twenty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Alexandre Hebert, and on the other by land of Madame Melanson.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 89.—**JOHN DOYRON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mathurin Landry, and on the other by land of Victor Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 90.—**JOSEPH DOYRON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents and three-fourths in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mathurin Landry, and on the other by land of Santiago Melanson.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 91.—**ABRAHAM HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing five arpents and seven toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francisco Hebert, and on the other by land of José Leblanc.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 92.—**SIMON ALLAIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing seven arpents twenty-five toises and four feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Bonaventura Leblanc, and on the other side by Juan Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 93.—**JEAN PIERRE BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Olivier Brassat, and on the other by land of Joseph Babin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 95.—**PAUL BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents and twenty-three toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean B. Babin, and on the other by land of Simon Allain.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 96.—**JEAN PROSPERE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Lardois, and on the other by land of J. A. Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 97.—**XAVIER LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two hundred and ten and forty-four hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Doyron, and on the other by land of Pierre Lebert.

It appearing that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents depth.

No. 98.—**SIMON and PAUL BABIN**, by their agent Jean P. Babin, claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville and district of Galveztown, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth.

The tract now claimed is part of twelve arpents front, by forty in depth, surveyed, in the year 1789, in favor of Batista Hebert, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor. The present claimants hold by virtue of purchase made under the original grant. Confirmed.

No. 99.—**LOUIS HAIT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing one arpent front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Lebaure, and on the other by Thomas Hait.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 101.—**THOMAS HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing two arpents and one hundred and forty feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Deny Landry, and on the other by land of Joseph Armandez.

The claimant was put in possession of this tract of land by Nicolas de Verbois, at that time commandant, conformably to an order (see below) of the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1792; and having complied with the condition thereof, to wit, making the road and levée, has become entitled to the land under said order. Confirmed.

Translation of the order of the Baron de Carondelet to the commandant relative to the levées.

NEW ORLEANS, August 10, 1792.

I have examined and reflected upon the reasons which you expose to me in your letter No. 2, relative to the levées of the lands abandoned by Messrs. Riano, Loris, Peret, Guyot, Mueillon, Monsanto, F. Bouigny, William and Henry Thomas. It is absolutely necessary to eradicate the prevailing abuse of not putting into immediate execution the orders issued by Government thereupon; the last of which I render you responsible is, that within this year the levées shall be made: for which purpose you will give the ownership of the lands to those individuals who will undertake to make their levées without further order. You shall appoint your syndics, who, with yourself, may inspect and attend to the good condition of the levées, without having any other regard than to impartial justice.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

To Mr. NICOLAS DE VERBOIS.

No. 102.—ETIENNE THERIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and the ordinary depth of forty.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by Don Carlos Trudeau, in favor of Don Joseph Basques Bahamond, who, in the same year, obtained a complete title to the same from Governor Miro; under which title the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 103.—THOMAS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Bernard Dautrière, and on the other by land of Pedro Flores.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 104.—JEAN BAPTISTE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six and a half arpents front, on the usual depth of forty.

This tract of land was surveyed by Don Louis Andry, in the year 1772, in favor of Baulico Landry, who obtained a complete grant, in 1774, from Don Louis de Unzaga, then Governor. The claimant derives his title from the original grant by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 105.—PETER BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Lejeune, and on the other by land of Simon Babin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 106.—PAUL and MAGLOIRE DUPUIS claim a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth.

This is part of a tract of land containing eight arpents and twenty-one toises front, with the depth of forty arpents, surveyed in the year 1772, and granted in 1774, by Governor Unzaga, in favor of Blas Rivet; under which grant the claimants derive title. Confirmed.

No. 107.—MOSES FOREST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents wanting five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean B. Hebert, and on the other by Pedro Lebaure.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 110.—CHARLES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Narcisse Hebert, and on the other by land of Charles Hebert.

The claimant was put in possession of this tract of land by Nicolas de Verbois, at that time commandant, conformably to an order (see page 301) of the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1792; and, having complied with the conditions thereof, to wit, making the road and levée, has become entitled to the land under said order. Confirmed.

No. 111.—CHARLES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth.

It appears that this land was surveyed in the year 1772, in favor of Ignatio Hebert, and granted to him by Governor Unzaga, in the year 1774; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 113.—ISIDORE LEBAURE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Xavier Theriot, and on the other by land of Madame Buther.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 114.—MICHEL LAMBREMONT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents eighteen toises and four feet front, and forty arpents in depth.

This land was surveyed in the year 1772, in favor of Alexander Landry, and to him granted by Governor Unzaga, in 1774; under which grant the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 115.—CHARLES HEBERT, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Hebert, and on the other by Michel Guarud.

The claimant was put in possession of this tract of land by Nicolas de Verbois, at that time commandant, conformably to an order (see page 301) of the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1792; and, having complied with the conditions thereof, to wit, making the road and levée, has become entitled to the land under said order. Confirmed.

No. 117.—JACQUES VIGNES claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twelve arpents and thirty feet front, and forty arpents in depth.

This is part of one thousand arpents of land, surveyed in favor of Benjamin Farrar, in the year 1789, and granted to him by Governor Miro, in 1790. The claimant holds by purchase under said grant. Confirmed.

No. 118.—MICHEL LEJEUNE, Jun., and JOSEPH LEJEUNE, Sen., by Nathan Meriam, their agent, claim a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twelve arpents front, and forty in depth.

This tract of land was surveyed in favor of Michel Lejeune, Sen., in the year 1795, in whose favor a complete grant issued, in the same year, by the Baron de Carondelet; under which grant the claimants derive title by purchase. Confirmed.

No. 119.—MICHEL LEJEUNE, Jun., by his agent Nathan Meriam, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Lejeune, and on the other by land of Michel Lejeune.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 121.—MADAME P. DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents and three perches front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Samuel C. Young, and on the other by land of Baptiste Descuir.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 122.—JEAN BAPTISTE SAIZAN claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of George Bergeron, and on the other by land of Gausserand.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 126.—**PIERRE BOBILLARD** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of P. Bergeron, and on the other by land of Jacques Fabre.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 127.—**ANTOINE GAUSSERAND** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Bergeron, and on the other by land of Jean B. Saizan.

It appears that the land claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 128.—**HUBERT PERRIOT** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of José Janes, and on the other by land of Francis Gross.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 129.—**JOSEPH ACULAR** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Vignes, and on the other by land of Baptiste Saizan.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 130.—**AUGUSTIN PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Flores, and on the other by land of Baptiste Porche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 131.—**LOUIS RICHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four and a half arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Bourgeat, and on the other by land of Martin Bourgeat.

The claimant, being in possession of the first depth of forty arpents, petitioned Governor Miro for a grant of the second depth, which was accordingly granted to him in the year 1791; since which time said land has been inhabited and cultivated. Confirmed.

No. 132.—**LOUIS RICHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Tunoir, and on the other by land of F. Gremillon.

It appears that, in the year 1788, Joseph Carmonde was proprietor of the first forty arpents in depth of the land claimed, in which year he petitioned for a second concession; and Governor Miro granted him an order of survey, directing the Surveyor General to put him in possession. By means of several intermediate sales, this land has come to the possession of the present claimant; and has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 133.—**BAPTISTE SAIZAN** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of V. Tunoir, and on the other by land of J. Slynder.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 134.—**LOUIS LANGLOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Porche, and on the other by land of Augustin Porche.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 135.—**SIMON PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing fourteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Polite Porche, and on the other by land of V. P. Patin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 136.—**PIERRE JOSEPH PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis David, and on the other by land of Madame Legras.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 137.—**PIERRE JOSEPH PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis David, and on the other by land of B. C. Porche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 138.—**GEORGE LEMENT** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Lebreau, and on the other by land of George Bergeron, Sen.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 139.—**SIMON DAVID** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of V. Tunoir, and on the other by land of Joseph Descuir.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 140.—**BAPTISTE PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Ennet, and on the other by land of Augustin Porche.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 141.—**MARTIN BOURGEAT** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents front, and a double concession of eighty in depth, and bounded on one side

by land of Louis Riché, and on the other by land of F. Gremillon.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the front and first depth of the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding; and that Francisco Riché, under whom the present claimant holds, obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for the second depth in the year 1788. Confirmed.

No. 143.—NICOLAS DE VILLIAN claims a tract, of land situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing nine arpents five perches and three feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Baptiste Porche, and on the other by land of Hyacinthe Schick.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 144.—HYACINTE SCHICK claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Demouchet, and on the other by land of Mr. Labigun.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 145.—GUILLAUME GAUTIER claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean L'Abbé, and on the other by land of Madame Le Cloud.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 146.—CHARLES LEJEUNE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing thirteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Ennet, and on the other by land of Michel Lejeune.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 147.—FRANCIS LEBEAU claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of George Schack, and on the other by land of Pierre Joir.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 148.—AUGUSTIN ALLAIN claims two tracts of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, one tract containing nine arpents front, and forty deep, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Leblanc, and on the other by land of Francis Barras; and the other tract, containing thirty-six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by Madame Jacques Jarreau, and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the tracts of land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same were continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 149.—MARIANNE BACON, widow of Pierre Des-coux, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of J. B. Beauvais, and on the other by land of Madame Beauvais.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 150.—MARIANNE BACON, widow of Pierre Des-coux, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Santiago Vignes.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 152.—ALEXANDER LABRY claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seventy-one and fifty-six hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Buther, and on the other by land of Gabriel Fusilier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 153.—FRANCIS CHASSE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Belanger, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 155.—JOSEPH ENNET claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, with the usual depth of forty, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Lejeune, and on the other by land of Baptiste Porche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 156.—JASON JAFFRION claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of P. Canon, and on the other by land surveyed for Madame Descuir.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or by those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 157. JASON JAFFRION claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, and containing seven arpents and two-thirds in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of A. Major, and on the other by land of Decreat.

Five arpents and two-thirds front of this land is part of a complete grant of twenty arpents front on Fausse river, made to Margarita Farrar on the 17th —, 1780; the balance, being two arpents front, has been inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 158.—ETIENNE MAJOR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six hundred and forty superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of ———, and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 159.—ETIENNE MAJOR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Jaffron, and on the other by land of Eliza Picar.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 160.—ETIENNE MAJOR claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents and two-thirds in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Benjamin Farrar, and on the other by land of Margarita Farrar.

This tract has a parcel of twenty arpents front, granted to Anne Farrar, in the year 1790, and by her husband, Samuel Young, sold to the present claimant, on the 3d of August, 1797. Confirmed.

No. 162.—CHARLES GREMILLON claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Descuir, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This land being a parcel of a tract of land granted to Benjamin Farrar, was by him sold to the claimant, in the year 1798. Confirmed.

No. 163.—JOSEPH DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Beauvais, and on the other by land of Pierre Olau.

This being a parcel of a tract of land granted to Benjamin Farrar, and sold to the claimant, by the heirs of the said Farrar, the Board confirm the title to the extent of forty arpents in depth, but reject the balance.

No. 164.—AUGUSTE PATIN, widow of J. PATIN, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents and three perches in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of F. Porche.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 165.—FRANCIS BARRA claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and ninety-nine hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Madame V. Porche, and on the other by land of Augustin Allain.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 166.—VINCENT PORCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three hundred and sixty-three and seventy-four hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Polite Porche, and on the other by land of Francis Barra.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 667.—JOSEPH TUNOIR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Riché, and on the other by land of Francis Chessé.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 168.—VINCENT TERNANT, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe

Coupée, containing twelve arpents and a half in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Saintville Ternant, and on the other by land of Simon Daird.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 169.—SAINTVILLE TERNANT claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents three perches and three feet front, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Bahand, and on the other by land of Vincent Ternant, Sen.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 170.—VINCENT TERNANT, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing thirteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Olivian, and on the other by land of Pierre Bahand.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 171.—PIERRE BAHAN claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing nine arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Vincent Ternant, Sen., and on the other by land of Vincent Ternant.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 172.—LOUIS BISETTE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Descuir, and on the other by land of Mr. Labore.

The claimant having inhabited and cultivated said land on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until the 20th December, 1803, and afterwards. Confirmed.

No. 173.—JEAN BAPTISTE PORCIEAU claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Porche, and on the other by land of N. Villian.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 174.—JEAN BAPTISTE PORCIEAU claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing thirteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of N. Villian, and on the other by land of Grisent Large.

This tract of land is a parcel of a greater quantity granted to Benjamin Farrar, by him conveyed to Julian Poydras, and by the latter to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 176.—ANTOINE BEAUVAIS claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Descuir, and on the other by land of Joseph Guidreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 177.—FRANÇOISE RICARD, widow of Francis Allain, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight hundred and ten and forty-four hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of the

United States, and on the other by land of Madame Jarreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 178.—JEAN F. PORCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing ten arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustine P. Patin; and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 179.—NATHAN MERIAM, as agent for the heirs of George Olivet, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eighteen arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Fabre, and on the other by land of Benjamin Farrar.

The father of the claimant having obtained a complete title to the first forty arpents in depth in the year 1791, and a regular order of survey for the second depth of forty arpents in 1793. Confirmed.

No. 180.—HYPOLITE PORCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by lands of Vincent Porche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 181.—HYPOLITE BARON claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of J. Jaffron, and on the other by land of Madame Champinole.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 182.—SALVADOR PAMIAS claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing one hundred and sixty-one and a half superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Santiago Vignes, and on the other by land of Jean B. Beauvais.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 183.—Madame J. B. LACOUR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing fifteen arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of N. Lacour, and on the other by land of Samuel C. Young.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the first depth of forty arpents of the land she claims on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm her claim to the extent of forty arpents, but reject the balance of the claim.

No. 184.—LOUIS DAVID claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by land of Pierre Porche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 185.—CHARLES DUFOUR, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Bourgeat, and on the other by land of Madame Ledoux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 188.—JACQUES FABRE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Robillard, and on the other by land of George Olivet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 189.—FRANÇOISE BOILEAU, by her agent Nathan Meriam, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eleven and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Antoine Descuir.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 190.—JOHN L'ABBE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Michel Lejeune, and on the other by land of G. Gautier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 191.—JEAN BATISTE DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents and ——— perches front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Ladoux, and on the other by land of Madame Descuir.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 192.—GABRIEL FUSILIER claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents two perches and fifteen and a half feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean B. Beauvais, and on the other by land of E. Labry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 193.—GEORGE BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Schits, and on the other by land of Batista Saizan.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 195.—PIERRE BERGERON, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Gausseraud, and on the other by land of Pierre Robillard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 196.—ALEXIS PICARD claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents and three-fourths in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of A. Major, and on the other by land of Joseph John.

This tract being a parcel of lands granted to Benjamin Farrar by the Spanish Government, under which grant the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 197.—NICHOLAS LACOUR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Lacour, and on the other by land of Simon Croiset.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 198.—HUBERT DAVID claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing ten arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Quibaldo, and on the other by land of Joseph Chanvert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 199.—ALEXANDRE DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing ten arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Mr. Baudery.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 200.—ANTOINE DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing thirteen and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Benjamin Farrar, and on the other by land of Doctor Buch.

The claimant is entitled to this tract of land by a complete grant made in favor of Isaac Gaillard, from whom the claimant purchased. Confirmed.

No. 202.—JACQUES VITRAC claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents and six-tenths front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of G. Andréas, and on the other by land of Madame Lagrange.

It appears that the claimant inhabited and cultivated said land on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803; and it not appearing that he claims in his own right any other tract in the territory. Confirmed.

No. 204.—SIMON CROISSET claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents and three-fourths front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of the claimant, and on the other by land of Mr. Tunoir.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 206.—JOSEPH FABRE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Bergeron, and on the other by land of Joseph St. Cyr, Jun.

This appears to be part of a tract of land sold by Benjamin Farrar to Julian Poydras, and to which said Farrar had obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 207.—VINCENT TERNANT, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Dominique Saizan, and on the other by land of Gabriel Fusilier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 208.—FRANCIS SAMFSON claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing fifteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Berthelemy Olinde.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 209.—MADAME JARREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Legros, and on the other by land of Joseph Le Beuf.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 213.—PIERRE GUICHO claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Honoré Fabre, and on the other by land of Francis Lebeau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 214.—JEAN BAPTISTE GUIDROS claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of E. Lardoin, and on the other by land of Joseph Le Beuf.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 215.—JOSEPH SAINT CYR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis David, and on the other by land of Pierre Guicho.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 216.—PIERRE BERGERON, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Samuel Young.

This being part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar had obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government. Confirmed.

No. 217.—PIERRE BERGERON, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of ——— and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and

cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 218.—**MADAME P. LATOUR** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, and containing three arpents front, forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Madame St. Eloy.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 220.—**LOUIS BERGERON** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded one side by land of Baptiste Guidros, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar had obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 221.—**JOSEPH BERGERON** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Hyacinthe Schits, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar had obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 222.—**JOSEPH BRESA** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Janes, and on the other by land of Madame Bara.

This tract of land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 223.—**PIERRE LAURENT** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Beauvais, and on the other by land of Simon Croiset.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 224.—**GEORGE ANDRE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of J. Chessé, and on the other by land of M. Vitrois.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 228.—**GEORGE POCK** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Sampson, and on the other by land of Pierre Carmouche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 229.—**JOSEPH PIERRE GUIDROS** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Bergeron, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 230.—**NARCISSE CARMOUCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe

Coupée, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustin Pock, and on the other by land of the claimant.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 231.—**JOSEPH PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of George Pock, and on the other by land of Louis Langlois.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 232.—**FRANCIS LEGROS** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Janes, and on the other by land of Joseph Janes.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 233.—**FRANCIS MAYERX** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents and eight perches front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Descuir, and on the other by land of S. Lacour.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 234.—**MARGARITA BARON**, widow of J. P. Ladoux, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Baptiste Descuir, and on the other by land of Charles Dufour.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 235.—**ETIENNE ARDOINE** claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by lands of Jean Baptiste Saizan.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and the same having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 236.—**MADAME J. ECOFFIE** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing ten arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Demoiselle P. Merieau, and on the other by land of George André.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 237.—**JOSEPH JANES** claims a tract of land, situate on the Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Legros.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and the same having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 238.—**CHARLES EDMOND** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Bergeron, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This land being part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar had obtained a complete title from the

Spanish Government, under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 239.—JEAN BAPTISTE BERGERON, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Jarreau, and on the other by land of Pierre Bergeron, Sen.

This is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title from the Spanish Government; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 240.—FRANCIS GREMILLON claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents in front; to four of said arpents he claims a depth of eighty arpents, and the ordinary depth of forty arpents to the remaining three front arpents; the said land being bounded on one side by land of Mr. Bellager, and on the other by land of Mr. Carmouche.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the seven arpents front, and forty deep, of the land now claimed, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that date; and it appears, also, that he obtained an order of survey for a double concession to four of the front arpents claimed, from Governor Miro, in the year 1785. Confirmed.

No. 241.—FRANCIS GUICHO claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of J. B. Bergeron, and on the other by land of Sesain Olinde.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 242.—MICHEL LEJEUNE Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Lejeune, and on the other by land of John L'Abbé.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 243.—MICHEL LEJEUNE, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Madame Lejeune, and on the other by land of Joseph Ennet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 244.—JOSEPH ANDRE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Martin Taudrique, and on the other by land of J. B. Legros.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 245.—JOSEPH ANDRE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Hebert David, and on the other by land of Baptiste Guidros.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 246.—AUGUSTINA MARIONNEAUX, wife of Daniel Filoux, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée containing one arpent and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Marie J. Marionneaux, and on the other by land of Madame Bellanger.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 247.—JEAN PIERRE BERGERON, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Bergeron, Sen., and on the other by land of Jean Baptiste Bergeron.

This land is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 248.—PIERRE OLINDE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Descuir, and on the other by land of Jacques Jarreau.

This land is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 249.—FRANCIS LEMAY claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Olinde, and on the other by land of J. Jarreau.

This land is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 250.—GEORGE SAIZAN claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Etienne Bergeron, and on the other by land of Francis Lemay.

This is a part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 251.—GUILLAUME GUERIN claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Alexis Lebeau, and on the other by land of Francis G. Saizan.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 252.—ALEXIS LEBEAU claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three and a half arpents front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Etienne Bergeron, and on the other by land of J. Jarreau.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 253.—ETIENNE MAJOR, as guardian to the heirs of George Olivot, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Cesair Olinde, and on the other by land of Alexis Lebeau.

This land is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 254.—CESAIR OLINDE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of George Olivot, and on the other by land of Antoine Nicolas.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 255.—ANTOINE NICOLAS claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Cesair Olinde, and on the other by land of Baptiste Bergeron.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 256.—CATHARINE MOREAU, widow of Henry Legrance, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river,

in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre St. Pierre, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 258.—MARIE TUNOIR, widow of ——— Jarreau, claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing fifteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustin Allain, and on the other side by land of Madame Françoise Allain.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 259.—MARIE PARCIEAU, widow of Charles Robillard, claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five and a half arpents front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Etienne Major, and on the other by land of Mr. Gorgés.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 260.—BAPTISTE OLINDE claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Point Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Bergeron, Sen., and on the other by land of Hyacinthe Schits.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 261.—MADAME BELLANGER claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. St. Eloy, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 262.—JOSEPH ST. CYR, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Hyacinthe Schits, and on the other by land of Joseph St. Cyr, Sen.

This land is part of a tract to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 263.—ALEXANDRE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty-three and a half arpents front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustin Allain, and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 264.—GEORGE MATORIN claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of ———, and on the other by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 265.—JOSEPH ST. CYR claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée,

containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Bergeron, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

This land is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete title; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 266.—PHILIP ROBILLARD claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents and seventy-nine feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Olinde, and on the other by land of Cesair Gausseraud.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 267.—CHARLES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Baptiste Hebert, and on the other by land of Maturin Doyron.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 268.—PETER LAVARDU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Valery Bergeron, and on the other by land of Pierre Lardoin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 270.—PAULAIN ALLAIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty-three and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Patin, and on the other by land of Julian Poydras.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 271.—MADAME PATIN, widow of Alexander Patin, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing fourteen arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Temple, and on the other by land of Charles Broussard.

This tract of land was surveyed in the year 1794, in favor of Adam Boyd, who, in the same year, obtained a complete grant for the same from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor; under which title the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 273.—PEDRO GAUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Huiss, and on the other by land of Francis Broussard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 274.—THOMAS COURTIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Felix Bernard, and on the other by land of Felix Bernard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and

cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 275.—PETER SERVANT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Thomas Ayet, and on the other by land of Jacques Maison.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 276.—VALERIAN ALLAIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing nine arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Gregoire Lejeune.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 278.—ELI HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pedro Hebert, and on the other by land of Santiago Arnandez.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 279.—PAUL HUBEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of — Degress, and on the other by land of Pierre Farrat.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 280.—JOSEPH GRANGER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Germain Magloire, and on the other by land of Felix Doumontier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 281.—FRANCIS SEGUIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Marie Trahan, and on the other by land of Thomas Courtin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 282.—HENRY COLLAIN claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Baptiste Borsel, and on the other by land of Mr. Blanchard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 283.—JEAN BAPTISTE CORNEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Quisbedeaux, and on the other by land of Thomas Lilly.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 284.—JEAN BAPTISTE BOISSEL claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Baure, and on the other by land of Joseph Granger.

The claimant having obtained a permission from the proper Spanish officer, and a regular warrant of survey from the Governor of the province, in the year 1794, for the land now claimed, and having continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 283.—CHRISTOPHE ARTACHE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Alexandre d'Aigle, and on the other by land of Isidore Lebaure.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 289.—BERNARD FERRARY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two and a half arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Broussard, and on the other by land of Louis Dubardeau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 290.—MADAME CHLATRE, widow of Jacob Chlatre, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jacob Chlatre, and on the other by the bayou Plaquemines.

The husband of the claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey for the land now claimed, in the year 1795, from the Governor of the province; which was executed, in the year 1802, by the Surveyor General of the province, and a complete grant was issued in the same year, in her name, by the Intendant: she has continued to reside on the same since the time of obtaining the warrant of survey. It is the opinion of the Board that, according to the usages and customs of the Spanish Government, the claim ought to be confirmed.

No. 291.—GEORGE PERRIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Vahamonde, and on the other by land of Michel Mahier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 292.—JEAN BAPTISTE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents one toise and one foot front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Eli Hebert, and on the other by land of Charles Hebert.

This is part of a tract of land to which Jean Baptiste Dupuy obtained a complete title, in the year 1774; from which the claimant derives his title. Confirmed.

No. 294.—ALEXANDRE D'AIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two

arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Simon Babin, and on the other by land of Christophe Artache.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom the claimant holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 295.—**BERNARD DAUTERIVE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Manchack, containing seven arpents and two toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph M. Landry, and on the other by land of Blas Rivet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 299.—**PIERRE ALLAIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents and two perches front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Marie Trahan, and on the other by land of Hypolite Mallet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 304.—**PIERRE HENRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing three arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Thomas Courtin, and on the other by land of Peter Guideau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 305.—**JAMES BLANCHARD, JOHN LONGUE-EPEE,** and **JOSEPH BRAND** claim a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing ten arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Anselmo Blanchard, and on the other by land of Francis d'Aigle.

This claim is founded upon a complete grant made by the Spanish Governor in favor of Ambrose Ferriot, in the year 1787; under which title the claimants hold. Confirmed.

No. 306.—**MICHEL GARDE** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Hebert, and on the other by land of Nicholas de Verbois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 307.—**MICHEL GARRELL** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Paul Hebert, and on the other by land of Narcisse Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 310.—**SIMON LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and twenty-seven toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Rivet, and on the other by land of Paul Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 314.—**ALEXANDRE LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents nine toises and three feet front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Rivet, and on the other by land of Paul Hebert, Jun.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the first forty arpents in depth now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents in depth, but reject the balance.

No. 316.—**JEAN FRANCHBOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing eight arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Brand, and on the other by land of A. Rodrigues.

It appears that the claimant continually inhabited and cultivated the first forty arpents in depth for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and that he obtained an order of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, in the year 1784, from the Spanish Governor. Confirmed.

No. 317.—**WILLIAM FLOOD** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing twelve arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Bienville, and on the other by land of William Wikoff.

This claim is founded upon a complete grant obtained by Nicholas Bellanger from the Spanish Governor, in the year 1776; under which grant the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 318.—**JAMES MATHER**, by his agent William Wikoff, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing eight arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Felix Bernard, and on the other by land of Joisine Escalin.

It appears that forty arpents in depth of the land now claimed were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period, by those under whom the claimant holds. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of forty arpents depth, but reject the balance.

No. 322.—**ALEXANDRE DARDEN** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, and on the bayou Plaquemines, containing four hundred and forty superficial arpents, and bounded by vacant lands.

This tract of land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, in the year 1795, who obtained a complete grant to the same in 1796, from the Baron de Carondelet, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 329.—**PIERRE RIVET** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents one toise and five feet front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the other by land of Simon Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 330.—**NARCISSE HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and twenty-seven toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Michel Garell, and on the other by land of Alexandre Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 331.—**WILLIAM WIKOFF**, in behalf of the parishioners of the parish church of Manchack, claims a tract of land belonging to the said church, and situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and one and seventy-three hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Oliver Blanchard, and on the other by land of Joseph Dupuy.

This claim is founded upon a complete grant made in the year 1774, in favor of the parish church of Manchack, of ten arpents twenty toises and four feet front, on the depth of forty arpents. Confirmed.

No. 334.—**THERESA HAMILTON** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three and a half arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Santiago Leblanc, and on the other by land of Leonard Alois.

It appears that the present claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same, to the full extent of eighty arpents in depth, was, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 335.—**MADAME LEONARD**, widow of Louis Leonard, claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six and a half arpents front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Francis Marion, and on the other by land of Philip Roth.

The claimant having inhabited and cultivated the first depth of forty arpents of the land claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for ten consecutive years prior to that period, the Board confirm the claim to that extent; and she having been put in possession of the second depth by the Surveyor General, in the year 1801, by order of the Intendant, it is the opinion of the Board that, according to the usages and customs of the Spanish Government, the claim to the second depth ought to be confirmed: provided it be considered by the Government of the United States that the Intendant General had a right to dispose of public lands subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800.

No. 336.—**PIERRE BRAND** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and four toises front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Nero, and on the other by land of Paul and Magloire Dupuy.

This is part of a tract of land of seven arpents four toises and two feet front, and forty arpents in depth, for which Joseph Landry obtained a complete grant in the year 1772. Confirmed.

No. 340.—**JOHN VARNARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Dubardeau, and on the other by land of Louis Marion.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 341.—**JEAN BAPTISTE HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville and district of Baton Rouge, containing twelve arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded by vacant lands.

The claimant having obtained from the Governor of the province, in the year 1795, a regular warrant of survey for the land he now claims, and having actually resided on and cultivated the same on the 20th December 1803. Confirmed.

No. 344.—**JOSEPH DEVILLIERS** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by the bayou Plaquemines, and on the other by land of Antoine Rodrigues. This is a tract of land for which Joseph Macho obtained a complete grant from the Spanish Governor of the province, in the year 1774; under which grant the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 359.—**JEAN LOUIS DARDENNES** claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred and twenty superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Xavier Robichaux, and on the other by vacant land.

This is tract of land for which there was an order of survey in the year 1795, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same from the Governor of the province in the year 1796. Confirmed.

No. 362.—**PIERRE LAURENS** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Julian Poydras, and on the other by land of Benjamin Farrar.

This is part of a tract of land to which Benjamin Farrar obtained a complete grant; under which the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 371.—**ELLEN RUSS** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eighty superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Jones, and on the other by land of Joseph Baudgard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 374.—**ANTHONY DAUTERIVE** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Santiago Larche, and on the other by land of Joseph Miguel.

It appears that the claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey to said tract of land in the year 1796, from the Governor of this province, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on the 20th December, 1803, and for some time prior to that period. Confirmed.

No. 379.—**PIERRE MOREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on Fausse river, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing one arpent front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Etienne Ardoin, and on the other by land of Madame Escofié.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 382.—**JEAN FRANCHBOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Augustin Richard, and on the other by land of the claimant.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 5.—**DOMINIC DE VERBOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by the bayou Manchack.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 24.—**JOSEPH MOLLERE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Helena Soileau, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appears that Antoine Blanchard, deceased, under whose title the claimant holds, obtained a regular order of survey from Governor Gayoso, in the year 1798, for this land, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 26.—**ANNE BRUNTEAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents twenty-seven toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas Rousseau, and on the lower by land of Michel Lambremont.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 38.—EMANUEL LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Prospère, and on the lower by land of William Cunningham.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 203.—SIMON CROISSET claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Darquillon.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 205.—SIMON CROISSET claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing sixteen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Nicolas Lacour.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 210.—JEAN BAPTISTE BEAUVAIS claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing nine arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 226.—MADAME PIERRE DESCUIR claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 269.—ANDREW ACHEMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and forty-four and fifty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Langlos, and on the other by land of P. Langlos.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800; and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 285.—WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Landry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 293.—THOMAS LILLY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Bte. Comeau, and on the other by land of Mr. Robin.

This land was surveyed for François Poinsett, in the year 1785, and, in the year 1786, he obtained a complete grant for the same from Governor Miro; the present claimant holds under said grant, by virtue of successive transfers. Confirmed.

No. 296.—MATHURIN LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Lebert, and on the other by land of Xavier Landry.

It appearing that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten con-

secutive years next preceding, the Board confirm the title to the extent of forty arpents in depth, and reject the claim to the balance.

No. 297.—OLIVIER LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Barbara, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bourge.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 300.—JEAN BAPTISTE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five hundred and seventy-four and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Alexis Hebert, and on the other by land of Charles Hebert.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the title to the quantity of superficial acres contained in the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and reject the claim as to the balance.

No. 301.—WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred and sixteen and fifty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Andrew Martin, and on the other by land of T. Babin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 302.—FRANCIS DUPLESIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Paillard, and on the other by land of Francis Seguin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 303.—PIERRE LEBAURE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Moses Forest, and on the other by land of Daniel Benoit.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 308.—ALEXANDRE LANCIOS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents seven and a half toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Amerant Lanclos, and on the other by land of Vital Rivet.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 309.—NARCISSE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Arment Hebert, and on the lower by land of Pierre Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 315.—VICTOR HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred and ninety-two superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by

land of Jean Doyron, and on the lower by land of Jean Templette.

It appearing that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the title to the quantity of superficial acres contained in the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and reject the claim as to the balance.

No. 326.—ESTEVAN HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred and twenty-three and eighty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Dupuis, and on the other by land of John Almon.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 327.—HENRY VIGE claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Langlois, and on the lower by land of Pierre Collaire.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 332.—HENRY VIGE claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Honorato Leonard.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that André Langlois, from whom the present claimant purchased, settled this land, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 337.—PIERRE LEBLAURE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred and thirty-seven and fifty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Delaïde Legendre.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 338.—JOACHIM ESCALLAIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of James Mather, and on the other by land of Joseph Vahamonde.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the title to the extent of the first forty arpents in depth, and reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 339.—FRANCIS BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Peter Godeau, and on the other by land of Felicity Bernard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 342.—WILLIAM WIKOFF, JUN. claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou of Manchack, in the county of Iberville, containing twelve arpents in front, and ten arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of William Spain.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 343.—WILLIAM WIKOFF, JUN., as administrator to the estate of Richard Werge, deceased, claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou of Manchack, in the coun-

ty of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 346.—JACQUES DE VILLIERS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Diego Arnandez, and on the lower by land of Amant Hebert.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 348.—JEAN BAPTISTE DUPUIS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 351.—ATHANAS DARDEN claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Orillion, and on the other by vacant land.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 358.—FELICIEN ESCALAIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Mr. Vernard, and on the other by land of Archibald Brooks.

There is an order of survey for this land from Governor Miro, in the year 1789, in favor of Claude Delatre, under whose title the present claimant holds; and the land having been actually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800: Confirmed.

No. 361.—JACQUES PASQUAL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing sixty-six and ninety hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Charles Robert, and on the other by land of Jean Bte. Moutchas.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 317.—ARCHIBALD BROOKS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing three hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Marion, and on the other by land of Richard Reutard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 352.—DAVID C. HATCH claims the following lots of ground, situate in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, viz: a lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated on a plan of said town by the letter O; also another lot of half an arpent, designated on said plan by the letters P and Q; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter R; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter S, and bounded on one side by the common; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter N.

It appearing that the aforesaid lots of ground were inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 354.—FREDERICK H. SUMMER claims the following lots of ground, situate in Galveztown, in the coun-

ty of Iberville, viz: four lots, containing each a quarter of an arpent, and designated on a plan of said town by the letters A, B, C, and D; also two other lots of a quarter of an arpent each, and designated on said plan by the letters E and F; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter G; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter K; also one other lot of a quarter of an arpent, designated by the letter I.

It appearing that the aforesaid lots of ground were inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 364.—JAMES SMITH YARBOROUGH claims a lot of ground, situate in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, and being No. 4.

It appearing that the aforesaid lot of ground, was inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 365.—JAMES SMITH YARBOROUGH claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou of Manchack, in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of John Tilano, and on the other by vacant land.

This land was surveyed in the year 1794, by Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General, in favor of Joseph Ramirez, from whom the present claimant purchased; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 366.—THOMAS COURTIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 373.—JAMES DE VILLIERS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George T. Ross, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Degruis.

It appears that the claimant obtained from the Spanish Government a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1796; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 383.—WILLIAM WIKOFF, Jun. claims a lot of ground, situate in Galveztown, in the county of Iberville.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant was put in possession of the aforesaid lot by the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated on that day: Confirmed.

No. 277.—LOUIS ALLAIZ claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing four hundred superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Mahier, and on the lower by land of ——— Bossell.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 353.—FREDERICK H. SUMMER claims three different tracts of land, situate in the county and parish of Iberville, as follows, to wit: a tract lying in the neighborhood of Galveztown, and containing one hundred and twenty superficial arpents, and bounded on the east by land of José Capitaine, on the west by land of Matthias Martin, and on the north and south by other lands; also, a tract lying in the neighborhood of Galveztown, containing eighty superficial arpents, and bounded northerly by land of Fabien Ramos, southerly by vacant lands, east by land of Joseph Delpino, and west by land of José Capitaine; also, a tract fronting on the river Amite, containing two hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by Galveztown.

It appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the several persons, under whose titles the present claimant holds the aforesaid tracts of land now claimed, did actually inhabit and cultivate the said tracts on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 355.—STEPHEN H. HOPKINS claims a tract of land, situate in the parish and county of Iberville, and containing two hundred and eighty superficial arpents.

This land having been inhabited and cultivated on and before the 1st of October, 1800, and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 356.—HYPOLITE LANDRY claims the following parcels of land, to wit: a lot of land, situate in the county and parish of Iberville, on the bayou St. Bernard, near Galveztown, containing sixteen superficial arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Parcird; also a lot of ground, situate in Galveztown, containing a superficies of half an arpent, fronting on the commons of said town, and designated on a plan of the same by the letters L and M; also a tract of land, situate in the county and parish aforesaid, in the neighborhood of Galveztown, and containing eighty superficial arpents.

It appearing that the above-mentioned lots and tract of land were inhabited and cultivated by the several persons under whose titles the present claimant holds on and before the 1st day of October, 1800, and that they continued to be inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th day of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 380.—JOSEPH VARGE VAHAMONDE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing fourteen arpents six perches and three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of Madame Ayet.

The claimant having been put in possession of the first depth of forty arpents of this land, in the year 1798, by the Surveyor General of the province, and having continued to inhabit and cultivate the land ever since that period, the Board confirm the claim to that extent; and he having obtained a grant for the second depth of forty arpents from the Intendant General of the province, in the year 1802, the Board are of opinion that his claims ought to be confirmed, provided it be considered by the Government of the United States that the Intendant General had a right to dispose of public lands subsequent to the 1st October, 1800.

No. 324.—ANTOINE LANCIOS, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing seven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of André Acheman, and on the other by land of Antoine Lanclos, Senior.

This is part of a tract of thirty-five arpents front, with forty in depth, purchased by the claimant of the Chitimachas Indians, in the year 1801, and a deed of sale regularly passed in the same year from said Indians, by their chiefs, to the claimant, before Rivas, the commandant of the district, under the written authority of the Intendant General of the province; which land the claimant has since sold to divers individuals, except the part now claimed by him; and it further appears that the part now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803; we are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be confirmed, provided it be considered by the Government of the United States that the Intendant General had a right to dispose of public lands subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800.

No. 313.—VITAL RIXET claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and sixteen and a half toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Lanclos, Jun., and on the lower by land of ———.

This is part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians, by Antoine Lanclos, Sen. as stated in his claim, No. 324, under which title the claimant holds; and it moreover appears that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803.

No. 319.—FRANCIS NERO claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and seven and a half toises in

front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by vacant land, and on the lower by land of Antoine Lanclos, Sen.

This is part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians by Antoine Lanclos, Sen., as stated in his claim, No. 324, under which title the present claimant holds; and it appears that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803.

No. 323.—ANTOINE LANCLOS, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents and seven and a half toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Lanclos, Sen., and on the other by land of Vital Rixet.

This is part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians by Antoine Lanclos, Sen., as stated in his claim, No. 324, under which title the claimant holds; and it appears that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803.

No. 328.—AMERANT LANCLOS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents eleven toises one foot and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Alexandre Lanclos, and on the other by land of Lussin Lanclos.

This is part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians by Antonio Lanclos, Sen., as stated in his claim, No. 324, under which title the claimant holds; and it appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803.

No. 333.—LUSSIN LANCLOS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing four arpents eleven toises and one foot and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Amerant Lanclos and on the lower by land of Felix Brand.

This is part of the tract of land purchased of the Indians by Antoine Lanclos, Sen., as stated in his claim, No. 324, under which title the present claimant holds; and it appears that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803.

No. 381.—JEAN BAPTISTE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing nine arpents in front, and twenty-four in depth.

The claimant was put in possession of this land, conformably to an order (see page 301) of the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1792; and having complied with the conditions thereof, to wit, making the road and levee, has become entitled to the land. Confirmed.

No. 349.—JOHN DRAUGHAN claims a tract of land, situate near Galveztown, in the county of Iberville, (the quantity not specified,) and adjoining on one side land of Adam Sides.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off with a front of sixteen acres, and a depth of forty.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. Orl. Ter.
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans. On land claims registered in the books of Achille Trouard, Deputy Register for the county of German Coast.

No. 1.—LEONARD PERILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of German Coast, about thirteen leagues above the city of New Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, containing five arpents six toises and four feet in front, by the depth of eighty arpents, bounded by lands of Baptiste Peritton on the one side, and by those of Francis Noel Dupont on the other.

It appears that the first forty arpents of said land were purchased at a judicial sale made of it in the year 1785, and that, for the second depth, the claimant obtained from Governor Estevan Miro a complete grant, dated the 8th June, 1787. Confirmed.

No. 2.—MICHEL LISCHE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of German Coast, on the left bank of

the Mississippi, containing five arpents in front, by forty in depth, bounded on one side by land of Jago Letche, and on the other by land of Pedro Anchepetre.

It appears that the said land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant derives his title for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 3.—PIERRE MARIE CABARET D'ETREFY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of German Coast, containing fifteen arpents eleven toises and nine links, on the left bank of the river Mississippi, with an extension of depth to the lake.

It appears that the front, by forty arpents in depth, of said land, was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant derives his title for more than ten consecutive years prior to that period; it appears, also, that the claimant obtained from Unxaga, then Governor of the province, on the 26th September, 1777, a concession of the second depth, claimed as aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 4.—MADAME MAYER, widow of Philip Mayer, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of — and on the lower by land of —.

This is part of a tract of land of three arpents front, on the usual depth of forty, surveyed for Michel Arcenaux in the year 1776, and sold by him to the husband of the claimant in 1783; and it appears that the land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 5.—ANTOINE TREIGNER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michael Arcenaux, and on the lower by land of David Rhom.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 6.—MADAME MILLET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five and a half arpents in front, and sixty-one arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pablo Obert, and on the lower by land of the heirs of — Rhom, deceased.

It appears that the depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. The Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents, but reject it as to the balance of twenty-one arpents depth.

No. 7.—ANTOINE MORIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents twenty toises and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Schneder, and on the lower by land of Jean Louis Balsoms.

It appears that the land claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 8.—JOSEPH LAMORA claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents and fifty-three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 9.—JACQUES LEISCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land o

Francisco Leische, and on the lower by land of Miguel Leische.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1785, for the claimant, who has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 10.—JACQUES LAGROVE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Rodrigues, and on the lower by land of Joseph Pichof.

This land was surveyed in the year 1776, in favor of Antoine Seiche, and has, ever since that period, been inhabited and cultivated; the present claimant now holds it under the title of said Antoine Seiche, by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 11.—PIERRE MARMILLON claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 12.—GEORGE SEXNAITRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents nine toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Robert, and on the lower by land of Juan de Lavilheuve.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 13.—JEAN ROBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing one arpent and a half and twelve feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Fauchoux, and on the lower by land of André Sexnaitre.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 14.—MICHEL CAMBER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing nineteen arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Noel Dupont, and on the lower by land of Jacob Christian.

This land was surveyed in the year 1791, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor. Confirmed.

No. 15.—JEAN NOEL DESTREHAN claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing twenty-eight arpents in front, of which six have a depth of one hundred and twenty arpents, and the remaining twenty-two arpents a depth extending to the lake.

The six arpents front, with the depth of one hundred and twenty arpents of this land, were granted in the year 1759 to Claude Renaudin; the balance, twenty-two arpents front, and extending in depth to the lake, was granted to Jean Baptiste Garie, in the year 1766. Under said grants the present claimant holds, in virtue of successive sales. Confirmed.

No. 16.—ANDRE HYMEL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Myettes, and on the lower by land of Madame Hautin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 17.—ANDRE HYMEL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing sixteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 18.—JEAN BAPTISTE LABATUT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Weber, and on the lower by land of Antoine Folsé.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 19.—MADAME PAUL AUBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Hymel, and on the other by land of Jean Mayer.

This land was surveyed in the year 1781 for Paul Aubert, the claimant's husband, and has been inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 20.—JEAN FOLSE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing seven arpents and seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Becuelle, and on the lower by land of André Lasseigne.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 21.—JACQUES CLEMENT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Daniel Materu, and on the lower by land of Adam Vicuer.

It appears that this land was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 22.—ALEXANDRE LABRANCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing thirty-five arpents and a half in front; twenty-five and a half of which have a depth of one hundred arpents, and the remaining ten front arpents a depth of forty arpents.

It appears that the ten arpents in front, on the ordinary depth here claimed, were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior; and it also appears that the remaining twenty-five and a half front arpents, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior; and that, in the year 1801, there was a concession for a second depth of sixty arpents to the aforesaid twenty-five and a half front arpents. Confirmed.

No. 23.—ALEXANDRE LABRANCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fifteen arpents in front, and a depth extending back to the lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first forty arpents in depth, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 24.—ANDRE TREIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents ten toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth.

and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Sansouci, and on the lower by land of Theodore Treigle.

This is part of a tract of land of eight arpents twenty toises and four feet in front, and eighty arpents depth; the first depth of forty arpents of which has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and the second depth of forty arpents was granted to the father of the claimant, in the year 1780. Confirmed.

No. 25.—THEODORE TREIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents ten toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Treigle, and on the lower by land of Jean Treigle.

This is part of the tract of eight arpents twenty toises and four feet front, mentioned in the last, No. 24; the first depth of forty arpents of which has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and the second depth of forty arpents was granted to the father of the claimant, in the year 1780. Confirmed.

No. 26.—DANIEL MADERE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents nineteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Pontif, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Vicuer.

The claimant having been put in possession of part of the land now claimed in the year 1785, and there having been a continued possession of the balance for more than ten years next preceding the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 27.—JEAN PRECOEUR claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bertrand, and on the lower by land of Madame Alexandre Chenet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 28.—JEAN PRECOEUR claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Picou, and on the lower by land of Pierre Matherne.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 29.—MADAME QUARENTIN, widow of Joseph Quarentin, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Adam Vicuer, and on the lower by land of Jean Albert.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten years prior; and that the second depth of forty arpents was regularly granted to the claimant, in the year 1791, by Governor Miro. Confirmed.

No. 31.—MADAME STAIRE, widow of Jacques Staire, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fourteen arpents in front, and forty in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 32.—GEORGE HYMEL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents and four toises in front, and of which front arpents three and four toises have sixty arpents in depth, and the remaining arpent the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and which said tract is bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Loup, and on the lower by land of Pablo Obert.

Three arpents and four toises front, on the ordinary depth, of this land, the claimant was put in possession of by the Surveyor General of this province in the year 1781; and, in 1783, he obtained an order of survey from Governor Miro for an additional depth of twenty arpents; the remaining arpent front, with the usual depth of forty arpents, has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten years next preceding the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 33.—MICHEL VEBER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Estayre, and on the lower by land of Christophe Mayere.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 34.—MADAME CHENET, widow of Alexandre Chenet, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents and sixteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Chenet, and on the lower by land of Nicolas Vicuer.

The claimant was regularly put in possession of this land, in the year 1783, by the Surveyor General; and it having continued to be inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 35.—ACHILLE TROUARD claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fifteen arpents twenty-six toises and four feet in front; to twelve of which front arpents he claims a depth of eighty arpents, and to the remaining three arpents twenty-six toises and four feet front the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and said tract is bounded on the upper side by land of George Wenprender, and on the lower by land of Jean Pinckley and Pierre Dunlap.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten years prior. The Board confirm to the extent of the first forty arpents in depth, but reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents, and to the twelve arpents front of this land.

No. 36.—PIERRE DRAGUE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George T. Ross, and on the lower by land of Jean Held.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 36.—ANTOINE DORVIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents and eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Chauvin, and on the lower by land of the widow Lorio.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 37.—ANTOINE DORVIN claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents and twenty-two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Chenier, and on the lower by land of Mr. Barran.

This land was surveyed in the year 1770, in favor of Alphonse Dorvin, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the year 1777; under which grant the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 38.—ADAM JACOB claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing seven arpents in front, and

forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vincent Marson, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Miller.

The claimant having purchased part of the land claimed at a judicial sale made in the year 1793, and the balance at private sale in the year 1790, the whole of which has been inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 39.—PIERRE BECNEL claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents and twenty feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Adam Vicuer, and on the lower by land of Jean Folse.

This land was sold to F. Clement, in the year 1796, at a judicial sale, and, in 1803, to the present claimant, by a like sale. It having been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 40.—MADAME KERNER, widow of George Kerner, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Christian Jacob, and on the lower by land of Jean Secheneder.

The husband of the claimant, in the year 1777, purchased this tract of land from Christian Jacob, and, after his death, it was purchased by his widow at a judicial sale. It appearing to have been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years preceding the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 41.—JEAN SECHENEDER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Kerner, and on the lower by land of Madame Saubel.

This is part of a tract of land surveyed for George Kerner, in the year 1776, and by his widow conveyed to the present claimant; and it appearing that the land has been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 42.—CHRISTOPHE OCTZIGUER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents seventeen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Sivil Pichof, and on the lower by land of Noel Perret.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 43.—JEAN BTE. and LOUIS LAUBEL claim a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Kerner, and on the lower by land of Alphonse Faussier.

It appears that the claimants did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 44.—JEAN JACQUES HAYDEL claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing seventeen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Matthias Roussel, and on the lower by land of Nicholas and Jacques Haydel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 45.—MADAME HOTIN, widow of Benjamin Hotin, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Adam Romel, and on the lower by land of Antoine Hymel.

The husband of the claimant having been regularly put in possession of this land by the proper surveyor, in the year 1776, and the land having been continually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 46.—MADAME BECNEL claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, (west side,) in the county of German Coast, containing twelve arpents and twenty-three feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas and Jacques Haydel, and on the lower by land of George Haydel.

This claimant having continually inhabited and cultivated the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm her claim to that extent, and reject it as to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 47.—MATTHIAS CAMBER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Folse, and on the lower by land of Jacques Seiche.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 48.—GEORGE LOPPE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Hotin, and on the lower by land of Charles Rhom.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 49.—JEAN DESNOYERS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Echtely, and on the lower by land of the parish church of St. Jean Baptiste.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 50.—JEAN WEBER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Weber, and on the lower by land of François Weber.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 51.—MADAME DESLONDE, widow of George Deslonde, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing ten arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Jacob, and on the lower by land of Matthias Camber.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 52.—JACQUES FALGOUT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents and one toise in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Camu, and on the lower by land of Charles Rixner.

The claimant having possessed the first depth of forty arpents of the land claimed for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and having

obtained from the Governor a regular warrant of survey, in the year 1786, for the second depth of forty arpents, the claim is hereby confirmed.

No. 53.—**CHARLES RINNER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents and one toise in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Falgout, and on the lower by land of Mr. Troxler.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of this land has been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803; and that Charles Falgout, under whose title the claimant holds, obtained a regular warrant of survey from Governor Miro, in the year 1786, for the second depth of forty arpents. Confirmed.

No. 54.—**PIERRE RODRIGUES** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 55.—**NOEL DESLATTES** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth.

The land now claimed was surveyed in the year 1776 for Robert Lavigne, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive sales; and it appearing that the land has been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 56.—**ANTOINE DUPUY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Foisel, and on the lower by land of Joseph Cuvillier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 57.—**GEORGE HAYDEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing ten arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth.

The first depth of forty arpents of this tract of land having been continually possessed by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and having obtained a regular order of survey for the second depth of forty arpents, in the year 1781, the claim is hereby confirmed.

No. 58.—**MATTHIAS ROUSSEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing eleven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Weber and on the lower by land of Jean J. Haydel.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 59.—**MADAME DESLONDES**, widow of Jacques Deslondes, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Andry, and on the lower by land of Madame George Deslondes.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 60.—**NICHOLAS HAYDEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of German Coast, containing six arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Albert, and on the lower by land of Matthias Haydel.

The claimant having been put in possession of the land claimed before the year 1776, by the proper surveyor, and he having continually occupied and possessed the same since that period. Confirmed.

No. 61.—**MADAME MONTZ**, widow of Antoine Montz, claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents seventeen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Lasseigne, and on the lower by land of Christophe Achstige.

It appears that the husband of the claimant was put in possession of this land in the year 1792, by the proper surveyor, and that it has been continually inhabited and cultivated ever since. Confirmed.

No. 62.—**FRANCOIS WEBER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents four toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Weber, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Labatut.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 63.—**PIERRE ROUSSEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Noel Deslattes, and on the lower by land of the widow Roussel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 64.—**CHARLES DARENSBOURG** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of David Hymel, and on the lower by land of Louis Lagrange.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 65.—**MATHEU HOTTAR** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing eight arpents and ten toises in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Noel Perret, and on the lower by land of Jean Boyer.

The claimant having continually possessed the first depth of the land claimed for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm his title to that extent. The balance, being claimed by virtue of a decree of the Intendant in 1801, the Board do not consider themselves authorized to confirm, and do therefore reject it.

No. 66.—**ADAM WEBER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Christophe Hymel, and on the lower by land of Antoine Weber.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 67.—**ANTOINE WEBER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Lefebre, and on the lower by land of Antoine Borne.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December,

1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 68.—**JACQUES TROXLER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing thirteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Christophe, and on the lower by land of André Hymel.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 69.—**FREDERICK TOUPS** claims a tract of land, being a second depth, and situate immediately behind a tract claimed by Madame Champagne, fronting on the river Mississippi, on the west side, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and which said second depth now claimed contains the same quantity in front as that of Madame Champagne, and forty arpents in depth.

Pablo Touts, the ancestor of the present claimant, and from whom he derives title, having been put in possession of this second depth of forty arpents, by order of the Governor of the province, in the year 1779. Confirmed.

No. 70.—**FRANCOIS TREPAGNIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth.

The claimant was put in possession of the land claimed, in the year 1779, by the Surveyor General of the province, by order of the Governor, and has continued to possess the same ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 71.—**ANTOINE BORNE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Rodrigue, and on the lower by land of Antoine Deslatte.

The claimant having purchased this land at a judicial sale made of it in the year 1783, and having continued in possession of the same ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 72.—**JOSEPH DELHOMME** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Dusieau, and on the lower by land of Mr. Trepagnier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 73.—**MADAME TREPAGNIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fifteen arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents depth to nine arpents and three toises of said front, and a depth extending to the lake to the remaining six front arpents; and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Duez, and on the lower by land of François L'Hommer.

This tract of land having been occupied and possessed by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the title to the extent of the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and reject the claim to the second depth to six of the front arpents.

No. 75.—**NICOLAS PICOU** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fourteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine D. Degruis, and on the lower by land of Joseph V. Degruis.

It appears that the land claimed was surveyed for the present claimant by the proper officer, in the year 1787, and that he did, prior to that time, and ever since that period, possess the same. Confirmed.

No. 76.—**GEORGE WEBER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the

county of German Coast, containing five arpents thirteen toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the parish church of the parish of St. John the Baptist, and on the lower by land of Jean Weber.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 77.—**ANTOINE BORNE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing nine arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that this tract of land has been possessed and occupied either by the present claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 78.—**GEORGE ROUSSEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents and nineteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 79.—**MATTHIAS ORY** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents and a half in front, of which he claims to one arpent and a half the depth of eighty arpents, and to the remaining front arpents the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

It appearing that the land now claimed has been continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the title to the first depth of forty arpents, and reject the claim to a second depth of forty arpents to the one and a half arpent front.

No. 80.—**MADAME RODRIGUE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing nine arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 81.—**PIERRE BOSSIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Lagrange, and on the lower by land of George Bossier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 82.—**MADAME LAGRANGE**, widow of Jean Baptiste Lagrange, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Barré, and on the lower by land of Pierre Bossier.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 83.—**BAUBERY TREPAGNIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Trepagnier, Senior.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 84.—**FRANÇOIS TREPAGNIER, Jun.** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi

in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baubery Trepagnier, and on the lower by land of Pierre Pain, a free mulatto.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 85.—CHEVALIER DARENSBOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing nine arpents in front, and eighty arpents in depth.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the first forty arpents depth of this land for more than ten consecutive years next preceding the 20th December, 1803, and that he obtained a regular warrant of survey for the second forty arpents in depth in the year 1786. Confirmed.

No. 86.—LOUIS HABINE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing twenty-eight arpents in front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Baudoin, and on the lower by land of Madame Antoine St. Jago.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the title to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents, and reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 88.—JEAN FRANÇOIS PISEROS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing fifteen arpents one toise two feet and four inches in front, and a depth extending back to the lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis M. C. De Trepny, and on the lower by land of Louis Augustin Menillon.

In the year 1773 Estevan Boré obtained a regular warrant of survey from Governor Unzaga for the first depth of forty arpents of this land; and for the second depth, being an extension back to the lake, he obtained a complete grant, in the year 1779, from Governor Galvez; the present claimant holds under the titles of said Boré. Confirmed.

No. 89.—GEORGE WENPRENDER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing eight arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Lagroire, and on the lower by land of Maurice O'Connor.

The claimant having purchased six arpents front of this land at a judicial sale made on the 2d of October, 1791, and the balance, being two arpents front, likewise at a judicial sale made in the year 1797; and the land having been occupied and possessed by him ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 90.—ANTOINE ORY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gabriel Clautier, and on the lower by land of ———.

The claimant having purchased this land at two judicial sales, and those through whom he claims having occupied and possessed it for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 91.—ADAM VICUER claims a tract of land situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents front, and eighty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Balthazar Vicuer, and on the lower by land of Michel Carantin.

The claimant having occupied and possessed this tract of land for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th of December, 1803, the Board confirm his title to the extent of the first forty arpents depth, and reject the claim to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 92.—MADAME MICHEL CONRAD LIPS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Dupont, and on the lower by land of Jacques Conrad Lips.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by her, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 93.—MICHEL LENNAN claims a tract of land situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing five arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Mermillon, and on the lower by land of Jean Pierre Folsé.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 94.—ANDRE CONRAD LIPS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing six arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Jacob, and on the lower by land of Jean Helte.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 95.—JEAN HELTE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Andre Conrad Lips, and on the lower by land of Jean Normand.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 96.—JACQUES CONRAD LIPS claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing three arpents front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Michel Lips, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Picou.

It appears that the first depth of forty arpents of the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803; and that Ponce Lasseigne, under whose title the claimant holds, obtained a grant for the second depth of forty arpents in the year 1789. Confirmed.

No. 97.—JEAN HELTE claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing four arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lorenzo Normand, and on the lower by land of Estevan, a free negro.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 98.—ANTOINE VICUER claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Dupont.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 99.—FRANÇOIS DUPONT claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Vicuer, and on the lower by land of Madame Michel Conrad Lips.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 100.—ANTOINE FOLSÉ claims a tract of land, situate on the Lac des Allemands, in the county of German Coast, containing seven thousand five hundred su-

perful arpents, and bounded on the east and north by the aforesaid lake, on the south by the bayous Bœuf and Cabaha Nosse, and on the west by vacant land and the bayous Tigre, Chevreuil, le Haha, and Heron.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the claimant did, on and after the 1st day of October, 1800, inhabit and cultivate a part of said land, and continue thereon until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm his title to six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off upon a base of sixteen acres front, (including his improvement in the centre,) with the depth of forty acres, and reject his claim as to the balance.

No. 101.—MANUEL ANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing thirteen arpents eighteen toises and two feet in front, and eighty arpents in depth, opening twenty-two degrees fifty-one minutes thirty seconds, and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow of Antoine Mantz, and on the lower by land of the widow of Jacques Delonde.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents, and reject it as to the second depth of forty arpents.

No. 102.—JEAN BAPTISTE PICOU claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Conrad Lips, and on the lower by land of Charles Robeau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 103.—CHAVIN and BOISCLAIR DELERY claim two tracts of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast; one of said tracts containing five arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Dorvin, and on the lower by land of Edmond Fortier; and the other tract containing five arpents twenty toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded above and below by land of Antoine Dorvin.

It appears that the aforesaid tracts of land were inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that they were continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimants hold for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 104.—EDMOND FORTIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing thirteen arpents twenty-seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Chauvin and Boisclair Delery, and on the lower by land of Madame Rixner.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 30.—PIERRE BOSSIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing eighteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of such depth as does not exceed forty arpents. Confirmed.

No. 87.—BERNARD BERNOUDY claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of German Coast, containing twenty-three arpents in front, and a depth extending back to the lake, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of the first depth of forty arpents, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 74.—THE CHILDREN OF PAUL TOUPS claim a tract of land, situate in the county of Acadia, at the place called *les Coteaux de France*, at about the distance of three and a half leagues from the western bank of the Mississippi, containing eighteen arpents in front, and a depth of two leagues and a half. Paul Toups, the father of the claimants, obtained from the Baron de Carondelet a regular warrant of survey for this land in the year 1796, for the purpose of establishing a vacherie; and the conditions of the warrant of survey having been complied with on his part: Confirmed.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. *Orl. Tr.*
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Rejected claims from the books of William Wikoff, Jun., Deputy Register of the county of Pointe Coupee, and part of the county of Iberville.

No. 6.—DIEGO ARNDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by vacant land, and on the lower by land of Mr. Villier.

This claim is founded upon a petition (*requête*) to the Governor of the province, dated the 29th of January, 1799, with the certificate of the commandant of the district, stating that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. It does not appear that the Governor ever acted upon the petition. In the year 1802, the Intendant General of the province directed the commandant to make some inquiries ascertaining the nature of the claimant's pretensions to a grant; but it does not appear that the Intendant ever made any final order or decree on the petition. It appearing, also, in evidence, that the claimant did not occupy or inhabit the land on or prior to the 20th of December, 1803, they are of opinion that he is not entitled to the land under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or under any act of Congress; and do therefore reject his claim.

No. 9.—GREGOIRE MELANSON claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Ignatio Landry, and on the lower by land of Simon Melanson.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Intendant General of the province, dated the 29th of July, 1802, accompanied with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without injury, &c. Had the Intendant even a right at that period to grant the land, it does not appear that he ever acted upon the petition, or that it was ever presented to him. We are therefore of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government; and do reject it.

No. 8.—OLIVIER ARNANDEZ claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of four arpents front, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of Thomas Hebert.

This claim to a second concession is founded upon a petition (*requête*) to the Intendant General of the province, dated the 29th of June, 1802, together with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without prejudice, &c. Had the Intendant even a right to grant the land at that period, he has never acted upon the petition, nor does it appear that it was ever presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 10.—MATHURIN LANDRY claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of five arpents and one hundred and thirty-four feet front, and situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Joseph Ignatio Landry.

The pretensions to this second depth are in all respects similar to those in the two preceding claims, being founded on a petition, dated the 29th of July,

1802, to the Intendant General, accompanied by the commandant's certificate; which petition does not appear to have been acted upon or seen by the Intendant. We are therefore of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 20.—BARTHOLOMEW HAMILTON claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth already confirmed to him in No. 20 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant shows no other evidence of title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land; we do therefore reject the claim.

No. 23.—JOSEPH MOLLERE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by vacant lands, and on the lower by land of Estevan Watts.

The claimant, on the 26th of November, 1793, petitioned Governor Gayoso for this land; and the Governor, on the 14th of February, 1799, issued an order of survey, directing the Surveyor General of the province to put the claimant in possession of the land. The land was surveyed in 1800, but it appears that the claimant did not inhabit or cultivate the land on 1st day of October, 1800, as required by the act of Congress, nor has he since that time; nor does it appear that he ever complied with the requisite conditions of the order of survey, to wit, making the road and levée on the land. We are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 25.—LOUIS MOLLERE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Watts, and on the lower by vacant land.

The claimant, on the 1st of January, 1799, petitioned Governor Gayoso for this land; and the Governor, in the same month and year, issued an order directing the Governor of Baton Rouge to cause the surveyor of the district to survey the land petitioned for, in order that proper titles should be made to the same. The land was, in consequence, surveyed in 1800; but it does not appear that other titles were ever made by the Spanish Government, and it does appear that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 31.—FRANCIS MARIONNEAUX claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of seven arpents and fourteen feet in front, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Magloire Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Mr. Leonard.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition, (*requête*), in the year 1801, to the Intendant General of the province, accompanied with a certificate of the commandant, stating the land to be vacant, and might be granted without injury, &c. It does not appear that the Intendant ever acted upon the petition, even if he had a right to grant the land at that period. We are of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought not to be confirmed under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 31.—BELONY HEBERT claims a second depth or concession of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of four arpents and twenty-one toises front, and situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Daniel Benoit, and on the lower by land of Alexis Hebert.

This claim to a second depth is founded upon pretensions in every respect similar to the preceding; the claimant having produced only a petition, with the Commandant's certificate to the Intendant General of the province in the year 1802; which petition was never acted upon by the Intendant General. We are of opin-

ion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 35.—JEAN CHARLES JUILIER, a guardian of Joseph Trahan and Marie S. Trahan, infant children of Jean Marie Trahan, deceased, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Francis J. Juillier, and on the other by land of ———.

It appears, in support of this claim, that Jean Marie Trahan was put in possession of this tract of land, in the year 1787, by the commandant of the district, and that he resided but a short time upon it, when he abandoned it, by reason of the inundation of the river. There appears, also, in support of the claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating that said Trahan made a levée on the land, and that it has always been considered by the inhabitants of the district as his property; but there being no other title than a short possession with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, the land having been abandoned for a great length of time, and possession of it never resumed until long since the change of Government, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 36.—JEAN CHARLES JUILIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land claimed by the heirs of Jean Marie Trahan, deceased, and on the other by land claimed by Francis J. Juillier.

It appears, in support of this claim, that the claimant took possession of this land some time about the year 1786, by permission of the Spanish commandant; that he remained upon it but a short time, when he was forced to abandon it, by reason of the inundation of the river. There is also an affidavit stating that he made a levée on the land, and that the same has been always considered by the inhabitants of the district as his property. But for the reasons assigned in the preceding claim, which equally apply to the present, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 37.—FRANÇOIS ISIDORE JUILIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Baptiste Legendre, and on the lower by land of Jean Charles Juillier.

It appears, in support of this claim, that the claimant was put in possession of this land in the year 1787, by the commandant of the district; that he remained upon it but a short time, when he was forced to abandon it, by reason of the inundation of the river. There are also affidavits stating that he made a levée on the land, and that it has always been considered by the inhabitants of the district as his property. But for the reasons assigned in claim No. 35, which equally apply to the present, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 46.—ÉTIENNE FOREST claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred and thirty-four and thirty-two hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Enoch Budwell.

This claim is founded solely upon a settlement made, in the year 1805, upon vacant land, which is the only pretension the claimant has to a title. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 48.—MICHEL MAHIER claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by vacant land.

The claimant shows a petition (*requête*) to the Governor for this land, dated 1794, and a certificate of the commandant stating that the land is vacant, and may be granted without injury, &c. It does not appear that his petition was ever acted upon or seen by the Governor. He also claims under a settlement right; but, it appearing that the land was not inhabited or cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, or before, either by the claimant, or any one for him, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 51.—ELENOR FRANTHAM, widow of Martin Frantham, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of

the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres, and bounded on each side by vacant lands.

This claim is founded on a settlement made by Martin Trantham, the claimant's husband, by permission of the commandant of the district, which permission was given in consequence of a direction in writing from Governor Salcedo, in the year 1802, to the commandant, to permit said Trantham to settle on any vacant land in his district. It appears, from affidavits produced by the claimant, that Martin Trantham, her husband, did, in the year 1802, clear and cultivate a small part of the tract now claimed; but it does not appear that the claimant or her husband did actually inhabit and cultivate the land on the 20th December, 1803; on the contrary, it appears, from part of the evidence produced in support of the claim, that they did not live on the land, but cultivated a small part of it. We are therefore of opinion, the requisitions of the act of Congress not having been complied with, that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 52.—WILLIAM STARKS claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of William Cunningham, and on the other by vacant land.

This claim is founded upon a petition (*requête*) to the Governor for this land, in the year 1795, with the certificate of the commandant stating the land to be vacant, and that it might be granted without injury, &c. It does not appear that the Governor ever acted upon or saw the petition. There are also produced affidavits, stating that Alexis Hebert, under whose title the present claimant holds, was put in possession of this land by the commandant, in the year 1795. But it appearing that the land was never inhabited or cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 58.—JOSEPH JAFFRION claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing ten arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Pierre Landreno, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

The claimant, in the year 1777, petitioned Governor Galvez for this land; in 1778, the Governor issued an order to the commandant of the district, directing him to put the claimant in possession of the land. But it appears that he did not remain on the land long before he was forced to abandon it, by reason of the inundation of the river, and settled himself on other lands; and that he has never resumed possession of it until since the change of Government. We are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 63.—FRANCIS HACKETT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land claimed by Joseph Sharp, and on the other by land claimed by _____

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavits of different persons, stating that Joseph Sharp, from whom the claimant purchased this land, was put in possession of it by the commandant of the district about the year 1781; that he had made a *levée* on the land, and that, for about three years prior to that time, (the 25th of December, 1806,) he had had a person actually residing on it: but, it appearing in evidence that the land was never inhabited or cultivated either by the aforesaid Sharp, or any one for him, until after the 20th December, 1803, we are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 66.—THOMAS CRAPPER claims a tract of land, being part of a second depth, situate about seventy arpents back from the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and containing two hundred superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Auguste Richard, and on the other by land of Pierre Breau.

The claimant purchased this part of a second depth, in the year 1805, from Felix Athanas Darden, but he has produced no manner of evidence whatever to show that said Darden had a title to the land. It appearing that the land was never inhabited or cultivated until since the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 94.—PIERRE ALLAIN, JUN. claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth

belonging to Pierre Allain, Sen., and situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville; and the aforesaid second depth containing five hundred and ninety-four and forty-two hundredths superficial acres.

In the year 1787 the claimant petitioned Governor Miro to grant him this tract of land, which is situated immediately at the end of a tract of land forty arpents deep, belonging to the claimant's father, and to be bounded by the lines of his father's land, and continued to the extent of a second depth of forty arpents. The Governor refused to grant him the land, because the second depth ought to be granted to the front proprietor only; and there being no other evidence of title, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 100.—JOSE LEGENDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of the widow Batista Legendre, and on the other by land of Mr. Hebert.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating that, about the year 1787, the claimant was put in possession of this land by the Spanish commandant; that he made a *levée* and other improvements on it, and resided on it for a few years, when he was forced to abandon it by reason of the inundation of the river; and that the land has always been considered by the inhabitants of the district as his property; but he claims no other title than a short time of possession, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer. The land having been abandoned for a great length of time, and possession never resumed until long since the change of Government, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 108.—SIMON MELANSON claims a second concession or depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of four and a half arpents front, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gregoire Melanson, and on the lower by land of Joseph Hebert.

The claimant, being owner of the first depth of forty arpents, and desirous of obtaining an additional concession, for the purpose of being supplied with timber, petitioned the Intendant General of the province, in the year 1802, to grant him a second depth for that purpose; which petition was accompanied with a certificate of the commandant, stating the land to be vacant, &c. It does not appear that the petition has been in any manner acted upon by the Intendant; we are therefore of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 109.—CHARLES HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by vacant land.

In the year 1801 the claimant petitioned the Intendant General of the province for this land, for the purpose of establishing his children; and his petition was accompanied with the certificate of the commandant, stating that the land was vacant, having been abandoned about sixteen years before. In the year 1802 there were some directions given by the Intendant to the commandant to make inquiry as to the pretensions of the claimant to a grant, but it does not appear that he ever made any final decree. And it appearing that the land was not inhabited or cultivated until since the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 112.—MICHEL LAMBREMONT claims a second concession or depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of five arpents and nineteen toises front, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Aubry Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Jean Dupuis.

The claimant, being owner of the first depth of forty arpents, and desirous of obtaining an additional concession, for the purpose of being supplied with timber, petitioned the Intendant General, on the 22d of September, 1799, to grant him a second depth for that purpose; which petition was accompanied with the certificate of the commandant, stating it to be vacant, &c. It does not appear that the petition has in any manner been acted upon or seen by the Intendant; we are therefore of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought to be rejected.

No. 116.—THE WIDOW OF LOUIS LEGENDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by the heirs of Jean Marie Trahan, and on the lower by land claimed by Daniel Benoit.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating that Louis Legendre, the deceased husband of the claimant, was put in possession of this land about the year 1787, by the commandment of the district; that he made improvements and a levée on the land, and resided on it some years, when he was forced to abandon it by reason of the inundation of the river; and that it has always been considered by the inhabitants of the district as his property. But the land having been abandoned for so great a length of time, and possession never resumed until since the change of Government; and it having been customary, and almost invariably the case under the Spanish Government, to obtain other lands in lieu of those abandoned; we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 120.—FRANCIS MAYEUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Simon Lacour, and on the other by land of Jacques Larche.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating it to be within their knowledge that the claimant purchased the land about twenty-six or twenty-seven years ago, at a sale of the estate of Madame Pierre Jaffrion, deceased, and that he had quietly possessed the same ever since, until that date, (the 27th December, 1806.) But there being incontrovertible evidence that the original proprietor of the land was forced to abandon it, by reason of the inundation of the river, between twenty-five and thirty years ago, and that possession had never been resumed until some time since the change of Government, we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 123.—PIERRE L'EGLISE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing sixteen arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of François Moreau, and on the other by land of J. B. Rabelais.

The claimant purchased this land, in the year 1806, from the heirs of Jean Pierre Darquilon, and produces, in support of his claim, the affidavit of two of the inhabitants of the district, stating that it was within their knowledge that Jean Pierre Darquilon was proprietor of, and did inhabit and cultivate this land upwards of twenty-five years ago, and that it had always been considered as his property ever since that period, until the time of making the affidavit, (on the 23th December, 1806.) But there being incontrovertible evidence that the land was abandoned, by reason of the inundation of the river, upwards of twenty-five years ago, and that possession had never since been resumed until after the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 124.—PIERRE L'EGLISE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by land claimed by Belony Chately.

The claimant produces, in support of his claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating that it was within their knowledge that Baptiste Lemoine, from whom the claimant purchased the land in the year 1806, was proprietor of, and did inhabit and cultivate the same upwards of twenty-five years before that date, (the 23th December, 1806,) and that it had always been considered as his property. But there being positive evidence of the abandonment of it for upwards of twenty-five years, we are, for the reasons assigned in the preceding claim, which equally apply to the present, of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 125.—PIERRE L'EGLISE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the one side by land claimed by Mr. Moreau, and on the other by land claimed by Louis Gremillon.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavit of two inhabitants of the district, stating that it is within their knowledge that Joseph Dufriend, from whom the claimant purchased this land in the year 1806, was proprietor of, and did inhabit and cultivate the same upwards of twenty-five years before that date, (the 23th December, 1806,) and that it had always since been considered as his property. But there being incontrovertible evidence of the abandonment of it upwards of twenty-five years ago, we are, for the reasons assigned in claim No. 123 of the same claimant, and which equally apply to the present, of opinion that his claim to this land ought to be rejected.

No. 142.—MARTIN TUNOIR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Tunoir.

The claimant pretends title to this land by virtue of a deed made to him by the inhabitants of Pointe Coupée, dated the 8th of October, 1806; the inhabitants claimed and sold it, as belonging to them in common, for having made the levée, at the upper part of Pointe Coupée, by which they pretend that the land was reclaimed. This being altogether an assumed title on the part of the inhabitants, the Board reject the claim *in toto*.

No. 151.—JEAN BAPTISTE TUNOIR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Hypolite Baron, and on the lower by land claimed by P. Bacon.

The claimant states that he purchased this land from Marguerite Simon, in the year 1802, but he produces no manner of evidence in support of the claim. And it appearing in evidence to the Board that the land has, for a great length of time, been abandoned, and possession never resumed until after the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 154.—JOSEPH ENNET claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eighty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on each side by vacant lands.

This claim is founded upon a sale made by Louis Sauvage, an Indian, to the claimant of this land, in the year 1806. The Indian is, in the instrument of sale, stated to be the grandson of a chief who had a grant of the land from the Spanish Government; and as an evidence of which are produced one or two certificates, not sworn to, certifying that it was within the knowledge of the person who gave the certificates that the said chief had a grant for the land from the Spanish Government. These are the only pretensions that the claimant has to a title; and there being no such grant on record, we do therefore reject his claim.

No. 161.—ZENO LACOUR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing seven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land claimed by Mr. Lemoine, and on the other by land claimed by Pierre Mouran.

The claimant purchased this land, in the year 1806, from Joseph Jaffrion, who purchased it from Messrs. Dufreme and Lemoine; and he produces no evidence whatever of title in the original proprietors. But it is in evidence before the Board that the land has been abandoned for a great length of time, and possession never resumed until since the change of Government. We are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 173.—MADELAINE and AGNES CLAUSE each claim a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville; both of which tracts contain ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and adjoining each other, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

The claimants produce, in support of their claims, an order from Governor Galvez, in the year 1778, to the commandant, directing him to put François Clause, the father of the claimants, in possession of ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, which he had petitioned for; they also produce the affidavits of different persons, stating that about twenty-three or twenty-four years before that time, (1806,) they had seen said Clause on the land,

which he had inhabited and cultivated for many years previously. But it appearing in evidence to the Board that the land has for a great number of years been abandoned, and never claimed again until within a few years past, since the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 186.—**CHARLES DUFOUR, JUN.**, claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containin_g six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land claimed by Joseph Decuir, and on the other by land of Baptiste Lemoine.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the affidavits of two of the inhabitants of the district, stating that Auguste Jumeau, from whom the claimant purchased the land in 1806, was the proprietor of the same about twenty-five years before that time, (1806) and that he did inhabit and cultivate the land for a long time. But it being in evidence to the Board that the land has been abandoned for more than twenty-five years, by reason of the inundation of the river, and that it has never been claimed again until some time after the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 187.—**EBENEZER COOLY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty arpents in front, ten on each side of the bayou Atanache, and forty in depth, bounded on the upper side by land claimed by the claimant, and on the lower by vacant lands.

It appears that one Joseph Bourgeat made a settlement on this tract of land upwards of forty years ago, and resided on it some years; one witness, a kinsman of the claimant, says ten or twelve consecutive years. This part of the river was settled by a number of families, of which Bourgeat's was one, about the same time; and a few years afterwards they abandoned it, by reason of a great inundation from the river, and settled elsewhere. Neither Bourgeat nor any of his family has ever resumed possession of the land, or exercised any act of ownership over it. The claimant purchased this land of Bourgeat's widow, in the year 1806. We consider that Bourgeat forfeited all claim to this land, after having left it and established himself elsewhere, having no other title than a naked possession; and it is probable that neither Bourgeat, nor his heirs, nor any person claiming under him, would have pretended any claim to this land, had not its value been so much enhanced by the change of Government. We have no doubt that, according to the usages of the Spanish Government, the Governor would not have hesitated to grant this land to any other individual, with a full knowledge of Bourgeat's claim, after he had left it and settled elsewhere. We are of opinion that the claim is unwarranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 194.—**JOHN DELOY** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant produces, in support of this claim, the petition (*requête*) of François Clause for this land, dated the 23d of January, 1771, and an order from Governor Unzaga, in the same year, directing the commandant of the district to put him in possession of ten arpents front, and two in depth. This appears to be part of the land claimed in No. 175, by the daughters of said Clause, which we have already rejected; and the same evidence appearing in this claim, to wit, abandonment for a great number of years, and not being claimed again until after the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 201.—**MADAME JEAN BAPTISTE LACOUR** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant states, in her notice, that her claim to this land is founded on a grant from the Spanish Government; but of this she produces no evidence, nor of any other kind of title. And it appears in evidence to the Board, that, if ever the land was settled, it has been for a great length of time abandoned, and never claimed again, or possession resumed, until after the 20th December, 1803. We are therefore of opinion that her claim ought to be rejected.

No. 209. **ALEXIS CLOTIER** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupé, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant produces an order of Governor Galvez, in the year 1777, to the commandant of the district, directing him to put Antoine Provost in possession of three arpents front, and forty in depth, which he had petitioned for; but he does not show in what manner the land has been transferred to him. It appearing in evidence that the land was abandoned by the original proprietor a great number of years past, by reason of the inundation of the river, and never again claimed until since the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 212.—**FRANÇOIS CHESSE** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1806, from Francis and Augustin Allain, who purchased it, in the year 1777, from Augustin Roy; but he produces no manner of evidence of title in those under whom he claims. It is in evidence to the Board that the land has been abandoned for upwards of twenty-five years, by reason of the inundation of the river, and never claimed again until since the 20th December, 1803; we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 219.—**MADAME ANTOINE PROVOST, alias LATOUR,** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents and one perch in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant states in her notice that Antoine Provost, alias Latour, obtained for this land an order of survey, from Governor Galvez, in the year 1777. This appears to be the same land claimed in No. 209, by Alexis Clotier, which we have already rejected; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the land has been for a great number of years past abandoned, by reason of the inundation of the river, and never claimed, or possession resumed, until since the 20th of December, 1803, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 225.—**AUGUSTIN BOURGEAT** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty-four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of —.

The claimant states, in his notice, that he purchased this land from Madame Bourgeat, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated by Joseph Bourgeat, her husband, upwards of twenty-five years ago; but he produces no manner of evidence of title in those under whom he claims. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that, if ever the land was settled, it has been abandoned for more than twenty-five years, and possession never resumed until since the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 227.—**PHILIP BIDON** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing forty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by Fausse river.

It appears that this land was sold, in the year 1774, by Pierre Perrot to Joseph Hebert, the uncle of the claimant, and from whom he claims it; but in what manner he does not show, nor does he produce any evidence whatever of a title in either Perrot or Hebert. And it appearing in evidence to the Board that, if the land was formerly settled it was abandoned for a great length of time past, and possession never resumed until after the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 257.—**CHARLOTTE LARCHE, wife of J. P. Manchassé,** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the one side by land of Julian Peydras, and on the other by the bayou Charlotte.

The claimant produces, in support of her claim, the affidavits of two inhabitants of the district, stating it to be within their knowledge that, about twenty-five or thirty years before, Charles Larche and his wife, the

parents of the claimant, lived on this land, and that the same has always since been considered as their property. But it appearing that the land was abandoned for a great length of time, and possession never resumed until after the change of Government, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 272.—PIERRE RIVET claims a second concession or depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requete*) to the Intendant General of the province, in the year 1802, accompanied with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, &c. It does not appear that the petition was ever in any manner acted upon or seen by the Intendant. We are of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 286.—BERNARD DAUTERIVE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gregoire Melanson, and on the lower by land of Thomas Hebert.

The claimant shows no other evidence of title to this land than a sale to him from John McHough and William Webb, in the year 1799. But it being fully proven that this land has been abandoned for a great length of time, and has never been inhabited or cultivated since, until after the 20th December, 1803, either by the claimant, or any one for him, or any one under whom he holds, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 287.—ALEXANDER PLANCHE claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Charles Dufour, Jun., and on the lower by land claimed by Julian Poydras.

It appears that this land was, at a judicial sale of the same made in the year 1771, sold to one Simon Lacour, and by his heirs, in the year 1806, conveyed to the present claimant. It appears, also, that Lacour abandoned the land for more than twenty-five years, by reason of a great inundation from the river, and settled elsewhere, and that it has never been inhabited or cultivated since, until after the 20th December, 1803. We have no doubt that, according to the usages of the Spanish Government, the Governor would not have hesitated to grant this land to any other individual, with a full knowledge of Lacour's claim, after he had left it and settled elsewhere. We are of opinion that the claim is unwarranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government; or any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 278.—PIERRE PAILLAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Joes Legendre, and on the other by land of Isidore Juillier.

It appears that Baptiste Legendre, whose widow the present claimant married, and now claims in her right, was put in possession of this land about the year 1787, by the commandant of the district; that he resided a short time upon it, when he abandoned it, by reason of the inundation of the river, and settled elsewhere; and the land has never been inhabited or cultivated since that period, until after the 20th December, 1803, either by Legendre, or those that claim under him. We are of opinion, for reasons before assigned in claims similarly situated, that this claim is unwarranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do therefore reject it.

No. 311.—JOHN MYERS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou known by the name of the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Lanclos, Sen., and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Villars, a free negro.

The claimant states that Felix Brand purchased this tract of land, in the year 1802, of the Chetimachas tribe of Indians, who at that time occupied under the authority of the Spanish Government; that this purchase was made by the consent and authority of the Intendant; and that the claimant has since purchased the right of Felix Brand to the land. There is no evidence, either written or verbal, to show that the Intendant even au-

thorized such sale, had he even the power to do so; and the Indians, under the Spanish Government, were not permitted to sell the lands they occupied without the act of Government concurring in the sale, and granting the land to the purchaser. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 312.—ANTOINE GUILLEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou Placquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing ten arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Gruner, and on the lower by land belonging to the Chetimachas tribe of Indians.

The claimant produces, in support of his claim, an order of survey, made by the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1797, in favor of Joseph Bertonier, and states that he purchased the land of Bertonier; but it appearing in evidence to the Board that the land was not inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800, as required by the act of Congress, in cases of incomplete titles, nor until after the 20th day of December, 1803, we do therefore reject the claim.

No. 314.—ALEXANDRE LANDRY claims a second concession or depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 314 among the confirmed claims.

This claim to a second depth is founded solely upon a petition (*requete*) to the Intendant General of the province in the year 1782, with the commandant's certificate that the land was vacant, and might be granted without injury, &c. Had the Intendant even a right at that period to grant the land, he has never acted upon the petition, nor does it appear that it has ever been presented to him. We are of opinion that this claim to a second concession ought not to be confirmed under any law, custom, or usage of the Spanish Government; and do therefore reject it.

No. 318.—JAMES MATHER, Jr. claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 318 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to the second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or order of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 320.—JEAN BTE. VILLARS, a free negro, claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of John Mayers, and on the lower by land of Jean Troxelles.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1805 from Dominique Bourgeois, who purchased it, together with a large tract, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians, in 1804. The Indians, under the Spanish Government, were not permitted to sell the lands they occupied, without the act of Government concurring in the sale, and granting the land to the purchaser. We consider that, since the cession of the territory to the United States, the Indians had no right to sell this land without the authority and concurrence of Government; and are therefore of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 321.—JEAN TROXELLES claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Bte. Villars, and on the lower by land of Antoine Lanclos.

This is part of the tract of land mentioned in the preceding claim to have been purchased in the year 1804, by Dominique Bourgeois, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians. We are of opinion that the Indians had no right to sell this land without the authority and concurrence of the Government of the United States, for the reasons we have assigned in the preceding claim, No. 320; and that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 325.—ANTOINE LANCLOS, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of

Iberville, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Troxelles, and on the lower by land of Francis Nero.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1805 from Dominique Bourgeois, who purchased it, together with a larger tract, in 1804, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians. We are of opinion, for the reasons assigned in claim No. 320, which is part of the same land purchased by Bourgeois, that the Indians had no right to sell this land without the authority and concurrence of the Government of the United States, and that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 338.—**JOACHIM ESCALINE** claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 338 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 345.—**JACQUES DE VILLIERS** claims a tract of land, situate on the east side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville, containing forty-seven arpents in front, and such depth as forms a superficies of eight hundred and fifty-four arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Urbain Gagné.

This claim is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Governor of the province, in the year 1797, with the certificate of the commandant of the district stating the land to be vacant, and that it might be granted without injury, &c. It does not appear that the petition has in any manner been acted upon, or ever seen by the Governor; and as it appears that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated until after the 20th of December, 1803, we are of opinion that the claim ought not to be confirmed under any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any act of Congress; and do therefore reject it.

No. 350.—**JOSEPH ORILLON** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing twenty arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexander Darden, and on the lower by vacant land.

This claim is founded solely upon a petition (*requête*) to the Intendant General, in the year 1799, with the commandant's certificate stating that the land was vacant, and might be granted without injury, &c. It does not appear that the petition was ever in any manner acted upon or seen by the Intendant; and it appearing that the land was never inhabited or cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 357.—**SALVADOR PAMIAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Charlotte Larche, and on the lower by land claimed by François Moran.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1803, from the agent of Jean Baptiste Desmaret; but he produces no evidence whatever in support of Desmaret's title; and it appearing in evidence that the former proprietor of the land abandoned it for upwards of twenty-five years, by reason of the inundation of the river, and settled elsewhere, and that it has never been inhabited or cultivated until since the 20th December, 1803, either by Desmaret, or any one for him, or by the present claimant, we are of opinion that the claim is unwarranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of the United States; and do accordingly reject it.

No. 360.—**ISIDORE LEBASURE** claims a second concession or depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Iberville.

The claimant states that he petitioned the Governor of Baton Rouge for this second depth, in the year 1799, and that he directed the commandant to put the claimant in possession of the land until the approbation of the Intendant General should be obtained; that the papers were sent to the Intendant for approbation, and were by some means lost; but of this he produces no evidence; and it appearing that the proceedings were never sanctioned by the Intendant, we are of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

No. 363.—**JAMES SMITH YARBOROUGH** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of Iberville, containing four hundred and forty-five superficial acres, and adjoining on one side the land of Jordan and James Yarborough.

The claimant produces no manner of evidence whatever in support of this claim; and, although not claimed as a second concession, it appears to be immediately back of a tract claimed by him, and fronting on the bayou Manchack. It appears also that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated until since the 20th December, 1803. We are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 367.—**DOMINIQUE ACOSTA** claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred and four superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Troxelles, and on the lower by land of Mr. Robichaux.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1807, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians. The Indians, under the Spanish Government, were not permitted to sell the lands they occupied without the act of Government concurring in the sale, and granting the land to the purchaser. We consider that, since the cession of the territory to the United States, they had no right to sell this land without the authority and concurrence of Government; and we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 368.—**JEAN LOUIS CHAMPAIN, ANTHONY MAR-CHON, AND MADAME FRANÇOIS**, as chiefs of the Chetimachas tribe of Indians, claim a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, and containing one thousand and twenty-three and nineteen hundredths superficial acres.

This tract of land has been for a long time settled by a number of families of the Chetimachas tribe of Indians, by permission of the Spanish Government. The present claimants are the chiefs of these families. Long since the change of Government, some speculators have prevailed on these families to part with their title to this land; and finding that the Indians could not convey a title in fee simple without the consent and concurrence of Government, they have taken a lease of it for ninety-nine years. Since the making of this lease, the Indians have quit the possession of this land, and settled on other land in its neighborhood belonging to the public; and, although this claim is filed in the name of the chiefs of these families, it is no act of theirs, and is intended only for the benefit of the lessees. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 369.—**JEAN TROXELLES** claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Jacques, in the county of Iberville, containing one hundred and eighty-six and sixty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Francis Nero, and on the lower by land belonging to the Chetimachas tribe of Indians.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1807, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians. The Indians, under the Spanish Government, were not permitted to sell the lands they occupied without the act of Government concurring in the sale, and granting the land to the purchaser. We consider that, since the cession of the territory to the United States, they had no right to sell this land without the authority and concurrence of Government; and are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 370.—**ATHANAS DARDEN** claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Plaquemines, in the county of Iberville, containing two hundred and three superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land belonging to the Chetimachas tribe of Indians.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1807, from the Chetimachas tribe of Indians; and the claim being in every way similar to the preceding, No. 369, we are of opinion that it ought to be rejected.

No. 372.—ANNA BERRY claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres.

The claimant pretends title to this land in right of a settlement made prior to the 20th December, 1803, by one John White, the former husband of the claimant; but she produces no evidence of permission from the proper Spanish officer, nor any to prove that the land was actually inhabited and cultivated prior to the 20th December, 1803; and there being evidence that the land was not inhabited or cultivated until after that period, we are of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 375.—JEAN FRANÇOIS CHIBOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou known by the name of Grand Bayou, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing two thousand superficial arpents, and adjoining on one side to lands claimed by Love Alexandre Rebout.

The only pretension which the claimant has to a title to this land is a *requête*, or petition, which he states to have been made to the Spanish Government, in the year 1797, with the certificate of the commandant stating that the land was vacant, and might be granted without injury, &c.; but of this he produces no evidence, written or verbal, nor does he even state that the petition was ever presented to the Governor: and it appearing that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated to this day, either by the claimant or any one for him, we are of opinion that the claim is unwarranted by any law, usage, or custom of the Spanish Government, or any law of Congress; and do therefore reject it.

No. 376.—LOVE ALEXANDRE REBOUT claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou known by the name of the Grand Bayou, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing one thousand superficial arpents, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Jean François Chibois.

This claim is in every respect founded on the same pretensions as the preceding, No. 375, claimed by Jean François Chibois; we do therefore reject it.

No. 377.—ZENO BOURCEAT claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing three arpents and one perch in front, and eighty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by François Mayeux, and on the lower by land claimed by Alexis Clotier.

The claimant purchased this land from Pierre Latour, who is stated to have purchased it formerly from one Larche, who is said to have obtained a grant from the Spanish Government for the second depth, and that the evidence of the grant has been lost; but of this there is no proof whatever; and there is positive evidence that the first settler of the land abandoned it for more than twenty-five years, by reason of the inundation of the river, and settled elsewhere, and that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated since that period, until after the 20th December, 1803, either by the claimant, or those under whom he holds: we are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 378.—JEAN BAPTISTE MAJOR claims a tract of land, situate on the west side of the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Belony Chately, and on the lower by vacant land.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1803, from Labarthe Delisle, who is stated to have purchased it from the agent of Marie Louise Courtesy, the original proprietor. It appears in evidence, that the first settler of this land abandoned it for more than twenty-five years, by reason of the inundation of the river, and settled elsewhere, and that the land has never been inhabited or cultivated since that period, until after the 20th December, 1803, either by the first settler, or any person claiming under her. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 53.—JULIAN POYBRAS claims a tract of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the county of Pointe Coupée, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land claimed by Charles Larche, and on the other by land claimed by Mr. Duplissime.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1775, from Paul Moro, who does not appear to have had more than a possession by the permission of the proper officer. Some time after the present claimant purchased this and, he was compelled to leave it, by reason of the in-

undation of the river: he afterwards, it appears, placed a tenant on the land prior to the 20th December, 1803.

We consider that his having been off the land for so many years (more than twenty-five) was a strong proof of his having abandoned it; and of his last settlement, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, he cannot avail himself, as a donation, under the act of Congress, because he has received grants of other lands from the Spanish Government. We are therefore of opinion that his claim ought to be rejected.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. *Orl. Ter.*
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOS. B. ROBERTSON.

Rejected claims from the register of A. Trouard, Deputy Register for the county of German Coast.

No. 6.—MADAME MILLET, widow of Jean Millet, claims a second depth of twenty-one arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to her in No. 6 among the confirmed claims.

This second depth of twenty-one arpents was sold, together with the front and first depth, to the husband of the claimant, in the year 1782, by Jean Mayer; but the claimant shows no other evidence of title to this part of the land in Mayer than his having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to land further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the land to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 23.—ALEXANDRE LABRANCHE claims a second depth, extending back to the lake, and lying immediately behind a front or first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 23 among the confirmed claims.

This second depth, extending back to the lake, appears to have been sold to the claimant, together with the front and first depth; but there is produced no evidence of title to it in those under whom he holds. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although that Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 35.—ACHILLE TROUARD claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of twelve arpents front, part of a larger front, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 35 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from this second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the second depth to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or warrant of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 46.—MADAME BEGUEL claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a front and first depth, which we have already confirmed to her in No. 46 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for her claim to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied herself with timber from this second depth. We are of opinion, for reasons assigned in the preceding claim, No. 35, and other claims similarly situated, that the claim to this second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 73.—MADAME TREPAGNER claims a second depth, extending back to the lake, and lying immedi-

ately back of a front or first depth of six and a quarter arpents front, part of a larger front, which we have already confirmed to her in No. 73 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant purchased this second depth, together with fifteen arpents front, in the year 1806, from Antoine Foucher; but she shows no title in Foucher to the second depth. We are of opinion, for the reasons assigned in the claim No. 23, which equally apply to the present, that the claim to a second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 65.—MADAME HOTTAR claims a second concession of forty arpents in depth, and lying immediately back of a front or first depth, which we have already confirmed to her in No. 65 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant's title to this second concession is founded upon a decree of the Intendant General of the province, in favor of the claimant, in the year 1801. Unless the Government of the United States consider that the Intendant had a right to grant the land subsequent to the 1st day of October, 1800, we are of opinion that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 79.—MATTHIAS ORY claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of the first depth of one arpent and a half front, part of a larger front, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 79 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant purchased this second depth, together with the front and first depth, in the year 1791, from Jean Treguer; but he shows no evidence of title in Treguer to the second depth. We are of opinion that this claim to a second depth ought to be rejected.

No. 87.—BERNARD BERNOUDY claims a second depth, extending back to the lake, and lying immediately behind a front or first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 87 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant produces no evidence in support of his claim to the second depth; we are therefore of opinion, for reasons assigned in claims similarly situated, that this claim ought to be rejected.

No. 91.—ADAM VICTER claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 91 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, customs, and usages of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor, by any act of his own, could acquire a right to land further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although that Government has invariably refused to grant the land to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or order of survey could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 100.—ANTOINE FOLSE claims a tract of land, situate on the Lac des Allemands, in the county of German Coast, containing seven thousand five hundred superficial arpents.

It appears that the claimant made an establishment on this land prior to the year 1800, and that he has inhabited and cultivated it since that period, until after the 20th December, 1803. He does not pretend that he ever obtained a title from the Spanish Government which would give him a right to the quantity of land here claimed. We are of opinion that, according to the act of Congress, he is entitled to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, which we have already confirmed to him; and do therefore reject the balance of his claim.

No. 101.—MANUEL ANDRY claims a second depth of forty arpents, lying immediately back of a first depth of forty arpents, which we have already confirmed to him in No. 101 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant has no other foundation for his title to this second depth than having occupied the front and first depth, and having occasionally supplied himself with timber from the second depth. According to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, no front proprietor could, by any act of his own, acquire a right to lands further back than the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and although the Spanish Government has invariably refused to grant the land to any other than the front proprietor, yet nothing short of a grant or order

of survey from the Governor could confer a title or right to the land. We are therefore of opinion that the claim ought to be rejected.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. *Orl. Ter.*
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the eastern district of the Territory of Orleans of land claims registered in the books of Bela Hubbard, Deputy Register for the county of La Fourche.

No. 1.—JEAN BAPTISTE LANDRY AND ALEXANDRE LANDRY claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alin Bourg, and on the lower by land of Madame Bourg.

This land was surveyed in the year 1779, in favor of Joseph Guedry, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the year 1792, from the Baron de Carondelet; under which grant the present claimants hold, by virtue of successive regular transfers. Confirmed.

No. 2.—PIERRE PLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Landry, and on the lower by land of Amable Landry.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790 for Juan Pedro Landry, under whose title the claimant holds, by virtue of successive sales. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 3.—ETIENNE GUITROS claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing on each side of the bayou a front of forty arpents, and depth of four arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Cherami, and on the lower by land of Valentin Saulet.

It appears that the claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey for this land from the Spanish Government, in the year 1794, and that the same has been continually inhabited and cultivated ever since that period. Confirmed.

No. 4.—JEAN PIERRE GUEDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by the land of Olivier Guedry, and on the lower by land of Louis Estiven.

It appears that this land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 5.—PIERRE DASPIC ST. AMAND claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Savoie, and on the lower by land of Louis Achez.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 6.—AUGUSTE VERRER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and forty-seven superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Tollet, and on the lower by land of Nicholas Verret.

This land was surveyed in the year 1792, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same from the Spanish Government in the year 1796. Confirmed.

No. 7.—PEDRO BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Lorenzo Blanchard.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 8.—ANTONIO MOULARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Gotrau, and on the lower by land of Carlos Bourg.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, for the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 9.—JOSEPH COMEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Amand Landry, and on the lower by land of Paul Landry.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, in the year 1792, by order of the Spanish Government; and having continued to be inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 10.—NICHOLAS VERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing twelve arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Auguste Verret, and on the lower by Santiago Verret.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, by an order of the Spanish Government, in the year 1790; and having been continually inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 11.—JEAN DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents twenty-seven toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Jean Richard.

The land was surveyed for the claimant, by virtue of an order from the Spanish Government, in the year 1790; and having been continually inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 12.—FABIEN GUILLOT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-seven superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of Francisco Blanchard.

This land was regularly granted in the year 1791, by Governor Miro, to Maria Dugas, representing the succession of her deceased husband, Prosper Giroir. The present claimant purchased of the aforesaid Maria Dugas. Confirmed.

No. 13.—PIERRE BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, the lines opening three degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Ossitet, and on the lower by land of Charles Forest.

This land was surveyed for Jean Charles Ossitet, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The present claimant purchased from said Ossitet; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 14.—JEAN BAPTISTE BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing thirteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and opening thirteen degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Leblanc.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day: Confirmed.

No. 15.—VALENTINE SAULET claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing on each side of the bayou a front of one hundred and twenty arpents, and a depth of four arpents, and bounded on one side by land of Guitros, and on the other by land of Jean Buafinal, a free man of color.

This claim is founded upon two different orders of survey: the one obtained by the claimant from the Spanish Government, in the year 1790; and the other obtained by Alexander Daspit St. Amand (under whose title the claimant holds by purchase,) in the year 1793; and it appearing that the land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since the respective dates of the aforesaid orders of survey. Confirmed.

No. 16.—MARIE BLANCHARD, widow of Mathurin Trahan, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and three-quarters in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Joseph Moise, and on the lower by land of Laurent Blanchard.

This is part of a tract of land of nine arpents and three-quarters front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed in favor of Mathurin Trahan, deceased, (the husband of the claimant,) by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 17.—LAURENT BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marie Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Francis Trillons.

This is part of the tract of land mentioned in the preceding, No. 16, surveyed in the year 1790, for Mathurin Trahan, deceased, and by his widow, Marie Blanchard, conveyed to the present claimant; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 18.—ELIAS BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Giroir, and on the lower by land of Madame Ambroise Dugas.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed in favor of Francisco Blanchard, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The present claimant holds under the title of the said Francisco Blanchard; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the before-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 19.—FRANCISCO GIROIR claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Prosper Giroir, and on lower by land of Elias Blanchard.

This is part of the tract of six arpents and twenty toises front, on the usual depth, surveyed for Francisco Blanchard, as mentioned in the preceding claim. The present claimant holds under the title of said Blanchard, by virtue of intermediate sales; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1790, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 20.—EUSTACHE DAILE, widow of Charles Daigle, deceased, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-eight toises in front, thirty-one and a half arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Isaac Hebert, and on the lower by land of Fabien Aucoin.

This land was surveyed for Charles Daigle, the deceased husband of the claimant, by an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that date, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 21.—VINCENT DALES claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of F. B. Corvaisier.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents front, surveyed for Jean Bte. Ossitet, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The present claimant holds under the title of said Ossitet, by various intermediate sales; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 22.—F. B. CORVAISIER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on one side by land of Vincent Dales.

This is part of a tract of land of five arpents front, on the ordinary depth, surveyed for Jean Baptiste Ossitet, in the year 1790, as mentioned in the preceding claim. The present claimant holds under the title of said Ossitet, by virtue of divers intermediate sales; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 23.—F. B. CORVAISIER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and opening five degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Ossitet, and on the lower by land of Jean Charles Ossitet.

This land was surveyed in favor of Mathurin Joseph Ossitet, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The claimant purchased of said Ossitet; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 24.—FELIX BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left side of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Gotreau, and on the lower by land of Jerome Guerin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 25.—MARGUERITE BOUDREAU, widow of Jean Baptiste Boudreau, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gregoire Landry, and on the lower by land of C. F. Girod.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 26.—FRANCOIS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and two and nine-twelfths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Bark, and on the lower by land of Peter Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 27.—PIERRE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vincent Dumény, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed for Simon Dugas, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The present claimant holds under the title of said Dugas; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 28.—PIERRE SEVILLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and nine hundredths superficial acres, and

bounded on the upper side by land of Noel Victor Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 29.—VICTOR COULON and PIERRE AUBERT claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gregoire Benoit, and on the lower by land of Julien Crochet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 30.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents twenty-seven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Pedro Monté.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Francisco Gautreau, from whom the claimant purchased; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 31.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing twenty-six and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Germin Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Mr. Landremon.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; twenty arpents front in favor of Joacinte Bernard, and the remaining six and a half arpents front in favor of Joseph Leblanc; under which titles the present claimant holds; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December 1803. Confirmed.

No. 32.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and ninety-nine superficial acres and nineteen hundredths of an acre, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marguerite Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Philip Joel Bow.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 33.—THOMAS DE VILLANUEVA claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Etienne Guitrod, and on the lower by land of Jacques Lamotte.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 34.—VINCENT DUMÉNY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Dupuy, and on the lower by land of Simon Dugas.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 35.—JOSEPH DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Santivez Crochet, and on the lower by land of Jean Pierre Hebert.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having

been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 33.—ETIENNE DUPUIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Dupuis, and on the lower by land of Vincent Dumeny.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 39.—JOSEPH AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and opening twenty-five degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of — Church, and on the lower by land of Jean Daigle.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 40.—JOSEPH DUPUIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and nine toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Fabien Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Estevan Dupuis.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 42.—JEAN RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and opening twenty-five degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Daigle, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Giroir.

This land was surveyed for the father of the claimant, (from whom he inherited it,) in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 43.—JEAN PIERRE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and nineteen toises in front and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Daigle, and on the lower by land of Isaac Hebert.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 44.—JEAN GREGOIRE BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and fifty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Landry, and on the lower by land of Jean Chetedeau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from the then Governor of the province, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos. Confirmed.

No. 45.—PIERRE AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ambroise Garidel, and on the lower by land of Louis Aucoin.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that date, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 46.—JEAN PIERRE BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Trilloux, and on the lower by land of Pierre Goutreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it having

been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 47.—LOUIS AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and opening one degree, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Ellis Blanchard.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 48.—CHARLES P. P. RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Giroir, and on the lower by land of Jean Raphael Landry.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 49.—MADAME BOUDREAU, widow of Benjamin Boudreau, claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Armand Fremin.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, part of it in favor of Charles Boudreau, who conveyed to Benjamin Boudreau; and the balance in favor of Benjamin Boudreau, the late husband of the claimant. The land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 50.—PIERRE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Hebert, and on the lower by land of François Thibodeaux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 51.—JEAN BAPTISTE GIROIR claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Richard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Richard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 52.—GEROME GUERIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and ten toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Maria Mariana Charles, and on the lower by land of Pedro Bertelot.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day: Confirmed.

No. 53.—VINCENT HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francis Martinez, and on the lower by land of Manuel Hernandez.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 54.—JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and five

toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Raphael Landry, and on the lower by land of Fabien Guillot.

This land was surveyed in the year 1793, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 55.—PIERRE GOTRO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Pierre Bourg, and on the lower by land of Marin Gotro.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 56.—CHARLES BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Arceneaux, and on the lower by land of Benjamin Boudreau.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day: Confirmed.

No. 57.—JEAN BAPTISTE DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Simon Simoneau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 58.—PIERRE BERTELOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gerome Guerin, and on the lower by land of François Arceneaux.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day: Confirmed.

No. 59.—FABIEN GUILLOT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Domingo Esteves, and on the lower by land of Juan Carlos Landry.

This land was, in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, surveyed in favor of Francisco Landry, under whose title the claimant holds by purchase; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 60.—FRANÇOIS AISEME claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Bertelot, and on the lower by land of Carlos Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1800, in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General of the province, in the year 1799; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 61.—JOSEPH SIMONEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Simoneau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General, in the year 1779, in favor of Benjamin Leblanc, from whom the present claimant purchased; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 62.—PIERRE JOSEPH LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Benjamin Leblanc, and on the lower by vacant land.

This land was surveyed by Don Carlos Trudeau, in the year 1780, in favor of the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 63.—SIMON LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and twenty-four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Thibodeaux, and on the lower by land of Jean Pierre Landry.

This land is part of a tract which was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Prospère Landry, deceased, from whom the claimant (his son) inherited; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 64.—FRANÇOIS THIBODEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Forest, and on the lower by land of Simon Landry.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty-four toises in front, on the depth of forty arpents, surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Prospère Landry, deceased, from whom Simon Landry, his son, inherited it, and who conveyed it to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 65.—ESTEVAN HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Landry, and on the lower by land of Jean Liqueur.

The claimant was put in possession of this land in the year 1793, by the Surveyor General, in conformity to an order of the Spanish Government; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 66.—STEPHEN DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and thirteen and a half toises in front, and forty arpents in depth.

This is part of a tract of six arpents twenty-seven toises and five feet in front, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, surveyed for Jean Daigle, as mentioned in claim No. 11, and conveyed by said Daigle to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 67.—CARLOS FOREST claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Ossitet, and on the lower by land of Simon Landry.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 68.—CLAUDE FR. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Hebert, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Gros.

This land was surveyed in the year 1800, in favor of François Thibodeaux, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, made in 1799. The present claimant holds by conveyance from the aforesaid Thibodeaux; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803: Confirmed.

No. 69.—FRANÇOIS BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and

twenty-two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas Bertrand, and on the lower by land of Olivier Trahand.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Orette Brasseur, by order of Governor Miro. The present claimant holds under the title of said Brasseur, by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 70.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents nine toises and one foot in front, and twenty-three arpents twenty-eight toises and three feet in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Dugas, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed in the year 1791, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Pierre Hebert, from whom the present claimant purchased, and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 71.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents nine toises and one foot in front, and twenty-six arpents and three-fifths of an arpent in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Prospère Giroir.

This land was surveyed in the year 1791, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 72.—FRANÇOIS LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Neil McDonel.

This land was surveyed in the year 1780, by Don Carlos Trudeau, in favor of the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 73.—PIERRE BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left side of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents twenty-two toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Orette Brasseur, and on the lower by land of Évan Jones.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Maria Brasseur and Olivier Trahand, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 74.—MADAME BOURG, widow of Fabien Bourg, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Bourg, and on the lower by land of Ambroise Dugas.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Fabien Bourg, (the late husband of the claimant,) by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 75.—PIERRE BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Guedry, and on the lower by land of Santyvez Crochet.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Maria Naquin, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 76.—JOSEPH NICHOLAS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Santi-

ago Baviillon, and on the lower by land of Pedro Bertrand.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 77.—JUAN MONZON claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vicente Fernandez, and on the lower by land of Lorenzo Acosta.

This land was surveyed in the year 1800, in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General made in the year 1799; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last mentioned period. Confirmed.

No. 78.—ANSELME BELLISLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anselme Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Joseph Melanson.

This land was surveyed in the year 1780, by Don Carlos Trudeau, in favor of the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 79.—JUAN VIVES claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing thirteen arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lorenzo Acosta, and on the lower by land of Antonio Martinez.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, who obtained a complete grant for the same from the Intendant General of the province in the year 1801; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year 1790, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 80.—MADAME DAIGLE, widow of Jean Baptiste Daigle, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Jean Baptiste Daigle, (the late husband of the claimant,) by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 81.—ISAAC LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents twenty-seven toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Gotreau, and on the lower by land of François Gotreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1794, by an order of Governor Miro issued in 1790, in favor of François Boudreau, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that last period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 82.—JEAN BAPTISTE BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Bourg, and on the lower by land of Fabien Bourg.

This land was surveyed for the claimant in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 83.—JOAQUIN BLANCHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and a half in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Doucron, and on the lower by land of Soulia Blanchard.

This land was surveyed for the claimant in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 84.—**SOULIA BLANCHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, opening one degree, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joaquin Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Charles Blanchard.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 85.—**MADAME AUCOIN**, widow of Charles Aucoin, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Anselme Bellisle, and on the lower by land of Pierre L blanc.

This land was surveyed in the year 1780, in favor of Joseph Melançon, and by him conveyed to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 86.—**PEDRO MARIA THERIOT** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Santiago Doucron.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 87.—**JOACHIN PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lorenzo Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Bourg.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Pierre Bourg, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 88.—**JOACHIN PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Bourg.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Lorenzo Blanchard, who conveyed it to the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 89.—**JOACHIN PORCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Pierre Blanchard.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of the widow of Louis Blanchard, deceased, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive transfers; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 90.—**ANTOINE VIVES** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents twenty-seven toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, opening seventeen degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Chetido, and on the lower by land of Alin Bourg.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Pierre Landry, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of successive intermediate transfers; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 91.—**MADAME DUGA**, widow of Hypolite Duga, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the

bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Daigle.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Jean Charles Boudreau, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive transfers; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 92.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINGUER** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Dias, and on the lower by land of Louis de Leon.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 93.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINGUER** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents sixteen toises and three feet in front, and thirty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Santiago Verret.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Louis de Leon, under whose title the claimant holds; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 94.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINGUER** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and fifty-five feet in front, and such depth, not exceeding forty arpents, as may appear on the plat of survey, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Lorenzo Fillamen.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Santiago Verret, under whose title the present claimant holds in virtue of successive intermediate sales; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 95.—**JOSEPH VINCENT**, alias **LANDRY**, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Blanchard, and on the lower by land vacant.

This land was surveyed, in the year 1793, (by an order of Governor Miro in 1790,) in favor of Pedro Monter, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive transfers; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 96.—**PIERRE CENZIANI** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Grange, and on the lower by land of Joseph Gautreau.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Juan Landry, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 97.—**ARMAND FREMIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents twenty-six toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Benjamin Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Pedro Henry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 98.—**CARLOS B. BLANCHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents

and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Julia Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Pedro Monter.

This land was surveyed, in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 99.—**BELONY BLANCHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Alexis Sotch.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 100.—**JEAN LICAIRE**, alias **LAVIOLET**, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Armand Landry.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 101.—**ALIN BOURG** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Guedry.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 102.—**ISAAC HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Pierre Hebert, and on the lower by land of Charles Daigle.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 103.—**ARMAND LANDRY**, **CADET DUPRE**, and **HENRY LANDRY** claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Liquer, and on the lower by land of Joseph Coumo.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 104.—**ALAIN LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents sixteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Manuel Ordona, and on the lower by land of François Landry.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Domingue Esteve, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of divers intermediate sales; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the period above mentioned, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 105.—**HILAIRE BREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Breau, and on the lower by land of Pierre Landry.

This is part of a tract of land of four arpents front, on the ordinary depth of forty, surveyed, in the year 1792, in favor of Paul Landry, by order of Governor

Miro. The present claimant holds under the title of said Landry by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the aforesaid period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 106.—**PAUL BREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Coumeau, and on the lower by land of Hilaire Breau.

This is the remaining part of the tract of land mentioned in the preceding claim as surveyed for Paul Landry in the year 1792. The present claimant holds under the title of said Landry, by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above mentioned period. Confirmed.

No. 108.—**BAPTISTE LANDRY** and **JOACHIN ZERINGUE** claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Simoneau, and on the lower by land of Manuel Ordona.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Joseph Gomez, under whose title the claimants hold by virtue of successive intermediate transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 109.—**ALEXIS TOLET** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Forest, and on the lower by land of Pierre Daspic.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, in the year 1800, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General of the province in the year 1799; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 110.—**JOSEPH PHILIP HENRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Nicolas Métras.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 111.—**NICOLAS METRAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Philip Henry, and on the lower by land of Bartholomew Henry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 112.—**JEAN CHARLES LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francisco Landry, and on the lower by land of Estevan Hernandez.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 114.—**JEAN DUGAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Martez Terriot, and on the lower by land of Antonio Lepine.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 115.—**JOSEPH SIMONS** claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing twenty-one superficial acres and fifty-six hundredths, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Daigle, and on the other by land of Simon Simoneau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 116.—**JOSEPH MICHEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twelve superficial acres, and seventy-eight hundredths of an acre, and bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Guillot, and on the lower by land of Simon Blanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 117.—**GREGORY LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and fifteen and fifty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marguerite Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 118.—**RAPHAEL LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven hundred and eighty-two and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Daigle, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 120.—**JOSEPH DUGAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and forty-three and sixteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Oliver Peters, and on the lower by land of Francis Dugas.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 121.—**ARMAND LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Landry, and on the lower by land of Jean Gregoire Landry.

Jean Louis Landry was put in possession of this land by the Surveyor General of the province in the year 1792, in conformity to an order of the Spanish Government. The present claimant holds under the said Landry by purchase; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 122.—**SIMON SIMONEAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and fourteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Daigle, and on the lower by land of Joseph Gomez.

This land was surveyed, in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 123.—**PIERRE LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and

four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, opening fifteen degrees, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Landry, and on the lower by land of Jean Louis Landry.

This land was surveyed in the year 1792, in favor of the claimant, by an order of Governor Miro; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 124.—**FRANÇOIS FRILLONS** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ten arpents one toise and two feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Trahant, and on the lower by land of Jean Pierre Bourg.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 125.—**MATHURIN AYEUX** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents twenty-one toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Isaac Ducros.

This land was surveyed in the year 1800, in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General made in the year 1799; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 126.—**JACQUES DOUCRON** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing seven and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Marie Theriot, and on the lower by land of Joseph Breau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 127.—**JEAN FRANÇOIS MAZIERE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Gravel Hebert, and on the lower by land of François Godet.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 128.—**FRANÇOIS TRILLONS, Jun.** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty-five superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Lebaure, and on the lower by land of Antoine Monlar.

This land was surveyed, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Pedro Goutreau, who conveyed to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 129.—**JEAN BAPTISTE PETRE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Petre, and on the lower by land of Joseph Theriot.

This is part of a tract of land of seven arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, surveyed by an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Tranquille Petre, who conveyed to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 130.—**JOSEPH PETRE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and seventeen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Monter, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Petre.

This is the balance of the tract of land surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, (as mentioned in the preceding claim,) in favor of Tranquille Petre, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 131.—ANTONIO DOMINGUER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and such depth, not exceeding forty arpents, as may be found upon the plat of survey, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Truillo, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dias.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Juan Roderiguen Mena, who conveyed to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the period above mentioned, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 132.—USEBE ARSENEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty-three and one-third superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste d'Aigle, and on the lower by Pierre Marie Theriot.

This land was surveyed, in conformity to an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Juan Boudreau, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive intermediate transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 133.—BLAS ACOSTA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and two and a half feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of François Plazencia.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 134.—MANUEL HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents and twenty-eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vincent Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Antoine Truillo.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 135.—MADAME MAYEUX ANDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Santiago Verret, and on the lower by land of —Bertran.

This land was surveyed in the year 1791, in favor of Marius Bringier, who obtained a complete grant for the same in the same year, from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor; under which grant the present claimant holds by a conveyance from the aforesaid Bringier. Confirmed.

No. 136.—MADAME MAYEUX ANDRE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicolas Verret, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed in the year 1791, in favor of Santiago Verret, who obtained a complete grant for the same, in the same year, from Don Estevan Miro, then Governor; under which grant the present claimant holds in virtue of a conveyance from said Verret. Confirmed.

No. 137.—JEAN GUILFOS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Balthazar Plazencia, and on the lower by land of Pablo Navarro.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 138.—CARLOS BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents five toises and four feet in front; and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Henry, and on the lower by land of François Hebert.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 139.—FRANCISCO PLACENTIA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and two and a half feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Aleman, and on the lower by land of Balthazar Placentia.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 140.—FABIEN AUCCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Daigle, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dupuis.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 141.—PIERRE HENRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents five toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Armand Fremin, and on the lower by land of Carlos Bourg.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 142.—LOUIS GOLLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Ayeux, and on the lower by land of Estevan Boudreau.

This land was surveyed, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, issued in the year 1799, in favor of Isaac Ducron, under whose title, by different conveyances, the present claimant holds; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the aforementioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 143.—ESTEVAN BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents fourteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Mayet, and on the lower by land of Mathuin Ayeux.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 144.—JOSEPH ROBICHO claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty and twenty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Dugat, and on the lower by land of Pierre Naquin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 145.—HENRY RENTHROP claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing twelve arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the claimant, and on the lower by land of Michel Bourgeois, Jun.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 146.—HENRY RENTHROP claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of Pierre Guillot.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 147.—IVES BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Mayet, and on the lower by land of Estevan Boudreau.

This is part of a tract of land, confirmed in the name of Estevan Boudreau, (see claim No. 143,) who conveyed the quantity here claimed to his son, the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 148.—BELONY BERTRAND claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Nicolas Hebert, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Pedro Bertrand, under whose title the claimant holds in virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 149.—GEORGE MATHER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Barras, and on the lower by land of Dominick Bergeron.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents in front, and forty in depth, surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Jean Nicolas Bertrand, deceased, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of a conveyance from the widow of said Bertrand; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 150.—JOSEPH BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ambrosio Dugas, and on the lower by land of Juan Carlos Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 151.—AMABLE LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Pierre Landry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Guerin.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 152.—MARIN GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eight arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Olivier Hebert.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 153.—ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Isabel Sanchez, and on the lower by land of Lorenzo Acosta.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 154.—ETIENNE BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents twenty-seven toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Isaac Ducros, and on the lower by land of Blas Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799, and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 155.—ETIENNE BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-one toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Blas Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Pablo Boudreau.

This land was surveyed, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799, in favor of Joseph Boudreau, who conveyed to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 156.—MARIE HEBERT, widow of Joseph Moise, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Isabel Dugas, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Trahan.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 157.—BLAISE BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents twelve toises and four feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 158.—GERMIN BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth.

This is part of a tract of ten arpents front, on the depth of forty, surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Germin Bergeron, deceased, from whom his son, the present claimant, inherited the part now claimed; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the date of the survey, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 158.—AUGUSTE BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth.

This is part of the tract of ten arpents front, surveyed in 1790, in favor of Germin Bergeron, deceased, (as mentioned in the preceding claim,) and from whom the present claimant, his son, inherited the part now claimed; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the date of the survey, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 159.—BENOIT GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the

county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty in depth.

This is the balance of the tract of ten arpents front, (mentioned in the two preceding claims,) and surveyed in 1790, in favor of Germin Bergeron, deceased, at whose death the part now claimed was conveyed to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the date of the survey, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 160.—ALLEN and DONALDSON claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three and a half arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marin Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Firmin Aucoin.

This is part of a tract of land of six arpents and twenty-eight toises in front, on the usual depth of forty arpents, surveyed in the year 1791, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Jean Olivier Hebert, under whose title the claimants hold by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 161.—MANUEL BARRIO claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-five superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Tolleret, and on the lower by land of Pierre Goutreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of Pierre Lebaure, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790. The present claimant holds under the title of said Lebaure; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the year above mentioned, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 162.—JEAN MAYET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents fourteen toises and three feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joes Rousseau, and on the lower by land of Estevan Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 163.—JOSEPH BREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Maze-rolle, and on the lower by land of Santiago Ducron.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 164.—BERNARD RIVIERE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Donzel, and on the lower by land of Juan Mendoza.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 165.—IVES CROCHET claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and nine toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Bourg, and on the lower by land of Joseph Daigle.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 166.—ANTOINE MARTINEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-nine and two-ninths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Vives, and on the lower by land of Francisco Martinez.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by an order of Governor Miro issued in the year 1790; and

having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 167.—FRANÇOIS SEVIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ten arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Plazencia, and on the lower by land of Dominique Estevez.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 168.—ANTONIO TRULLO claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eight arpents and two toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Manuel Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Juan Rodriguez Minas.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 170.—PABLO LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and twelve toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pablo Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Edward Daigle.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 171.—FRANÇOIS GAUDET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents and twenty-eight toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean François Maziere, and on the lower by land of Louis Gaudet.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, made in the year 1799; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 172.—LOUIS TOILLERET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and forty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Santiago Verret, and on the lower by land of Pedro Lebaure.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 173.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and five toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Mendez, and on the lower by land of Charles Reiner.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 174.—MAURICE SIMONEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Landry, and on the lower by land of Benjamin Leblanc.

This land was surveyed, in the year 1780, in favor of Neil McDonald, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 175.—**JOSEPH GRANGE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio B. Bertrand, and on the lower by land of Juan Landry.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 176.—**RAPHAEL LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Pedro, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 177.—**CARLOS BOURG** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Monlar, and on the lower by land of the church.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 178.—**AMBROISE DUGA** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven arpents front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Fabien Bourg, and on the lower by land of Joseph Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro, issued in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 179.—**MADAME CHEDOTO**, widow of Jean Chedoto, claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Gregoire Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Landry, Jun.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant's husband, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 180.—**LORENZO DE ACOSTA** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Rodriguez, and on the lower by land of Juan Vives.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 181.—**JEAN DORION** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents and twenty-six toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lucette Breau, and on the lower by land of Joaquin Blanchard.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 182.—**CHARLES BLANCHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Tranquille Petre, and on the lower by land of Germin Bergeron.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Joseph Theriot, who conveyed to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 183.—**PEDRO MONTE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and four toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Tranquille Petre.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 184.—**ISABEL DOUGAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Blanchard, and on the lower by land of Madame Moise.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 185.—**JOSEPH DIAS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eleven arpents and twenty-seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Rodriguez Miras, and on the lower by land of ——— Augustin.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by an order of Governor Miro issued in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 186.—**LAURETTE BREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and twenty-three toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Carlos Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Juan Dueson.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 187.—**JUAN CARLOS GOUTREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and eighteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Fabien Guillot, and on the lower by land of Olivier Aucoin.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 188.—**DIEGO GONZALES** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and nineteen superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Martin, and on the lower by land of Antoine Alleman.

This land was surveyed, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro issued in the year 1790, in favor of Vicente Mora, who conveyed to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 189.—**OLIVIER AUCOIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Carlos Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Belony Blanchard.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by virtue of an order of Governor Miro issued in the year 1790; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 190.—**MATHURIN DONNE** claims a tract of land situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirteen and twenty-four hundredths superficial acres; and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Guillot, and on the lower by land of Domingo Stepho.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 191.—PIERRE DUGA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty-seven and four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Robichaux.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 192.—CHARLES GUILLOT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-four and sixty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Olivier Peters, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Donné.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 193.—GREGOIRE BENOIT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-nine and fifty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Augeron, and on the lower by land of Jean Marie Benoit.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 194.—LOUIS EXNICROUS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Blaise Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Paul Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 195.—JEAN BAPTISTE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixteen and seventy-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Constant Boudreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 196.—ALEXIS AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and seventy-four and seventy-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Fabien Aucoin, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 197.—LOUIS DUE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and six and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Phillippeaux, and on the lower by land of Pierre Richard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 198.—PIERRE GUILLOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-six and ten hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Renthrop, and on the lower by land of Joseph Mitchell.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 199.—JEAN BAPTISTE BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing fifty-eight and seventy-five hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Ann Angelique Terriot, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 200.—REYNAUD and PEYAVIN claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marguerite Crochet, and on the lower by land of François Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimants hold for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 201.—JEAN GUEDRY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and two and thirty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean M. Leblanc, and on the lower by land of François Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 202.—JEAN BAPTISTE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-two and forty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Nanchan, and on the lower by land of Alexis Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 203.—ANN ANGELIQUE TERRIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fourteen and thirty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Goutreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 204.—JEAN BAPTISTE DELORME claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eleven and sixty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Philip Jolibois, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bourg.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 205.—NICHOLAS PROPTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing sixty-five and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Grough, and on the lower by land of Jean Olivier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 206.—PHILIP JOLIBOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and eighty-three and seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the other by land of Jean Baptiste Delorme.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 207.—PIERRE NAQUIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and four and forty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Robichaux, and on the lower by land of Jean Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 208.—LOUIS OGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-five and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marguerite Peters, and on the lower by land of Gregoire Benoit.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 209.—MATHURIN AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-nine and fifty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Louret, and on the lower by land of Etienne Davois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 210.—HYACINTHE AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety and twenty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Aucoin, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 211.—JEAN M. LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Guedry, and on the lower by land of Abar Billangier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 212.—JOSEPH DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing fifty-four and twenty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Tonelia, and on the lower by land of Anselme Bellisle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 213.—JULIEN CROCHET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and nine and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by lands of Victor Coulon and Peter Aubart, and on the lower by land of Marguerite Crochet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 214.—MATHURIN HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-six and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Hebert, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 215.—JOCO ROUSSEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and two and eighty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Olivier, and on the lower by land of Jean Maillet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 216.—SIMON LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-two and twenty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Mitchel, and on the lower by land of Jean Goutreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 217.—FRANÇOIS LELORET claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty and seventy-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Richard, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Aucoin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 218.—BASIL AND JEAN BAPTISTE PREJEAN claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-seven and forty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Daigle, and on the lower by land of Jean Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 219.—THE WIDOW AND CHILDREN OF JEAN HEBERT, deceased, claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-five and sixty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Hebert, and on the lower by land of Francis Dugas.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 220.—AMBROISE HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-six and forty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Simon Guillot.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 221.—JEAN BAPTISTE GROUCH claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing sixty-nine and five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of Nicholas Phlopte.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 222.—JOHN CLERMONT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three and eighteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Domingo Stepho, and on the lower by land of Noel Victor Boudreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 223.—JOSEPH TONNELIA claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-nine and ninety-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Andrew Green, and on the lower by land of Joseph Daigle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 224.—STEPHEN POROR claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-three and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Paul Boudreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 225.—BARTHELEMI HENRY claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-five and seventy hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas Metras, and on the lower by land of Louis Richard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 226.—MARGARET CROSHIE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-six and forty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Julian Croshie, and on the lower by land of Reynard and Peytavin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 227.—JEAN BAPTISTE THIBODEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seven and three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Martin Petre, and on the lower by land of Claude Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 228.—LOUIS ROBICHAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seventy-nine and eighty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Stephen Pirerear, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bozier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 229.—GUILLAUME AUCCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-four and thirty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bark, and on the lower by land of Hyacinthe Aucoin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he holds, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 230.—JEAN OLIVIER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county La Fourche, containing sixty-five and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicholas Phopte, and on the lower by land of Joes Rousseau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 231.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-nine and thirty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Hebert, and on the lower by land of François Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 232.—JEAN GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-nine and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Felix Bourg.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 233.—JEAN CONSTANT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Bte. Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 234.—ANDREW GREEN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty and sixteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antonio Albarado, and on the lower by land of Joseph Tonnelia.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years prior. Confirmed.

No. 235.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and forty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Godet, and on the lower by land of Bte. Bourgeois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 236.—ALEXIS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-eight and fifty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the heirs of Jean Hebert, deceased, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 237.—NOEL VICTOR BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-one and ninety-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Hier Clermont, and on the lower by land of Peter Seville.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 238.—PIERRE RICHOUVE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and five and thirty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Dué, and on the lower by land of François Benoit.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 239.—JOSEPH MOURRAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six hundred and thirty-seven and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Malbrough, and on the lower by land of William Hammond.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to so much land as may be contained within the depth of forty arpents.

No. 240. PAUL BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Andrew Timpley, and on the lower by land of A. Landry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 241.—PAUL BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-four and sixty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Foret, and on the lower by land of Louis Foret.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, by those under whom the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 242.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing twenty-seven arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Chauvin, and on the lower by land of Louis Bourgeois.

The claimant purchased this land in the year 1804, of Domingo Esteves, in whose favor it was surveyed, in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, and who continued to inhabit and cultivate the land from the date of the survey, until the time of the sale aforesaid. Confirmed.

No. 243.—PAUL and JOSEPH FORET claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eleven and ten hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Boudreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 244.—JOSEPH FORET claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the

county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifty-nine and ninety-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Constant Pierre, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 245.—LOUIS BOURBAIE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Andrew Sanchez, and on the lower by land of Juan Monson.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Vincente Fernandez, who conveyed to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 246.—DOMINGO CEVALLOS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five arpents in front, and the side lines closing to a point within the depth of forty arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vicente Rodriguez Mora, and on the lower by land of Maria Rodriguez Mora.

This land was surveyed in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that time, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 247.—MARIA RODRIGUEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Domingo Cevallos, and on the lower by land of Gasper Falcon.

This land was surveyed by order of Governor Miro, in the year 1790, in favor of Domingo Cevallos, who conveyed to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 248.—MARTIAL LE BŒUF claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and thirty and six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Adam Matern, and on the lower by land of Solomon Verret.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 249.—SOLOMON VERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty-three and six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Martial Le Bœuf, and on the lower by land of Edward Verret.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or by those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 250.—EDWARD VERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and sixty-one and thirty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Solomon Verret, and on the lower by land of Duvergé Verret.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 251.—DUVERGE VERRET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifty-one and twenty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Edward Verret, and on the lower by land of Basil Ricard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 255.—**JOSEPH HONORE BREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty-six and sixty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Trahant, and on the lower by land of Jean Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 256.—**CHARLES RICHARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Aucoin, and on the lower by land of François Leloret.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 257.—**NICHOLAS LIRET** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-eight and forty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Liret, and on the lower by land of Joseph Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 258.—**JOSEPH MALBROUGH** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents in front, and seventy arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Hammond, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the title to the extent of forty arpents in depth, and reject the claim as to the balance of thirty arpents depth.

No. 259.—**CHARLES BOURG** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-nine and twenty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of François Hebert, and on the other by land of Pierre Henry.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 260.—**JEAN DELAUME** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fourteen thirty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Felix Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Pierre Goutreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 261.—**JOSEPH LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-four and forty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Robichaux, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Bourgeois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 262.—**ALEXIS LEJEUNE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-five and one hundredth superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Lejeune, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 263.—**ALEXIS LEJEUNE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and six and one hundredth superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of François Dubois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 264.—**JOSEPH LEJEUNE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-seven and sixty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Lejeune, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 265.—**PIERRE MENOUSE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-one and twenty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Lejeune, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 266.—**LOUIS DANTIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five hundred and eighty and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Pinelle, and on the lower by land of Joseph Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 267.—**JOSEPH CHIASSON** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-nine and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Chiasson, and on the lower by land of François Doucette.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 268.—**FRANÇOIS TOURNIER** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and sixty-four and twenty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Savoie, and on the lower by land of Paul M. Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 269.—**MICHEL AUCOIN** and **JOSEPH BOURG** claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Mazerole, and on the lower by land of Lucette Breau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Carlos Goutreau, by order of Governor Miro, who at

the same time put him in possession, by the surveyor; and it has continued to be inhabited and cultivated ever since the time of making the survey. The present claimants hold it by regular deeds. Confirmed.

No. 270.—**JACQUES BARRILLO** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and thirteen toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Madame Barillo, and on the lower by land of Joseph Nicolas Hebert.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of the claimant, by order of Governor Miro; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 271.—**JACQUES BARRILLO** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents (wanting four toises) in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Bertrand, and on the lower by land of Joseph Grangé.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Ambrosio Belonie Bertrand, under whose title the present claimant holds in virtue of several intermediate conveyances; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the aforesaid period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 271.—**J. F. BOURG** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-four and fifteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Urbin Echetté, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Leonard.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 275.—**BARTHOLOMEW HENRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and one and fifteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Naquin, and on the lower by land of Nicolas Albert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 276.—**AUGUSTIN DOMINGUES** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine hundred and twenty-four and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Jollet, and on the lower by land of Antoine Bessé.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 278.—**JEAN BAPTISTE LEONARD** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-nine and seventy-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bourg, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bye.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 281.—**JEAN C. TERRIOT** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty-one and sixteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Basil Richard, and on the lower by land of Jean Dugat.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 283.—**FRANÇOIS BANDELOCHE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche,

in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and sixty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of André Candolles, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Leonard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 286.—**PIERRE AMARIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and three and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Bolot, and on the lower by land of Joseph Naquin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 287.—**JEAN GUILLOTTE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six hundred and eight and seventeen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Roger, and on the lower by land of Jean Lejeune.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to such quantity of land as may be contained within the first forty arpents in depth, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 290.—**JEAN M. TRAHANT** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-six and a half acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Dubois, and on the lower by land of Pierre Chiasson.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 291.—**GREGOIRE AUCOIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Landry, and on the lower by land of François Boudreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Joseph Goutreau, under whose title the claimant holds by virtue of divers intermediate transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above-mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 295.—**ANDRE HEBERT** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and six and eighty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Benoit, and on the lower by land of Jean Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 296.—**JOSEPH BYE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-six and six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Leonard, and on the lower by land of the widow Vincent.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 297.—**CELESTE LAMOTTE** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-three and ninety-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Molaison, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 298.—URSULE VINCENT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-four and eighty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bye, and on the lower by land of Louis Pinelle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 300.—LOUIS PINELLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and seventy and seventeen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Vincent, and on the lower by land of Louis Dantin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 301.—BAZIL RICARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ten and eleven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Duvergé Verret, and on the lower by land of Jean C. Terriot.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 303.—JACQUES THIBAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-five and fifty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Robichaux, and on the lower by land of François Lassin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 304.—GEORGE FOLGANT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-six and ninety-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Charles Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Philippeaux.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, the Board confirm so much land as may be contained within the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

No. 305.—JEAN MARIE BENOIT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-four and twenty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Sylvie, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 306.—PIERRE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and one and forty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine L'Épine, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 307.—JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIPPEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one

hundred and twelve and eighty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Goutreau, and on the lower by land of Louis Déré.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 308.—JEAN BAPTISTE TRAHAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and ten and nineteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Arseman, and on the lower by land of Homoré Breaux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the present claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 310.—FRANÇOIS DUBOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirteen and seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Lejeune, and on the lower by land of Jean M. Trahan.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 311.—ANDRE TEMPLY claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and nine and sixty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Rogers, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 312.—JOSEPH NAQUIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seventy-five and nineteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre A. Duzat, and on the lower by land of Barthelemy Henry.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 317.—JEAN TYSON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and nine and sixty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the parish, and on the lower by land of Rutan Cassa.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 318.—JACQUES TERRIOT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and four and forty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Amable Landry, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 319.—LOUIS HALLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and four and twenty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Theodore Bourg.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 320.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in

the county of La Fourche, containing nine hundred and two and forty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of A. Hebert, and on the lower by land of Michel Mourran.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 326.—LAURENT PICHOFF AND HEIRS OF JOSEPH PICHOFF, deceased, claim a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and six and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of ———, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimants hold for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 330.—PIERRE PAUL AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven and a half arpents in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Brene, and on the lower by land of Carlos Goutreau.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, in favor of Simon Mazerole, by order of Governor Miro. The present claimant holds under the title of said Mazerole, by virtue of successive transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the aforesaid period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 332.—LUTHER SPENCER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents twenty toises and five feet in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Roger, and on the lower by land of André Templet.

This land was surveyed by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, made in the year 1799, in favor of Francisco Roger, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above period. Confirmed.

No. 333.—GEORGE FOLGANT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four arpents and twenty toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Robichaux, and on the lower by land of Francisco Roger.

This land was surveyed by virtue of a decree of the Intendant General, in the year 1799, in favor of Joseph Roger, who conveyed it to the present claimant; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 334.—JACQUES ROUSSEAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eight arpents in front, and forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Allemand, and on the lower by land of François Delemand.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 345.—CHARLES BELOT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-six and forty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Richard, and on the lower by land of Pierre Amazin Dugas.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 349.—MARIE ROSALIE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and twenty-six and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Bessé, and on the lower by land of Jacques Lamotte.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 350.—JACQUES LAMOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine hundred and twenty and sixteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Marie Rosalie, and on the lower by land of Alexandre St. Amand.

This is part of a tract of land of seventy arpents in front on each side of the bayou, for which the claimant obtained an order of survey from Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it appearing that the land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 351.—JACQUES LAMOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nineteen hundred and twelve and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas Villanueva, and on the lower by land of Claude F. Girard.

This is part of a tract of land of seventy arpents front on both sides of the bayou, for which the claimant obtained an order of survey from Governor Miro, in the year 1790; and it appearing that the land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since that period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 352.—SIMON GUILLOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-five and seventy-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the one side by land of Marguerite Peters, and on the other by land of Ambroise Maturin Hebert.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 357.—OLIVIER GUEDRY and JOSEPH SARVIE claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventeen hundred and nine and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Dugas, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimants, or those under whom they claim, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 358.—JEAN MARIE GAUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-one and ninety-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Lenon, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 359.—PIERRE GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty and thirteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Marie Goutreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 363.—FRANÇOIS DUGAS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the widow Hebert, and on the lower by land of Joseph Dugas.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December,

1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 364.—**MARTIN PIKE** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-two and fifty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Jean Thibaudeau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 365.—**MADAME JEAN LIRET** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-five and forty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hrgb Gaston Johnson, and on the lower by land of Nicolas Liret.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 366.—**ETIENNE BOUDREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five hundred and twenty-eight and seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Ducier, and on the lower by land of Pierre Goutreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 367.—**JEAN ETIENNE BOUDREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and fifty-one and sixty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Gache, and on the lower by land of Joseph Daigle.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 372.—**JEAN BAPTISTE DUCET** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-eight and fifty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Ducet, and on the lower by land of Etienne Boudreau.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 373.—**The HEIRS OF LOUIS GAUDE**, deceased, claim a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-eight and fifty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Gaudé, and on the lower by land of C. F. Girod.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that it was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 374.—**ANTOINE HERNANDEZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-six and seventy-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Daigle, and on the lower by land of Louis Angeron.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 375.—**JOSEPH MICHEL** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and

twelve and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Guillot, and on the lower by land of Simon Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 376.—**ACHILLE FORET** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifty-two and ninety-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Sarvie, and on the lower by land of Olivier Gadre.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 377.—**PIERRE PAUL BOURGEOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and one and forty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Belony Babin, and on the lower by land of Stephen Piroc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 378.—**JEAN BAPTISTE BOURGEOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and one and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Belony Babin, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 379.—**JEAN BAPTISTE FORET** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and two and fifteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Alexis Jollet.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 380.—**GEORGE TOOPS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-seven and fifty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Dominic Broussard, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 381.—**ANSELMÉ LANDRY** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seventy-nine and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Boudreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 382.—**HYPOLITE LEBLANC** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and ninety and ninety hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Joseph Sarvie.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 383.—HENRY S. THIBODAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seventeen and forty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Trillons, and on the lower by land of Alexis Jollet.

It appears that the land now claimed was actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 384.—JEAN BAPTISTE ROBICHO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-eight and twenty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of E. Millet, and on the lower by land of Fernandez Estaves.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 385.—JOSEPH THIBODAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and six and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Nicolas Albert, and on the lower by land of Jean Anesin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 386.—JEAN AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred superficial acres and fifty-four hundredths, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Thibodaux, and on the lower by land of Guillaume Arseman.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 387.—FRANCOIS AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joacintie Aucoin, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 388.—NICOLAS ALBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and two and ninety-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bartholomew Henry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Thibodaux.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 389.—JEAN LOUIS HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and two and fifty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Hebert, and on the lower by land of François de la Maziere.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 390.—ETIENNE DAVOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty-two and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin Aucoin, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 391.—PIERRE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-nine and twenty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the middle parish of La Fourche, and on the lower by land of Jean Robicho.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 392.—GUILLAUME HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and seventy-four and thirty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Basil Richard, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 393.—MADAME MARIE BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and forty-three and ninety-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the church, and on the lower by land of Mr. Millet.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 397.—LOUIS GABRIEL RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three and thirty-eight hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Bartholomew Henry, and on the lower by land of Charles Bolot.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 398.—MATHURIN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine hundred and twenty-one and thirty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Mourran, and on the lower by land of Hypolite Leblanc.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 400.—PIERRE VINCENT LERONS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing sixty-two and fifty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Menons, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 402.—ARMAND FREMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-three and ninety-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the heirs of Benjamin Henry Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Peter Henry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 403.—JEAN ROBICHO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and six and thirty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Jacques Dubois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 401.—JOSEPH MOLAISON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-five and fifty eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Crochet, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 405.—BASIL RICHARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and twenty-nine and seventy-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Godé Leblanc, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 406.—JOSEPH BELOXY BABIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirty-nine superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Peter Paul Bourgeois.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 407.—FERNANDE ESTEVE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-two and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of J. B. Robicho, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Daigle.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th of December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 408.—CLAUDE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and forty-one and sixty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Thibodeaux, and on the lower by land of Basil Richard.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 409.—ANTOINE BESSE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and one and thirty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Dominique, and on the lower by land of Jacques Lamotte.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 410.—JEAN BAPTISTE MAZIERE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and nineteen and eighty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Tranquille Arseman, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 411.—JOSEPH BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-eight and eighty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Boudreau, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 412.—MICHEL BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and seventeen and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Renthrop, and on the lower by land of Pierre Discord.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 414.—JACQUES DUBOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and seventeen and eighty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Francis Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Mr. Boudreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 415.—MARGARET PETERS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty-four and forty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Simon Guillot, and on the lower by land of Louis Ogeron.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom she claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 416.—MICHEL MORRAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-seven and sixty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Pierre Janvier, and on the lower by land of Caylan Casas.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 417.—MICHEL MORRAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and twenty-three and twenty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Desirmes, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years prior to the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 418.—MICHEL MORRAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-five and fifty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Baptiste Bergeron, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 419.—FABIEN AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-six and seventy hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Charles Bellegerent, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 423.—FRANCOIS SAVOYE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-two superficial acres and twelve hundredths, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Dominique, and on the lower by land of Francois Fournier.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 424.—FRANCOIS BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred superficial acres and nineteen hundredths, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of Philip Henry.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 426.—GUILLAUME ARCEMAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty-nine and fifty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Aucoin, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Trahan.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 428.—MATHURIN DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-six and forty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Navarro, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 429.—BAPTISTE BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five hundred and forty-six and twenty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of _____, and on the lower by land of Baptiste Bergeron.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 430.—JEAN BAPTISTE BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eleven and thirty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Peter Seville, and on the lower by land of Mathurin Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 431.—FRANCOIS BLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-one and thirteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Reynaud and Peytavin, and on the lower by land of Jean Gadre.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 432.—JOSEPH GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-three and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Olivier Goutreau, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 434.—JOSEPH LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in

the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and four and twenty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mathurin d'Aigle, and on the lower by land of Auguste Babin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 435.—JEAN LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and four and seventy-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Honoré Breaux, and on the lower by land of Louis Hallé.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 436.—VICENTE HERNANDEZ claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-eight and eighty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Paul Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Baptiste and Basil Prejans.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 437.—JEAN BAPTISTE BELTERON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and thirteen and thirty-eight hundredths superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the lower by land of Marguerite Brodée.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 438.—JOSEPH HEBERT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three and forty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Dantin, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Belteron.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 439.—JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIPPEAUX claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-five and sixty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Etienne Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Louis Dué.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto, the Board confirm the claim to such quantity of land as may be contained within the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

No. 440.—CONSTANT PITRE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and seventy-six and seventy-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Boudreau, and on the lower by land of _____.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 442.—FRANCOIS BENOIT claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-one and sixty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Riché, and on the lower by land of André Hebert.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the

same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 443.—THEODORE BOURG, Jun. claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-seven and fifty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Lambert Billardin, and on the lower by land of André Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 446.—ANDRE LEBLANC claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three and seventy-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Theodore Bourg, and on the lower by land of Hypolite Leblanc.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 447.—GUILLAUME HAMMOND claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-five and eighty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of William Henry, and on the lower by land of Joseph Marlbro.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 449.—MICHEL BOURGEOIS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-three and eighty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Joseph Bourgeois.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 450.—BERNARDO DE DERA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and seven toises in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste d'Aigle.

This land was surveyed in the year 1790, by order of Governor Miro, in favor of Pedro Leblanc, under whose title the present claimant holds by virtue of intermediate transfers; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the above mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 456.—MICHEL MORRAN claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-four and two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of Henry Rentrop.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 457.—VINCENT MORA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing six arpents and one toise in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Juan Guelfie, and on the lower by land of Pedro Donzel.

This land was surveyed by the Surveyor General, in the year 1800, in favor of Pablo Navarro, under whose title the present claimant holds. The land having been inhabited and cultivated on, and for ten consecutive years prior to, the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 461.—WALKER GILBERT claims a tract of land situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and twenty and eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Guillot, and on the lower by land of Alexis Lejeune.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 463.—GUILLAUME BOURG claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-three superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Bourg, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Aucoin.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 464.—JEAN BAPTISTE AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-four superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Guillaume Bourg, and on the lower by land of Vincent Dales.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 470.—CHARLES BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-five and ninety-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Augustin Babin, and on the lower by land of —.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated for more than ten consecutive years next preceding, by the claimant, or those under whom he claims. Confirmed.

No. 472.—LORENZO ACOSTA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-four superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Sanchez, and on the lower by land of Antoine Rodriguez.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 477.—ALEXIS JOLLET claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and thirty-two and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of H. S. Thibodeaux, and on the lower by land of Etienne Guitrod.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 478.—ALEXIS JOLLET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and sixteen and sixty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of Augustin Domingue.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 479.—ALEXIS JOLLET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and sixty-nine and twenty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of C. F. Girod.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 481.—**JOSEPH BOURGEOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-nine and eighty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Bourgeois, and on the lower by land of Jean Bte. Foret.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 482.—**LOUIS BOURGEOIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and forty and forty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the lower by land of Michel Bourgeois.

The claimant obtained a regular warrant of survey for this land, from the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1787; since which time the land has been continually inhabited and cultivated. Confirmed.

No. 498.—**FRANCIS MARLBRO** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifteen and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Etienne Davois, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 501.—**JOSEPH LOPEZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two arpents and seven-eighths of an arpent in front, and forty arpents in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Sebastian Suarez, and on the lower by land of Miguel Falcon.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 502.—**VINCENT DAILLAIS** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-six and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Mr. Labarthe, and on the lower by land of T. Villaneuva.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 503.—**MIGUEL FALCON** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and the side lines closing to a point at the depth of twenty-five arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Lopez, and on the lower by land of Jean Rodriguez.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 508.—**AUGUSTIN BABIN** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and twenty-eight and twenty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Leblanc, and on the lower by land of ———.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior, the Board confirm the claim to so much land as is contained within the ordinary depth of forty arpents.

No. 512.—**SEBASTIEN SUAREZ** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the

county of La Fourche, containing three arpents in front, and the side lines closing to a point at the depth of twenty-seven arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Rodriguez, and on the lower by land of Joseph Lopez.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 514.—**THEODORE BOURG**, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and sixteen and six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Hallé, and on the lower by land of Lambert Billardin.

It appears that the claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate the land now claimed on the 20th December, 1803, and for more than ten consecutive years prior thereto. Confirmed.

No. 515.—**PIERRE OLIVIER GOUTREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-five and ninety-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Delaume, and on the lower by land of Joseph Goutreau.

It appears that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds for more than ten consecutive years next preceding. Confirmed.

No. 35.—**THOMAS DE VILLANEUVA** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-seven and thirty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Vincent Daillais, and on the lower by Pierre Mercier.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was settled previous to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 113.—**JEAN DUGA** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left side of the bayou of La Fourche, containing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven and sixty-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Raphael Landry, and on the lower by land of Louis Le Baubé.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that it was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the extent of six hundred and forty superficial arpents, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 119.—**JOSEPH CHERAMI** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, and containing sixty-six arpents in front on one bank of the bayou La Fourche, and seventy-three arpents in front on the other bank, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Estevan Guitro, and on the lower by lands of Pedro Daspic and Jean Bt. Morel.

This land was resurveyed in the year 1796, in favor of the claimant, by the Surveyor General of the province; and the claimant having continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since the aforesaid period, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 169.—**STEPHEN GUITROD** claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing thirty-five arpents in front, by forty in depth, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pedro Daspic, and on the lower by land of Santiago Lamotte.

This land was surveyed in favor of Pedro Bourgeois, on the 30th of April, 1800, by the Surveyor General of the province, in virtue of a decree of the Intendant, dated the 25th April, 1799. Said Bourgeois conveyed the land to the present claimant; and the same having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800, and since. Confirmed.

No. 252.—EDWARD DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one thousand three hundred and sixty-six and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Raphael Landry, and on the other by land of ——— Duga.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Board that this land was settled prior to the 1st October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th of December, 1803, they confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty arpents, so as to include the improvements in the centre, and reject it as to the balance now claimed.

No. 253.—MARGARET BRODE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou of the same name, containing one hundred and eighty-two and eighty hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Hebert.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled by the claimant prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that she has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 288.—PIERRE CHIASSON claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-eight and eleven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Jean Marie Trahan, and on the other by land of Joseph Chiasson.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 289.—JEAN BAPTISTE DOUCETTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-eight and twenty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of François Doucette, and on the lower by land of Etienne Boudreau.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 344.—CLESTE LAMATE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, (the quantity not expressed in the survey,) and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Verret, and on the lower by land of Valentin Saulet.

It appearing that this land was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, so as to include the improvements in the centre.

No. 353.—PIERRE DASPIT ST. AMAND claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one thousand and twenty-six and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Fanny Verret, and on the lower by land of Joseph Cherami.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land previous to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, so as to include the improvements in the centre, and reject it as to the balance claimed.

No. 354.—ALEXANDRE ST. AMAND claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-one and eighty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jacques Lamotte, and on the lower by land of Janot Voisin.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 355.—ALEXANDRE ST. AMAND claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing four hundred

and seventy-nine and twenty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the one side by land of Jacques Lamotte, and on the other by land of C. F. Girod.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 356.—JACQUES LAMOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and fifty-nine and eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Philippeaux, and on the lower by land of Adam Materne.

It appearing that this land was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 361.—PIERRE GADRE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-seven and seventy-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of François Sapin, and on the lower by land of John Maronge.

It appearing that this land was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that it was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 362.—JEAN BAPTISTE ROBICHO claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and thirteen and fifty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Michel Morran, and on the lower by land of Joseph Landry.

It appearing that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that it was continually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803, by those under whom the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 394.—ANTOINE BOUTARY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing three hundred and seventy-six and forty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Marguerite Brodé.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 395.—MARIE ANTOINE MILLIEU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing sixty-seven and fifty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Louis Ogeron, and on the other by land of Augustin Domingue, Jun.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 396.—JOSEPH FELIX BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and four and seventy-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Dubois, and on the other by land of John Deslomes.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 399.—JEAN C. BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing ninety-five and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of George Toops.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 401.—ALEXIS LEVROU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Forche, on the right bank of the

bayou La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-two and twenty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Vincent Levron.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by him until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 413.—PIERRE HACHE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and eighty-one and forty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Antoine Boutary.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 420.—DOMINIC BROUSSARD claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of George Toops.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 421.—PIERRE HUZET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-six and fifty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Pierre Haché.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 422.—JEAN GUILLOTTE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifty-three and ninety hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the heirs of Oliver Petre, and on the lower by land of Charles Guillotte.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th of December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 425.—FRANÇOIS SAPIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing eighty-five and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Jacques Thibodeaux, and on the lower by land of Pierre Gadre.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 427.—JOSEPH ARABY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou of La Fourche, containing three hundred and eighty and eighty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Henry Brown, and on the lower by land of Jean Deplaisance.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 433.—JEAN M. NAVARRE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fourteen and forty-eight hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 441.—ALEXANDRE MILLET claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-seven and ninety-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of the

widow Babin, and on the lower by land of Jean Baptiste Robichaux.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 444.—JEAN MORANGE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-five and six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Guedry, and on the lower by land of André Candolle.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 445.—JOSEPH CHERAMI claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing nine hundred and sixty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Daigle, and on the lower by vacant land.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, but reject it as to the balance.

No. 448.—JOSEPH CHERAMI claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one thousand two hundred and ten superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Daspit St. Amand, and on the lower by land of Madame Françoise Gotro.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 454.—JEAN LABATT claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and thirty-four and forty-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Basse, and on the lower by land of Vincent Dallas.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 455.—ANDRE CANDOLLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-seven and twenty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Morange, and on the lower by land of François Boudeloche.

It appearing that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 465.—LOUIS OGERON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-nine and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hugh Gaston Johnson, and on the lower by land of Antoine Basse.

It appearing that the land now claimed was inhabited and cultivated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and continually, by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 466.—HUGH GASTON JOHNSON claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seventy-one and eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Marlborough, and on the lower by land of Madame Liret.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 468.—ANTOINE DIAS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and ninety-nine and thirty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Jollet, and on the lower by land of Thomas Burns.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 471.—FARCY VERRET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing three hundred and thirty-one and seventy-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Mercier, and on the lower by land of Pierre Daspit.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 473.—JANOT VOIZIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and fifty-five and sixty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Alexandre St. Amand, and on the other by land of François Shaust.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 474.—JANOT VOIZIN claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and eight and thirty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of C. F. Girod, and on the other by land of Valentin Saulet.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 475.—BELA HUBBARD, as agent for the parishioners of the middle parish, claims, as church land, a tract of land, situate in said parish, and in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing ninety-two and seventy-seven hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land of Joseph Hebert, and on the other by land of Pierre Leblanc.

It appearing that the aforesaid land has been used by the parishioners, as church land, for upwards of twenty years, the Board do hereby confirm the claim.

No. 476.—BELA HUBBARD, as agent for the parishioners of the interior parish, claims, as church land, a tract of land, situate in said parish, and in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one hundred and ninety-seven and eighty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of John Tyson, and on the lower by land of the widow Babin.

It appearing that the aforesaid land has been used and possessed by the parishioners, as church land, for upwards of fifteen years, the Board do hereby confirm the claim.

No. 480.—THOMAS BURNS claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and nine and twenty-three hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Antoine Dias, and on the lower by land of Alexis Jollet.

It appearing that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated until on and after the 20th December, 1803, by the claimant, or those under whom he claims. Confirmed.

No. 485.—JEAN DEPLAISANCE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and twenty-one and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Araby, and on the lower by land of François Suver.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 486.—JOSEPH DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and three and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Etienne Boudreau, and on the lower by land of Joseph Cherami.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803, the Board confirm his claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 495.—FRANÇOIS SUARES claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing fourteen chains and fifty-five links in front, and the ordinary depth of forty arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of —, and on the lower by land of Michel Marven.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant, or those under whom he claims, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 503.—FRANÇOIS GACHET claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing five hundred and ninety-seven and eighty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Cherami, and on the lower by land of Etienne Boudreau.

It appearing that the land now claimed was actually settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and continued to be inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 504.—JOSEPH SAVOYE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifteen and twenty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Hypolite Leblanc, and on the lower by land of Achille Forest.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 505.—ANTOINE BOSSE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-nine and sixty-four hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Louis Ogeron, and on the lower by land of Jean Labarthe.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 507.—FRANÇOIS FRILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing three hundred and six and seventy-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Pierre Discard, and on the lower by land of Henry S. Thibodeaux.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 509.—PIERRE MERCIER claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and eighty-five and ninety hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas de Villanueva, and on the lower by land of Farcy Verret.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same con-

tinued to be inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 510.—**CLAUDE FRANÇOIS GIROD** claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and eighty-five and ninety hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexis Jollet, and on the lower by land of said Jollet.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 511.—**CLAUDE FRANÇOIS GIROD** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and fifty-two and ten hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Alexandre St. Amand, and on the lower by land of Janot Voizin.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 513.—**LOUIS OGERON** claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-three and nineteen hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of A. Hernandez, and on the lower by land of Antoine Hernandez.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and that the same was continually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the claimant holds, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 313.—**JOSEPH M. BOUDREAU** claims a tract of land, situate on each side of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and eleven and twenty-six hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the land on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 314.—**CHARLES BILLOT** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifteen and four hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Charles Naquin.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 315.—**PIERRE BOUSQUE** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-five and thirty-four hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Charles Billot.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land prior to the 20th December, 1803, by the permission of the proper Spanish officer, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 339.—**LOUIS SAUVAGE** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing eighty and forty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Pierre Bourg.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 340.—**CHARLES NANQUIN** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and forty-five and thirty hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Pierre Dugas.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 341.—**JEAN NANQUIN** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and eighty-four superficial acres.

It appears that the claimant petitioned the Baron de Carondelet for this land in the year 1795, and that the Baron directed the Surveyor General to inform himself relative to the land being vacant, &c., and that the Surveyor General reported favorably to the claimant. The claimant never received any other title from the Spanish Government; but he having actually settled the land prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 342.—**JEAN DUFRES** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and thirty-six and ninety-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Joseph M. Boudreau.

This claim, as to title, is in every respect similarly situated to that of Jean Nanquin, No. 341, preceding. Confirmed.

No. 343.—**JEAN BAPTISTE THEODORE HENRY** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and seventy-six and thirty-two hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 368.—**JOSEPH BILLOT** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and twelve hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Marie Actes.

It appears that Jean Billot obtained from Governor Miro a regular warrant of survey for this land, in the year 1788, and that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800; and further, that said Jean Billot conveyed the land to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 369.—**JEAN BILLOT, Jun.** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-eight and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Joseph La Force.

It appears that Jean Chap obtained from Governor Miro a regular warrant of survey for this land, in the year 1787, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800, and further, that the said Chap conveyed it to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 370.—**MARIE NERISSE** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and twenty-one and seventy-four hundredths superficial acres.

It appears that the claimant obtained for this land a regular warrant of survey from Governor Miro, in the year 1788, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated by her on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 371.—**JEAN BILLOT, Sen.** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing three hundred and forty-two and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres.

It appears that the claimant obtained from Governor Miro a regular warrant of survey for this land, in the year 1787, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the same on the 1st day of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 453.—**JOSEPH MOLLERE** claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing eight hundred superficial arpents, and bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas de Villanueva, and on the lower by vacant land.

This land was surveyed for the claimant, by the Surveyor General of the province, in 1802, conformably to a decree of the Intendant General, dated the 25th April, 1799; and it having been inhabited and cultivated ever since the last mentioned period, until on and after the 20th December, 1803. Confirmed.

No. 484.—JEAN BILLOT claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and sixty-seven and fifteen hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Louis Sauvage.

It appearing that Joseph La Force, under whom the present claimant holds, settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that he actually inhabited and cultivated the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 496.—CHARLES BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one thousand three hundred and thirty-four and fifty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Thomas de Villanueva.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject it as to the balance.

No. 497.—WILLIAM HAMMOND claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and fifty-five and fifty-nine hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 499.—FRANÇOIS MARLBROUGH claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and forty and forty-four hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Joseph Marlborough, and on the other to land of Thomas de Villanueva.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 500.—JOSEPH MARLBROUGH claims a tract of land, situate on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and seventeen and fifteen hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Charles Bergeron, and on the other to land of François Marlborough.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he actually inhabited and cultivated the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 33.—THOMAS DE VILLANUEVA claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading from bayou La Fourche, to lake Verret, containing five hundred and sixty and fifty-five hundredths superficial acres, and bounded above by land said to belong to Antoine Leblanc, and below by land claimed by Laurien Laviolet.

It appears that one John Fitzpatrick settled this land, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on that day. It appears, also, that, at the decease of said Fitzpatrick, the land was sold by the commandant of the district, at public sale, on the 19th of May, 1805, to Alexander Milles, who afterwards conveyed it to the present claimant. Confirmed.

No. 279.—GREGOIRE AUCOIN claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Bœuf, in the county of La Fourche, containing four hundred and forty-six and sixty-two hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of François Aucoin.

It appears that the land was actually settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

No. 285.—JEAN BAPTISTE FALTEMENT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing two hundred and ninety-three and fifty three hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the claimant did actually settle this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day. Confirmed.

No. 292.—HYPOLITE DAGBERT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing six hundred and sixty and seventy-three hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of François Guitreau, and on another to land of Jean Pierre Landry.

It appearing that the claimant settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on that day, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject the balance.

No. 316.—JOSEPH BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing one hundred and fifty-eight superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean B. Faltement, and on the lower by land of Pierre Moriaux.

It appearing that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds, on that day. Confirmed.

No. 325.—MATHURIN OSSITET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading from bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing one hundred and sixty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Joseph Boudreau, and on the lower by land of the claimant.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated by those under whom the present claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 327.—THOMAS DE VILLANUEVA claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading from bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing one hundred and forty-three and twelve hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Jean Baptiste Roger, and on the lower by land of Louis Syne.

It appearing that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 329.—THOMAS DE VILLANUEVA claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, and in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and six and thirty-one hundredths superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Julian Ossitet, and on the lower by land claimed by Louis Bringier.

It appearing that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated, by those under whom the present claimant holds, on that day. Confirmed.

No. 335.—CHRISTOPHE BRYANT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the lake Verret, on each side of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche, containing six hundred and twenty-seven superficial acres.

It appearing that the claimant actually settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day, the Board confirm his claim to be laid off with a front of sixteen acres on lake Verret, so as to include the mouth of the aforesaid canal in its centre, and a depth of forty acres, removing back in the direction of the canal.

No. 346.—SAMUEL RUSSEL RICE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing six hundred and fifty-three and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land of Samuel Rice.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the present claimant holds, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject the balance.

No. 347.—SAMUEL RUSSEL RICE claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Bœuf, in the county of La Fourche, containing six hundred and fifty-five and eighty hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that the land now claimed was settled, by the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the present claimant holds, the Board confirm the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and reject the balance.

No. 348.—SAMUEL RICE, Sen. claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, at the place usually called Coupén Island, containing six hundred and ninety-four hundredths superficial acres.

It appearing that this land was actually settled, by the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on that day by those under whom the claimant holds. Confirmed.

No. 460.—THOMAS ALLEN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, and containing two hundred and ten superficial acres.

Gilbert Leblanc obtained a regular order of survey from the Baron de Carondelet, in the year 1787, for this land; the said Leblanc conveyed it to the present claimant; and the land having been inhabited and cultivated on the 1st of October, 1800. Confirmed.

No. 280.—JEAN BAPTISTE HENRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and eighty-six and sixty-eight hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side to land of Jean Baptiste Jaunier.

It appearing that the land now claimed was actually settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated on that day. Confirmed.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. Orl. Ter.
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOMAS B. ROBERTSON.

Rejected claims from the books of Bela Hubbard, Deputy Register for the county of La Fourche.

No. 113.—JEAN DUGAT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven and sixty-seven hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which have been confirmed to him in No. 113 among the confirmed claims.

This land is claimed in virtue of a settlement made prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and do therefore reject the balance claimed.

No. 252.—EDOUARD DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one thousand three hundred and sixty-six and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which have been confirmed to him already in No. 252 among the confirmed claims.

This land is claimed by virtue of a settlement made, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, as authorized by the act of Congress, and do therefore reject the balance.

No. 258.—JOSEPH MARLBROUGH claims a second depth of thirty arpents, lying immediately behind a front of six arpents and a depth of forty, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, and which we have confirmed to the claimant among the confirmed claims.

The claimant pretends no other title to this second depth than his being proprietor of the front and first depth, we therefore reject his claim.

No. 287.—JEAN GUILLOTTE claims a second depth of land, lying back of a front and first depth, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of

La Fourche, and which we have confirmed to him in No. 287 among the confirmed claims.

The claimant pretends no other title to this second depth of land than the absurd one of its having been granted to him by one of the American deputy surveyors. We do therefore reject the claim as being entirely a feigned one.

No. 353.—PIERRE DASPIT ST. AMAND claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, containing one thousand and twenty-six and sixty-five hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which we have confirmed to him in No. 353 among the confirmed claims.

This land is claimed in virtue of a settlement prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th December, 1803. We have already confirmed the claim to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, and do therefore reject the balance.

No. 445.—JOSEPH CHERAMI claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing nine hundred and sixty superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which we have confirmed to him in No. 445 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon a settlement, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and do therefore reject the balance.

No. 448.—JOSEPH CHERAMI claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing one thousand two hundred and ten superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which have been confirmed to him in No. 448 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded on a settlement, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed this claim to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, and therefore reject it as to the balance.

No. 473.—JANOT VOIZIN claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and fifty-five and sixty-six hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which have been confirmed in No. 473 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon a settlement made, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed this claim to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, and therefore reject the balance.

No. 486.—JOSEPH DAIGLE claims a tract of land, situate on the right bank of the bayou La Fourche, in the county of La Fourche, containing seven hundred and three and eighty-five hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which we have already confirmed to him in No. 486 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon a settlement made, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivation on the 20th of December, 1803. We have already confirmed the claim to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, and therefore reject it as to the balance.

No. 313.—JOSEPH M. BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, and containing seven hundred and eleven and twenty-six hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which we have confirmed in No. 313 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon settlement, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and cultivation on that day. We have already confirmed the claim to the extent authorized by the act of Congress, and therefore reject the balance.

No. 338.—JEAN BAPTISTE VARDIN, for himself and his brothers, claims a tract of land, situate on each side of the bayou Darbonne, in the county of La Fourche, containing six hundred and twenty-six and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres.

The claimants state that they settled on this land about the year 1792 or 1793, and they show sufficient proof to

substantiate the fact; but it also appears satisfactorily to the Board, that they left the land, and settled elsewhere, previous to the 1st of October, 1800, and have never resumed possession of it since. We are therefore of opinion the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 313.—JEAN BAPTISTE THEODORE HENRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, containing seven hundred and seventy-six and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which have been confirmed in No. 313 among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon a settlement made, by the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and cultivation on that day. We have already confirmed the claim to the quantity of six hundred and forty acres, and therefore reject the balance.

No. 469.—MICHEL DEVAL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, containing four hundred and six and twenty-four hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant pretends title to this land from his having gone on it in the year 1802, marked trees, and cleared a road; to which facts he produces one or two affidavits; but the land having never been inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, we therefore reject the claim.

No. 496.—CHARLES BERGERON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the bayou Darbonne, containing one thousand three hundred and thirty-four and fifty-eight hundredths superficial acres; six hundred and forty of which we have confirmed to him in No. 496, among the confirmed claims.

This claim is founded upon a settlement made, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and cultivation on that day. We have confirmed the claim to the extent of six hundred and forty acres, and therefore reject the balance.

No. 251.—ALEXANDRE LANDRY claims a second depth of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, and lying back of a front and first depth of the claimant, and containing five hundred and eighty-four and seventy hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant produces in support of this second depth, the certificate of the commandant of the district, who states that he permitted the claimant, in the year 1802, to take possession of this land. The land appears not to have been inhabited and cultivated; and we are of opinion that, according to the usages and customs of the Spanish Government, the claim ought to be rejected.

No. 272.—JOHN HENRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing six hundred and fifty-six and forty-five hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant states that he went on this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, some time in the month of July, 1803; but we have satisfactory evidence that the land was never settled until after the 20th of December, 1803, and do therefore reject the claim.

No. 273.—FRANÇOIS ARCOIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty and sixty-seven hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant states that he settled this land some time in the month of July, 1803, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer; but it appearing satisfactorily in evidence to the Board that the land was not inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 282.—BENOIT GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing six hundred and sixteen and thirty hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land of Jean Baptiste Henry.

The claimant states that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, some time in the month of July, 1803; but it appearing, from the best testimony the Board have been able to procure, that the land was not inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 284.—ANTHONY REED claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on lake Verret, at the mouth of the canal leading from bayou La Fourche, containing four hundred and forty-five and eighteen hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant sets up a title to this land as having been settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, in the year 1801, by one Stout. It appears from the evidence produced by the claimant, that said Stout was on the land in the year 1801 or 1802; but it appears also that he left it some time prior to the 20th December, 1803. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 293.—JEAN PIERRE LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing four hundred and seventy-eight superficial acres.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day; but it appearing in satisfactory evidence to the Board that the land was not inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, the Board do therefore reject the claim.

No. 294.—MICHEL DEVAL claims a tract of land, situate on the bayou Bœuf, in the county of La Fourche, containing one hundred and eighty-one and ninety-two hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining land of Jean Saunier.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and cultivated and inhabited the same on that day; but it appearing in evidence to the Board that the land was not inhabited and cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 299.—RAPHAEL LANDRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing three hundred and twenty-six and a half superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by James Orvens, and on the other by land claimed Jean Pierre Landry.

The claimant states that the land now claimed was settled by him, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated by him on that day; but it appearing, from satisfactory testimony, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, the Board do therefore reject the claim.

No. 302.—JEAN BROCHMON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and seventy-six and ninety-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Michel Deval.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he did inhabit and cultivate the land on that day; but it appearing, from the most satisfactory evidence, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, the Board therefore reject the claim.

No. 309.—JAMES OWENS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche, to lake Verret, containing six hundred and forty superficial acres.

The claimant states that the land now claimed was settled by him, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he did actually inhabit and cultivate the same on that day; but it appearing, from satisfactory evidence, to the Board, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 321.—JEAN BAPTISTE ROGER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading from bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, containing one hundred and forty-two superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land of Thomas de Villanueva, and on the lower by land claimed by Julian Osselet.

The claimant states that this land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that it was inhabited and cultivated on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from the most satisfactory testimony, that the land was

never settled until after the 20th of December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 322.—JEAN BAPTISTE PRELLE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing one hundred and ninety superficial acres, and bounded on one side by land claimed by Mathurin Osselet, and on the other by land claimed by Julian Osselet.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from satisfactory testimony, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 323.—LOUIS BRINGIER claims a tract of land, situate on the left bank of the canal leading to lake Verret, in the county of La Fourche, containing two hundred and fifty superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Louis Syng, and on the lower by land claimed by François Goutreau.

The claimant states that the land now claimed was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th day of December, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated on that day; but it appearing, from the most satisfactory evidence, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, the Board reject the claim.

No. 324.—MATHURIN OSSELET claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the right bank of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing six hundred and fifty superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land of Pierre Moraux.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated it on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from satisfactory evidence, that the land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 328.—FRANÇOIS GOUTREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing two hundred and sixty-four superficial acres, and bounded on the upper side by land claimed by Louis Bringier, and on the lower by land claimed by Hypolite Dagbert.

The claimant states that he settled this land, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated it on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from satisfactory testimony, that the land was not settled until after the 20th of December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 331.—CLAUDE F. GIROD claims an island, situate in the county of La Fourche, about four leagues west of the entrance of the bayou La Fourche into the sea, and separated from the high land by swamp.

The claimant shows no manner of evidence in support of his title to this land, or tract of land, and we do therefore reject the claim.

No. 336.—CORNELIUS BALDWIN claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the canal leading from the bayou La Fourche to lake Verret, and containing six hundred and forty-six and thirty-six hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant states that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated on that day; but of this he produces no evidence. We therefore reject the claim.

No. 337.—JACOB HENRY claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and fifty-four and fifty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Alexandre Daniel, and on the other by land of William Knight.

The claimant states that he settled this land some time in the month of May, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on the 20th of December, 1803. He does not pretend to have settled by permission of the proper Spanish officer; and it appearing, from satisfactory evidence, to the Board, that the land was not actually settled until after the 20th of December, 1803, they reject the claim.

No. 360.—LOUIS BRINGIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the left bank of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing two hundred and fifty-seven and eighty hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Louis Syng, and on another land claimed by J. Goutreau.

The claimant states that the land was settled, by permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated on that day. But it appearing to the Board, from the most satisfactory testimony, that the land was not settled until the 20th of December, 1803, they reject the claim.

No. 451.—BERNARDO DE DERO claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou St. Bernard, or Grand Bayou, containing twelve hundred and eighty-six superficial acres, and bounded on each side by vacant lands.

The claimant founds his title to this land upon a petition to the commandant of the district in 1802, which petition was granted by the commandant to the extent that he was authorized. But the claimant produces no evidence whatever of an actual settlement of the land; and, from the best information we have been able to obtain, if the land has ever been settled to this day, it was not until after the 20th of December, 1803. We do therefore reject the claim.

No. 452.—JAMES OWENS claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing three hundred and forty-five superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Raphael Landry, and on another land claimed by Julian Osselet.

The claimant produces, in support of his claim to this land, the permission of the commandant of the district, in the year 1802, to one James Simpson to settle any vacant land; and he produces also an affidavit, stating said Simpson to have inhabited and cultivated the land in the month of March, 1803; but it appearing, from satisfactory testimony, that the land was not inhabited and cultivated on the 20th of December, 1803, the Board therefore reject the claim.

No. 459.—FRANÇOIS FRILLON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on both sides of the canal leading to lake Verret, containing two hundred and ninety-four and sixteen hundredths superficial acres.

The claimant states that he settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that he inhabited and cultivated the same on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from the most satisfactory evidence, that the land was not actually settled until after the 20th of December, 1803, they therefore reject the claim.

No. 462.—WILLIAM KNIGHT claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing six hundred and forty-six and eighty-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land of John Henry.

The claimant states that this land was settled, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated on that day; but it appearing, from the most satisfactory evidence, that this land was not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, the Board therefore reject the claim.

No. 467.—PIERRE LÉCONTE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and forty-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining land claimed by Étienne Pençon.

The claimant does not pretend to have settled the land prior to the 20th December, 1803; and we conceive the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 483.—GREGOIRE AUCOIN and BENOIT GOUTREAU claim a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty-nine and seventy-six hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Felix Boudreau.

The claimants state that they settled this land, with the permission of the proper Spanish officer, prior to the 20th of December, 1803, and that they actually inhabited and cultivated the same on that day; but it appearing to the Board, from satisfactory evidence, that the land was

not settled until after the 20th December, 1803, they reject the claim.

No. 487.—CHARLOTTE HALL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and thirty-three hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by William Knight.

The claimant does not even pretend that she settled this land prior to the 20th of December, 1803. We consider the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and therefore reject it.

No. 488.—ALEXANDRE DANIEL claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and fifty-nine and sixty hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by John Henry, and on the other land claimed by Jacob Henry.

The claimant does not even pretend that this land was settled prior to the 20th December, 1803. We consider the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 489.—JEAN M. LAGRANGE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty and sixty-three hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Jean Olivier, and on the other land claimed by Bte. Jaunier.

The claimant does not even pretend to have settled this land prior to the 20th December, 1803. We consider the claim to be a feigned one, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 490.—JEAN OLIVIER claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty and thirty-nine hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Jean M. Lagrange.

The claimant does not even pretend to have settled this land prior to the 20th of December, 1803. We con-

sider the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 491.—JEAN BAPTISTE JANNE claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty and sixty-three hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Felix Boudreau, and on the other land claimed by Jean M. Lagrange.

The claimant pretends not to have settled this land prior to the 20th of December, 1803. We consider the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and do accordingly reject it.

No. 492.—ETIENNE PENIÇON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and thirty-nine and forty-four hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Jean Baptiste Lagrange.

The claimant does not even pretend to have settled this land prior to the 20th December, 1803. We consider the claim a feigned one, and therefore reject it.

No. 493.—ETIENNE PENIÇON claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing sixty-nine and seventy-five hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land of Jean Baptiste Henry.

This claim is in every respect similar to the preceding one, claimed by the same; and we therefore reject it.

No. 494.—FELIX BOUDREAU claims a tract of land, situate in the county of La Fourche, on the bayou Bœuf, containing one hundred and sixty and sixty-three hundredths superficial acres, and adjoining on one side land claimed by Jean Baptiste Jeanne.

The claimant does not even pretend to have settled this land prior to the 20th December, 1803. We consider the claim to be entirely a feigned one, and do therefore reject it.

P. GRYMES, R. E. D. *Orl. Tr.*
JOSHUA LEWIS,
THOS. B. ROBERTSON.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 194.

1st SESSION.

REVISION OF THE LAWS FOR THE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 19, 1812.

Mr. WORTHINGTON made the following report:

The committee appointed to inquire if any, and what, further provisions or alterations are necessary in the laws of the United States for the sale of public lands, submit to the consideration of the Senate a bill, with a report, stating the reasons of the proposed alterations.

The alterations and amendments the bill contemplates in the present system are the following, viz:

- 1st. To sell the public lands in half-quarter sections.
- 2d. To reduce the price in future sales.
- 3l. To discontinue the credit now allowed by law: and
- 4th. To extend the time of payment to purchasers who have not completed their instalments.

The committee are aware that alterations, in a system like that under consideration, ought to be adopted with great caution, especially when its operations would seem to have been successful, (as, indeed, they have been to a certain extent,) and would most probably continue so to be within narrow limits. On examination, however, it will be found that this system, now in the course of experiment, has not been, so far as its practical operations have been ascertained, without strong objections and evils, both as it regards the public and individuals; and that a continuation of it, spread over a very extended tract of country, may, and it is believed will, produce effects very injurious to the public interests. The committee consider it their duty to present to the Senate a general view of the subject, and, for that purpose, have obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury the information contained in his letter, statements, &c., all of which accompany this report, and show the total amount of land sold by the United States; the amount sold and

remaining unsold in each land district; the amount of lands to which the Indian title is extinguished and unextinguished; the whole amount of lands claimed by the United States east of the river Mississippi; and the annual amount of sales and receipts of moneys in each land district since the establishment of land offices, &c.

The first alteration proposed is, to offer the public lands for sale in half-quarter sections. All experience has proved, that as the size of the tracts offered for sale have been from time to time lessened, the sales have increased. By the act of May 18, 1796, the public lands were offered for sale, one half in sections of 640 acres, the other half in quarter townships, or tracts of 5,120 acres. The sales, under this act, for four years, amounted to 121,540 acres. The act of May 10, 1800, directed that the lands west of the Muskingum river, before offered for sale in quarter townships, should be divided into half sections, and those east of the same river into sections, and so offered for sale. The sales under this act for an equal term (four years) amounted to 919,603 acres. The act of the 26th of March, 1804, provides, that all the public lands of the United States shall be offered for sale in quarter sections, or tracts of 160 acres. The sales under this act, for the next four years after its passage, amounted to 1,750,308 acres. The committee do not mean to suggest that the subdivision of the public lands from time to time has been the sole cause of the increased sales; but they can have no hesitation in believing that these subdivisions of the tracts, having suited them to the ability of a greater number of purchasers, have been the principal cause of the increase of the sales under each succeeding act.

The subdivision of the public lands in the manner proposed does not alter the general system adopted for

surveying the public lands; and as the exterior lines are already established, the expense of an interior line to each tract would be inconsiderable.

2d. The reduction of the price of land in future sales is connected with a cash payment, instead of the credit now allowed by law. The annexed statement, B, will show the total amount of lands sold, and those remaining unsold, in each land district, and the statement D, the annual amount of sales in the same districts. From the decrease of sales in the districts first established, there is reason to conclude the best lands are sold, and that what remain are of an inferior quality; besides, the committee are induced to believe that lands may be purchased from individuals who have derived their titles from other sources, which, as to price, quality, and payments, offer greater advantages to purchasers than the public lands in the districts alluded to. No country, it is believed, has ever sold its uncultivated lands as high as the United States have theirs; and if it be the policy and interest of the Government, whether with a view to fulfil its engagements to the public creditors, to afford a greater accommodation to purchasers, or to ensure any considerable and steady revenue from this source, the alterations proposed would seem advisable. It may be objected, that a reduction of the price would promote monopoly and encourage speculation. This, it is believed, never can be the case to any considerable extent, for the following reasons: 1st. From the subdivision of the land into tracts of eighty acres, few will be found unable to purchase directly from the Government, to which purchasers will always give the preference when the terms are the same, on account of the certainty of the title. 2d. From the best estimate the committee are able to make, there cannot be less than 30,000,000 acres of uncultivated land in the States and Territories west of the Alleghany mountains, the property of individuals; a great part of which is now in the market, and may be had, as has been before stated, on equal, if not better, terms than the public lands; and the remainder will be brought into the market whenever the demand may justify it.

There can be no hesitation in believing that the rate the Government may fix for the sale of the public lands will fix the price of that of individuals.

3dly. But suppose that the whole of the public lands now offered for sale, amounting, by the statement B, to 17,000,000 of acres, or even the whole amount to which the Indian title is extinguished, amounting, according to estimate C, to 56,000,000, should be purchased by individuals or companies, with a view to monopoly, (of which there is not the most remote probability,) the public could immediately offer double the amount for sale, and regulate the price of that held by individuals; so that, from every view they have been able to take of this subject, the committee cannot perceive any danger of monopoly or improper speculation.

It is proper next to examine what effect the reduction of the price will have on the public revenue and interests of the nation generally; that is to say, to compare the probable demand for land in consequence of the increase of population and resources of the nation, with the stock it has of this article, with a view to ascertain how long this demand may be supplied. The cash price of the public land at present is 164 cents per acre; the committee purpose to reduce it in future to one dollar per acre. The sales, since the establishment of land offices by the act of May 10, 1800, have averaged about 300,000 acres annually; with the reduction proposed, the public would give near double the amount of land for the same amount in money.

It is not possible to say, with certainty, what the subsequent annual amount of sales will be for any considerable length of time; but if the alterations proposed be adopted, and the sales for the next ten years be estimated at 1,250,000 acres, annually, making an aggregate of 12,500,000 acres, and an increase of sales of 25 per cent. be estimated on that account for each term of ten for the succeeding twenty years, the sales would amount in the next thirty years to 46,703,125 acres, which, with an allowance of near 20 per cent. for unsaleable lands, would, as appears by estimate C, be only equal to the amount of lands to which the Indian title is now extinguished east of the Mississippi river.

It appears, from the same estimate, that the whole amount of lands claimed by the United States east of the Mississippi is 200,000,000 acres; to 143,775,000 acres of which the Indian title is yet unextinguished. The balance, 56,225,000, is subject to sale by the United States. No correct estimate can be made of the amount of lands claimed by the United States west of the river Mississippi. It may, however, in the opinion of the

committee, be safely stated at 200,000,000 of acres, making the whole amount of lands claimed by the United States 400,000,000 of acres. The committee have taken this view of the subject, to show that, notwithstanding there may be an increased sale consequent upon the alteration they propose, yet the amount of land which will annually command purchasers is so small compared with the large quantity to be sold, that no term of time can be fixed on, with any certainty, when the whole fund will be exhausted. They can have no doubt but that the amount of money applied to the purchase of land, under the alteration they propose, will be greater than at present.

The third alteration proposed by the committee is, to abolish the credit now authorized, and require payment at the time of sale. The terms on which the public lands are now sold are as follows: at the time of purchase, one twentieth part of the whole amount of the price of the tract applied for must be deposited, which is forfeited to the public if the first instalment, or one-fourth part, including the deposit, is not paid within forty days thereafter. On payment of the first instalment, the credit of four years is given for the balance of the purchase money, which is to be paid, one-fourth in two, one-fourth in three, and one-fourth in four years, to be charged with interest from the date, if not punctually paid. If the whole amount of purchase money is not paid at the end of the fifth year from the date of sale, the land is offered for sale, and, if no person appears to bid the sum due the public on the land so offered, it is forfeited to the United States, together with the sum paid by the purchaser, whether one, two, or three instalments; and the land is again subject to sale on the same terms and conditions as other lands.

No person, at present, can become a purchaser of the public lands, except on the prompt payment of eighty dollars; the same sum, if the alteration proposed be adopted, will entitle the purchaser to a patent for a half-quarter section.

If there was a less quantity of public land, and that within narrow limits, (say within the State of Ohio, or any other State or Territory,) there might be less reason for this alteration. The public claim lands in every State and Territory west of the Alleghany mountains, (Kentucky excepted,) in most of which the public lands are now offered for sale; by this means making from seven to ten thousand individuals public debtors, who, if the laws be rigidly enforced, will have every thing to dread from a want of punctuality. A sale on long credit of any property never fails to induce many, from false calculations, to become purchasers. There can scarcely be imagined a situation better calculated to rouse the feelings or mislead the mind of an individual whose hopes have been blasted in a purchase of land. He has made his purchase, and with difficulty paid his first instalment. The fascinating prospect of five years' credit to pay the other instalments induces him to take his family on to the lands, to begin improvements and cultivation for their comfort and support. The time taken to effect this ought to have been employed in earning the money he owes, which becomes due, and finds him unprepared to pay it. Perhaps he has relied on the payments due him by others, and has been disappointed; or, if he has received them, losses, sickness, (which not unfrequently attacks the new settler,) and the wants of his family, plead his excuse for appropriating it to their use. The credit allowed by law (five years) expires; his land is advertised for sale; he is threatened with the loss of all he has paid, whether one, two, or three instalments. But this is not all; his labor for five years, which has put his land in a state of cultivation, and placed around him the comforts of life where a wilderness existed before, is also to be lost, and his family turned out of a home to seek some new situation. It is very true, that, from the very nature of the contract, the purchaser ought to expect such a result from failure of payment; yet there is strong reason to believe that there will be an association of individuals, under the same circumstances, to relieve themselves by some means. Indeed, it is quite probable such has been the case, and that few, if any, persons appear to bid at the public sales of lands, or to re-enter the lands in opposition to the original purchase, after a forfeiture to the public has taken place for want of bidders. The reasons are obvious. Many, from feeling, will not bid, and those who would are deterred, from the fear of incurring the resentment of the settlers. Hence results injury both to the public and individuals. To the public, because the purchaser may hold possession of the public lands, by paying once every five years 25 per cent. on the amount of the purchase money; to the individual, from

the insecurity of his situation, and forfeiture of money already paid to the public.

From statement B it will appear that the forfeitures to the United States, since the establishment of land offices, or, more properly speaking, from the fifth year after their establishment, (the forfeitures for the first five years consisted only of deposits of one-twentieth of the purchase money, and were very inconsiderable,) amounted to \$98,579. This is not all. There is an additional forfeiture, which, though not ascertained, may, it is believed, be safely estimated at the same amount. This is when the lands have been sold at the public sales to a second purchaser, who receives the benefit of the whole amount of money paid by the first purchaser, which, though not a forfeiture to the United States, is, by the original, to the next purchasers. It would therefore appear, that if the whole sum forfeited for six years last past be \$200,000, the average annual forfeiture has been \$33,000 to the settlers of Ohio alone. The committee are unable to ascertain correctly the number of tracts offered for sale annually on account of non-payment. They find, however, that in three land districts in Ohio, to wit: Chillicothe, Zanesville, and Cincinnati, there were offered for sale, within the last three months, two hundred and fifty-five tracts. There are six land districts in the State of Ohio, one of which (Canton) has been so lately established, that the time of payment has not expired; and at another (Marietta) very little land has been sold. By law, the Registers are directed to advertise the lands of delinquents previous to, and offer them for sale during, the sitting of the Court of Common Pleas of the county where the land office is established. The courts are held in Ohio three times a year; and if the amount offered for sale in the districts above mentioned is taken as data, it would appear that in four districts one thousand and twenty tracts are offered for sale annually, within the State of Ohio alone, on account of failure in payment. It will be seen, by the statement D, which accompanies this report, that the districts of Canton, in Ohio, and Vincennes and Jeffersonville, in the Indiana Territory, were not established until the years 1807 and 1808; consequently, no sales on forfeitures have taken place in those districts, the five years' credit allowed the purchasers by law not having expired. The three land districts in the Mississippi Territory are in the same situation. The sales, therefore, of the lands of delinquents have hitherto been confined to the State of Ohio. When the present system pervades the whole country, when the public have lands for sale extending from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and if, from causes which have been heretofore mentioned, a considerable portion of purchasers should become hostile to the Government, there is much reason to apprehend, in a political point of view, the most dangerous consequences from such a state of things. If, on the contrary, the alterations proposed be adopted, there is strong reason to believe the public interests will not be injured; every description of purchasers will be accommodated; monopoly or speculation, to any injurious extent, will be prevented; the sales of land, and, consequently, the revenue, will be increased; the collection of money will be made more simple and certain; and, what is most desirable, the title will at once vest in the purchaser, and identify his interests with that of the Government, preventing, in future, all apprehension of danger to the Government from this quarter.

The next alteration proposed by the bill is, to extend the time of payment to those who have heretofore purchased. It is very true that these purchasers, having voluntarily entered into a contract with the Government, have no right to demand other or more favorable terms. It is also true that the Government has a right to lower the price, or alter the terms of sale of the public lands, whenever its interests or the public good requires it. The Government, therefore, is left entirely free in this respect in adopting the proposed alterations. The committee have endeavored to ascertain what effect this alteration will have on the revenue, connected with the other alterations proposed; and, after a careful examination, it is believed it will not diminish the receipts into the public treasury on account of the sales of the public lands. By dividing the instalments into less sums, it will enable the purchasers to be more punctual, and prevent the practice of forfeiture and re-entry. It appears, from the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the forfeitures to the United States from delinquent purchasers of public lands, within the State of Ohio, for the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, amounted to forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars and seventy-four cents. Such a sacrifice of their hard earnings, to an industrious

part of the community, employed in the laborious task of preparing the forest for cultivation, who, it may be presumed, are not very able to make it, cannot, it is believed, be either pleasing or desirable to the Government. Should the credit allowed by law be discontinued, the debt now due the public would be lessened daily, and no danger would be apprehended in its collection.

The purchasers may, however, consider themselves authorized, not only on account of the reduction of the price of the lands, but from the present situation and circumstances of the country, to ask some indulgence of the Government; and, as it is believed such a measure, connected with the abolition of credit on future sales, will not be injurious to the public interests, but will greatly promote that of the purchasers, the committee therefore recommend to the Senate the extension of the time of payment to those purchasers who have not completed their instalments.

The further they have examined this subject, the committee have been so much the more convinced of the necessity of the alterations they propose, and that there will be no more favorable time than the present to adopt them. The sales and forfeitures of the lands of delinquent purchasers, as has been before stated, have been hitherto confined to the State of Ohio; it will not be so in future. As new land offices are established, purchasers will be increased, and be spread over a greater extent of country; and although they have already mentioned it, the committee cannot forbear recurring to the great advantage which, in their opinion, would result to this Government, extending as it does over an immense tract of country, to have the interests of each new purchaser of public land at once identified with that of the Government, rather than to have him its debtor, and held in continual dread of the execution of the law under which he is a purchaser.

The committee believe that if the Senate will give the subject such an examination as its merits require, the alterations proposed will appear necessary; and have only to add, that they have taken such a view as, in their opinion, the interests of the Government, the importance of the subject, and their duty to the Senate required.

SENATE CHAMBER, December 24, 1811.

SIR: I am directed by a committee of the Senate appointed to examine and report if any, and what, alterations are necessary in the laws of the United States for the sale of the public lands, to request that you will, so far as you are enabled to do so, give them the following information, viz.:

- 1st. The quantity of land heretofore sold, and now offered for sale, at each of the land offices.
- 2d. The amount of forfeitures to the United States on account of the sales of public lands.
- 3d. The quantity of land in the different States and Territories to which the Indian title is extinguished, which is the property of the United States.
- 4th. The quantity of land in the different States and Territories to which the Indian title is not yet extinguished.
- 5th. The quantity of land which has been sold in each State and Territory, distinguishing that sold previous to the establishment of land offices from the sales subsequent to that period.

Very respectfully,

T. WORTHINGTON.

The Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 22, 1812.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your letter of the 24th ultimo, to transmit two statements (A and B) showing the amount of public lands heretofore sold, and an estimate (C) of those which remain unsold.

Those statements and estimate do not embrace the lands in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana; the boundaries of both being as yet unascertained. There was, however, a considerable quantity of land in both, to which the Indian title had been extinguished prior to the United States taking possession; and since that time cessions have been obtained in the Territory of Louisiana, from the Sacs and Foxes, and from the Osages, which, together with the land previously in the occupancy of the inhabitants, are estimated to contain from twenty-five to thirty millions of acres. These are not included in the estimate now transmitted.

It appears, from the papers now enclosed, that the quantity of public lands sold by the United States, at all times and places prior to the 1st of October, 1811, amounts to five millions two hundred and fifty thousand seven hundred and three acres.

The quantity of land remaining unsold within the boundaries of the United States, as established by the treaty of peace with Great Britain of 1783, (exclusively of the lands in the State of Tennessee, which may finally fall to the share of the United States,) is estimated at two hundred millions of acres; of which quantity, one hundred and forty-five millions are computed to be on the north of the river Ohio, and fifty-five millions in the Mississippi Territory. It must, however, be observed, that the estimate of the contents of the territory lying west of lake Michigan, and north of a parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of the said lake, is very uncertain, for want of good maps. They

have been set down in the estimate at sixty millions of acres.

The Indian title is extinguished to fifty-six millions of acres. The residue (one hundred and forty-four millions of acres) is still occupied and owned by the Indians.

Of the fifty-six millions of acres to which the Indian title is extinguished, more than seventeen millions have been surveyed, and are now offered for sale at the several land offices. Four or five millions more are surveyed, and will soon be offered for sale, principally in the district of Kaskaskia. The surveys of the remainder will progress gradually, in proportion to the demand for land.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

HON. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, *in Senate.*

A.

Statement of the public lands of the United States sold prior to the 30th September, 1811.

		<i>Acres.</i>	
Sold prior to the establishment of the land offices in Pennsylvania:			
Triangle on lake Erie,	- - - - -	202,187	
Ohio, year 1787, sales at New York,	- - - - -	(a) 72,974	
Do. 1796, sales at Pittsburgh,	- - - - -	43,446	
Do. 1796, sales at Philadelphia,	- - - - -	5,120	
Do. 1792, sales to Ohio Company,	- - - - -	964,285	
Do. 1792, sales to J. C. Symmes,	- - - - -	248,540	
		<hr/>	1,536,552
Sold at the land offices, as per statement B:			
In State of Ohio,	- - - - -	(b) 3,000,402	
Indiana Territory,	- - - - -	(b) 374,441	
Mississippi Territory,	- - - - -	339,308	
		<hr/>	3,714,151
Total acres,	- - - - -		<hr/> 5,250,703

(a) Exclusively of this amount, a sum of \$29,782,66, in certificates of the public debt, was forfeited at these sales, being partial payments for lands purchased, and not paid for in full.

(b) Adding to Indiana, and subtracting from Ohio, 144,609 acres, lying in Indiana, which have been sold at the land office of Cincinnati.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 22d January, 1812.

B.

Statement of the quantity of land heretofore sold, the quantity remaining for sale, and the amount of forfeitures, at the respective land offices northwest of the river Ohio, from the opening of them to the 30th September, 1811.

OFFICES.	Amount sold.	Am't remain- ing for sale.	Amount forfeited.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dollars.
Marietta, - - - - -	33,309	479,543	1,575 12
Zanesville, - - - - -	248,299	1,424,138	4,749 49½
Steubenville, - - - - -	910,331	802,029	31,900 55
Canton, - - - - -	82,733	1,166,905	302 25
Chillicothe, - - - - -	629,670	1,469,839	25,320 65
Cincinnati, - - - - -	*1,240,669	†1,631,775	33,024 38½
Southwest of Fort Recovery, - - - - -	-	546,668	
Jeffersonville, - - - - -	118,561	1,907,016	254 24
Vincennes, - - - - -	111,271	2,277,087	662 84
	<hr/> 3,374,843	<hr/> 11,705,000	<hr/> 97,789 53

* Of this, 144,609 acres are in the Indiana Territory.

† Of this, 673,786 acres are in the Indiana Territory.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 22d January, 1812.

Statement of the quantity of land heretofore sold, the quantity remaining for sale, and the amount of forfeitures at the land offices in the Mississippi Territory, from the opening of them to the 30th September, 1811.

OFFICES.	Amount sold.	Amount remaining for sale.	Amount forfeited.
	Acres.	Acres.	Dollars.
Madison county - - - - -	125,035	196,270	614 06
East and west of Pearl river, - - - - -	213,273	5,786,727	175 95
	339,308	5,982,997	790 01

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 22d January, 1812.

C.

Estimate of the public lands of the United States remaining unsold on the 30th September, 1811, in the State of Ohio, and in the Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Mississippi Territories.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	To which the Indian title has been extinguished.	To which the Indian title has not been extinguished.	Total.
State of Ohio, - - - - -	(a) 6,725,000	5,575,000	12,300,000
Michigan Territory, - - - - -	(b) 5,100,000	11,400,000	16,500,000
Indiana and Illinois, south of parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of lake Michigan, - - - - -	(c) 33,000,000	23,200,000	56,200,000
Territory west of lake Michigan, and north of last mentioned parallel, Mississippi Territory, - - - - -	(d) 5,500,000	54,500,000	e) 60,000,000
	(f) 5,900,000	49,100,000	55,000,000
Total, - - - - -	56,225,000	143,775,000	200,000,000

(a) Remaining unsold at the land offices of Marietta, Canton, Steubenville, Zanesville, Chilicothe, and Cincinnati, as per statement B, - - - - -	6,974,229
Deduct part of Cincinnati in Indiana, - - - - -	673,786
	6,300,443
Estimated part of cession of Ottawas, &c. - - - - -	425,000
	6,725,443

(b) After deducting 200,000 acres for private claims.	
(c) Remaining unsold at the land offices of Jeffersonville, Vincennes, and part of Cincinnati, southwest of Fort Recovery, as per statement B, - - - - -	4,730,771
Add part of old Cincinnati district in Indiana, - - - - -	673,786
Cessions of Kaskaskias, August, 1803, and Piankeshaws, December, 1805, - - - - -	11,300,000
Cessions of Pattawatimies, Miamies, Weas, &c. of 1809, - - - - -	3,200,000
Cessions of Sacs and Foxes, of November, 1804, - - - - -	13,600,000
	33,504,557
Deduct for private claims, - - - - -	500,000
	33,004,557

- (d) Part of the cession of the Sacs and Foxes.
 (e) Very uncertain, as per statement B.
 (f) Deducting 83,000 acres for private claims not ascertained.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 22d January, 1812.

D.

Statement showing the amount of lands annually sold at each office from the commencement of the sales to the 30th September, 1811, together with sums received on account of the purchase money.

Years.	Marietta.		Steubenville.		Zanesville.	
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.
1800	-	-	38,365 40	22,563 76		
1801	3,918 55	2,521 16	122,673 38	69,714 92		
1802	1,902 25	1,252 18½	154,896 59	103,814 72½		
1803	2,826 37	1,986 06	79,121 55	121,519 73		
1804	7,100 80	5,667 85½	122,990 55	195,021 58½	11,224 06	4,407 03½
1805	2,688 06	4,344 25	150,651 97	217,130 32½	28,999 55½	16,295 41½
1806	3,809 26	12,063 91½	124,067 62	256,880 41½	62,356 99½	42,885 66
1807	668 25½	4,495 13½	36,525 67	205,076 52½	37,258 85½	37,280 40½
1808	1,236 58½	8,011 58½	24,207 05	130,453 62	22,560 25	39,749 35
1809	2,849 31	6,533 34	15,363 05	115,095 27½	16,413 29½	50,072 68
1810	2,476 49	5,751 47½	22,681 85	136,345 65½	41,846 42	84,793 75
1811	3,833 38	7,317 19	18,886 34	101,291 39½	27,639 23	69,791 70½
	33,309 31	59,944 15	910,331 02	1,674,907 93	248,298 75½	345,276 00½

STATEMENT—Continued.

Years.	Canton.		Chillicothe.		Cincinnati.	
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.
1800	-	-	163,262 72	104,954 90	70,426 40	43,706 35
1801	-	-	25,092 08	12,577 87	140,066 70	85,346 05
1802	-	-	34,368 47	49,964 41	82,764 25	72,529 38
1803	-	-	97,773 01	114,393 46	134,563 01	111,539 69
1804	-	-	119,740 49	176,265 36½	317,286 06	161,824 52½
1805	-	-	95,564 04	223,965 66½	187,413 72	314,310 63½
1806	-	-	40,178 11½	146,382 82	124,284 01	260,583 48½
1807	-	-	19,028 40½	116,930 19½	51,473 96	204,279 32½
1808	21,608 19	11,764 83½	12,923 55½	99,156 73½	39,727 79	168,438 48½
1809	16,391 06	9,914 76½	9,722 32½	103,958 61	25,546 29	195,760 42
1810	17,602 94	24,230 34½	12,017 14½	81,280 25	67,116 31	214,651 38½
1811	27,130 75	35,926 21½				
	82,732 94	81,836 16½	629,670 35	1,229,830 28	1,240,688 50	1,837,969 72½

STATEMENT—Continued.

Years.	Vincennes.		Jeffersonville.		Total at all offices for each year.	
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Lands sold.	Receipts.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.
1800	-	-	-	-	38,365 40	22,563 26
1801	-	-	-	-	360,281 05	225,897 33
1802	-	-	-	-	321,957 62	202,990 83
1803	-	-	-	-	199,080 64	245,999 58
1804	-	-	-	-	373,651 53	431,029 62½
1805	-	-	-	-	619,266 13	575,859 88
1806	-	-	-	-	473,211 63½	850,106 28½
1807	45,265 38	27,043 07½	-	-	284,180 29	680,861 44½
1808	22,950 90	14,560 49	32,513 88	19,328 55	195,579 21½	545,077 95
1809	16,701 63	17,702 72	23,039 56	17,838 18½	143,409 24½	484,752 19½
1810	11,715 21	29,372 32	27,252 05	30,105 40½	158,843 57½	610,317 97½
1811	14,637 99	34,256 25	35,756 00	55,258 67	207,017 14½	599,773 06
	111,271 11	122,934 85½	118,561 49	122,530 81	3,374,843 47½	5,475,229 41½
					Grand	Totals.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 195.

1st SESSION.

CLAIM TO A LOT IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 20, 1812.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Elisha Winter, praying that a lot of ground in the city of New Orleans, confirmed to him by the Board of Commissioners for the eastern district of the Orleans Territory, may be surveyed, and possession thereof delivered him, made the following report:

That the petitioner derives title to the lot of ground in question, (the same lying between the city of New Orleans and the suburb St. Mary, of the width of one hundred feet front, and six hundred feet in depth,) from the Spanish Government, as early as the 22d day of December, 1791; that, some time subsequent to the grant, and after the petitioner had erected buildings on the premises, the Spanish Government, upon the principle of public necessity, entered upon and occupied a part of the premises for a curtain to the fortifications, at the same time demolishing the petitioner's buildings; that the Spanish Government thereupon granted the petitioner other lands adjoining the premises; that the said Board of Commissioners, considering the entry and occupation of said land by the Spanish Government as not *divesting the petitioner of his title*, and the land thereafter granted the petitioner, adjoining the premises, as an indemnity for the buildings demolished only, and not offered or accepted as an equivalent for the land so entered upon; and further, that the occupation of the premises, for the use of the fortifications, had ceased, confirmed the said lot, in its original extent, to the petitioner; but that, by reason of the demolition of the fortification and alterations of streets, the precise location of said lot cannot be ascertained without a survey, which the petitioner has not been able to obtain, on account of the opposition of the corporation of said city, who claim title to the premises.

The committee are therefore of opinion that the petitioner is entitled to relief in the premises; for which purpose they have prepared a bill, and ask leave to report the same.

No. 14.—ELISHA WINTER claims a lot of ground, situate between the city of New Orleans and the suburb St. Mary, containing one hundred feet in front, by six hundred feet in depth.

It appears that, in the year 1791, the claimant obtained a royal order from the King of Spain for this land, for the purpose of erecting a rope-walk, and, in the same year, obtained a grant from Governor Miro, pursuant to the royal order; that, in or about the year 1793, by the order of the Baronde Carondelet, part of this land was retrenched, the whole length of the side next to the fortifications, containing about eight hundred and forty-two superficial toises, to be used as a curtain to the same; and the claimant was ordered and compelled to demolish his buildings which were erected thereon. The claimant remonstrated against the injustice of this order, and the Governor ultimately granted him, as an indemnity, an additional quantity of ground in the rear of his rope-walk, making in quantity somewhat more than the ground retrenched, but not equal in point of value, nor was its value at the time equal to the value of the buildings demolished. The only difficulty appears to be, whether the grant of the additional quantity of ground, adjoining the rope-walk, was given and accepted not only as an indemnity for the buildings demolish-

ed, and the consequent losses and inconveniences, but also as an extinguishment of all right and title in the claimant to the land retrenched from him. It seems to have been the practice of the Spanish Government in this country, when private property has been invaded by the law of public necessity, to indemnify the individual to the extent of his sacrifice. In this case, the indemnity given was not at the time equivalent to the buildings demolished, nor to the ground retrenched. This right of the Spanish Government is founded upon public necessity, and the principles which apply to it we consider are precisely analogous with those that apply to the laying out of public highways, &c.; in which case the individual is indemnified for the privation and resulting inconveniences only, and the land reverts to him when it ceases to be a public highway. The Spanish Government, at the time, seemed to consider the indemnity as extending not even to the privation of the ground, but merely to the demolition of the buildings; for the Surveyor General, who, by the order of the Governor, surveyed for the claimant the ground which was given as an indemnity, states, in his process-verbal of survey, (upon which the patent issued,) "Land surveyed for the claimant as an indemnity for demolishing his buildings." The fortifications having since been razed, we are of opinion that the land reverts to the claimant, and do accordingly confirm him in his title.

NOTE.—Shortly after the Board first assembled, present, Gurley, Lewis, and Vanpradelles, this claim was rejected upon two grounds: first, the fortification was at that time possessed and held by the American Government in the same manner that it was in the hands of Spain and France; secondly, it was believed that the indemnity given extinguished the claimant's title to the land taken from him. The first of these grounds has entirely ceased; and we are now convinced, for the reasons above given, the second was erroneous. A reconsideration of this claim was agreed upon by the same members that rejected it.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of the decision of the Board of Commissioners of Land Claims for the eastern district of the Orleans Territory, on the claim of Elisha Winter, (No. 14.) as taken from the book containing the decisions of the Board on claims to land, unregistered in the office of the Register of the eastern district.

COLUMBUS LAWSON, *Clk. B. C.*

NEW ORLEANS, November 19, 1811.

[TRANSLATION.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1802.

I, the undersigned, deputy surveyor for the county of Orleans, under Isaac Briggs, Surveyor General of the territories south of Tennessee, certify that the corporation of New Orleans has always denied my jurisdiction as surveyor; that she has taken up and destroyed all the land-marks and pickets that I had planted in the places to which she pretended to be proprietor of, and especially in the lots belonging to Elisha Winter, the charity hospital, Claude Tremier, &c., and several others; that she has moreover caused advertisements to be made in the public papers that I had no right, but that the person named by her alone had the power, to survey lands, as well within as without the city.

LAFON, *Deputy Surveyor.*

12th CONGRESS.

No. 196.

1st Session.

SALES OF FORFEITED LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 1, 1812.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 1, 1812.*

SIR:

I enclose the copy of a letter from the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Jeffersonville, on the subject of the sales of forfeited lands, and am,

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW, *Chairman of the
Committee of Public Lands, in Congress.*

JEFFERSONVILLE, *March 17, 1812.*

SIR: The laws regulating the sales of public lands, &c. requiring that whenever lands become forfeited to the United States, on account of non-payment of arrears, &c., they shall be exposed to sale at the court-house of the county in which the Land Office is kept, on particular court days, we beg leave to recommend the propriety of such an alteration, as that those lands

may be offered for sale at the respective Land Offices where they may be kept at a different place from where the courts are held. We cannot conceive that it is more proper to offer such tracts for sale at the different court-houses than at the place where the Land Office is kept, as lengthy and timely notice is required by law to be given of such sale.

The courts of this county are held twelve or fourteen miles from this place, and, unless some alteration of this kind takes place, we shall of course have to attend at the court-house to offer forfeited lands for sale. The same inconvenience may happen at other offices. We take the liberty of proposing this alteration to you at this time, so that some provision may be made before any forfeitures occur in this office.

We have the honor, &c.

SAMUEL GWATHMEY,
EDMUND H. TAYLOR.

The Honorable ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 197.

1st Session.

CLAIMS OF THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE VIRGINIA LINE ON STATE ESTABLISHMENT FOR BOUNTY LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 2, 1812.

Mr. NELSON, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution touching the claims of the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on State establishment for bounty lands, made the following report:

That it appears to your committee, that sundry laws to promote and encourage the raising troops to carry on the war of the revolution were passed by the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, by which certain bounties in land were promised to such meritorious persons as should, by their military services, bring themselves within the provisions of such laws. There were other laws enacted in the said commonwealth, whereby, in consideration of military services already performed, this commonwealth was pledged to remunerate other meritorious persons with a donation of public lands; that, in pursuance of their public engagements, many warrants for land were issued by that commonwealth, which yet remain unsatisfied; that, to discharge these promises, Virginia had set apart her vacant and unappropriated lands, lying upon the waters of Cumberland, on the confines of the State of North Carolina. The boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina was then not settled; but this being afterwards fixed, upon principles of justice and equity, between these States, this land, which had been supposed to belong to Virginia, was actually found to belong to North Carolina; and so this land-fund, set apart to satisfy the bounties, became inadequate to its object; that there were lying within the chartered limits of the commonwealth of Virginia other large tracts of unsettled lands, which were considered, at least by the people of that State, as the property of the commonwealth, from which it was intended that these bounties, on the failure of the fixed fund appropriated for their satisfaction, should be fully discharged; that the old Congress, to promote the general interests of the Union, had recommended to the several States holding tracts of unsettled lands to form one common fund, for the use of the whole, for the purposes of the war, of those vacant lands. The commonwealth of Virginia, with promptitude, obeyed this patriotic call. On the 2d day of January, 1781, the Legislature of that State adopted resolutions, containing propositions to cede to the United States all her vacant

lands lying to the northwest of the river Ohio. But knowing that her troops, both on continental and State establishment, had claims upon her for bounties promised for military services, she annexed to the proposals for this cession stipulations for these bounties to her troops; that, among the terms proposed, the following were contained:

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
Tuesday, January 2, 1781.

Resolved, That in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Green river and the Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon continental establishment, and upon their own State establishment, should, from the North Carolina line bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio.

In this resolution, found, with the others, among the journals of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, provision is proposed to be made for the Virginia troops, both on State and continental establishment, to satisfy their promised bounties in land. These proposals for the cession of public lands, on the part of Virginia, were transmitted to Congress; some of them were accepted by Congress unconditionally, others were accepted with alterations and modifications; and others were totally rejected. This proposal respecting the bounty lands, denominated the fifth in the series of propositions, was accepted by Congress as reasonable. But your committee find that, in transcribing this proposition, as appears on the journals of the old Congress, an omission occurs, which they cannot decide, whether casual and inadvertent, or premeditated and intentional. The troops on the Virginia State establishment are omitted. Your committee observe, from the journals of Congress, that where the terms of this cession did not meet their approbation, the objections are stated at length, and supported by reasons; where they were approved, their approbation is equally expressed. Now,

as no objection to, or approbation of, this proposition for land bounties for the troops on State establishment appear on the journals, your committee conceive it may be deemed an accidental omission. To supply this omission, it would seem to require no great effort of the magnanimity of the national rulers. This omission pervades all the subsequent legislative acts relating to this cession; and in the deed of cession made in pursuance of legal authority by the Virginia commissioners, transferring to the United States the lands northwest of the river Ohio, the omission equally exists.

Your committee submit to your consideration whether, (as this condition is found in the original terms proposed for the cession, as appears by the journals of the General Assembly of Virginia, embracing the troops on State establishment, of which they consider that the old Congress must have had notice, and being afterwards casually pretermitted,) it would not best comport with the equity and justice due from this nation to their revolutionary soldiers, to supply this accidental omission. It is worthy of remark, that the laws of Virginia promising these bounties in lands to her State troops were adopted previously to the cession made to the United States of her vacant lands; and in a court of honor and conscience, it would, perhaps, be hardly questioned whether some latent equity to this subject was not created in behalf of these meritorious characters, and whether it would not follow this subject in the transfer to the United States and in their possession. Your committee further submit to your consideration, whether, if the incapacity of Virginia to fulfil her engagements to her State troops has resulted from this transfer to the United States, it would comport with the magnanimity of the United States to permit a member of the confederacy, through their participation, to be guilty of so flagrant a breach of faith; and also to suffer these poor and deserving heroes of the revolution to pine in penury and want. Your committee forbear to examine the title of Virginia to these lands, which were ceded to the United States. It may not, however, be incorrect to remark, that they lay within her chartered limits; that they were accepted by the Congress of the United States, under the cession of the commonwealth of Virginia, qualified with the restrictions laid thereupon by that State. These are calculated to show that the pretensions of Virginia are not without some foundation. But your committee, sensible that all the national feelings of America demand that justice, and more than justice, should be dispensed to the patriotic actors in the war of our independence—a war in which a sense of common interest and common danger produced common exertions and common sacrifices amongst the States, and

which ended in securing to us the blessings of a free constitution and free Government—in which we all equally participate; that the Government of the United States, since the organization of the new Federal Government, have set the precedent of performing particular State engagements, by assuming, in their funding system, the particular debts of the individual States contracted in the common struggle for our independence; that community of benefit should produce community of participation in the burdens, expenses, and sacrifices, might be justified in considering the United States bound to fulfil these engagements, even if Virginia's pretensions to these lands had been without the semblance of a foundation. Nor can your committee deem it of any weight, that none of the other States are similarly situated. They have made no engagements which they had not capacity to perform. Virginia alone stands upon this ground. If she, believing that she was qualified to perform these promises, has made engagements for services which resulted in the general benefit of the United States, it would but little comport with their magnanimity to reap all the fruits of the contest, and then to send empty away the war-worn laborers who had toiled in her fields. But if, in addition, it be considered that those lands, from which this provision is asked, were within the chartered limits of Virginia; that they had always been considered as her property; that she had promised these bounties out of her vacant lands, and that previous to the cession of this territory to the United States; and that it was transferred by Virginia as a common fund for the benefit of all the States; that the cession was intended to be qualified with a reservation of the rights of these claimants, which was casually omitted; and that, by this cession, without this reservation, the commonwealth of Virginia was totally disabled to perform her engagements to these meritorious sufferers; your committee cannot refrain from recommending to your consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision should be made for securing to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army of Virginia on State establishment, in the land or sea service of the said State, the bounty lands which were promised to them either by a law or resolution of the said commonwealth, out of the lands not otherwise appropriated, and lying on the northwest of the river Ohio, within the Virginia cession, to be of good quality, according to the true intent and meaning of the promises made on the part of Virginia; and that if a sufficiency of good land, within the meaning aforesaid, cannot there be found, these bounties shall be satisfied out of any other public lands of the United States not heretofore otherwise appropriated.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 198.

1st Session.

CLAIMS ON THE LANDS CEDED BY NORTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 28, 1812.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate "to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles on certain entries and locations of lands therein described," made the following report:

That, in the examination of the subject, their attention has been directed to the several former acts which have relation to the provisions of the bill referred to them. They beg leave to refer the House to the following, viz.: An act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled "An act for the purpose of ceding to the United States of America certain western lands therein described;" an act of the same State, entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to perfect titles to lands reserved to this State by the cession act;" and an act of the State of Tennessee ratifying and confirming the last mentioned act; and also an act of Congress passed on the 18th of April, 1806, entitled "An act to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to certain lands therein described, and to settle the claims to the vacant and unappropriated

lands within the same." It appears by one of the above-recited acts that the State of North Carolina has (the assent of Congress being obtained) authorized the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to lands lying in the ceded territory, in as full and ample a manner as that State, agreeably to her act of cession, could have done; and that Congress, by their act of the 18th of April, 1806, above recited, have so far assented to the transfer of power from North Carolina to Tennessee, as to authorize the State of Tennessee to issue grants and perfect titles to the lands lying east and north of a line designated by the said act. The object of the bill under consideration is, to give a further assent of Congress to enable the State of Tennessee to exercise the same power of issuing grants in case of special entries and locations on lands lying west and south of the aforesaid line. The bill having for its object the perfecting of incomplete titles, which all concur in acknowledging ought to be perfected, and which the State of North Carolina has authorized the State of Tennessee to perfect, the committee can discover no reason why Congress should not give their assent to the completing of these titles by the passage of the bill.

The objections that have been urged in the discussion appear to be solely directed against the provisions of the act of Congress of the 18th of April, 1806. But as that act has not been referred to the committee, they have not thought it their duty to go in the consideration of its provisions further than its connexion with the subject under consideration has made it necessary.

The principal objection to the arrangement made by the United States and the State of Tennessee respecting these lands appears to be, that the entries and claims yet to be satisfied are directed to be located east and south of a certain line, when it is contended the claimants have a right to make their locations on any vacant lands in the State; the object of the amendment which has been proposed is to secure them in this right.

It is obvious, at this time, after part of the territory received from North Carolina has been ceded to Tennessee, and provision made that the unsatisfied entries and claims should be located on the lands so ceded, that now, by adopting the amendment whereby to permit these entries to be located on the lands reserved by the United States, it would, in a high degree, be sacrificing the public interest; the tract reserved would be exhausted, while none of the lands liable to satisfy the entries could again be reclaimed.

Believing, however, that individual rights ought not to be violated, even with a view to protect the public property, the committee have made the inquiry whether, in this case, individuals would be deprived of any right they formerly possessed, by confirming the location of their entries and claims to a certain district.

It does appear to have been an express condition in the act of cession, that posterior locators should have leave to remove their entries to any other vacant lands within the limits of the ceded territory. The United States, by accepting the cession, became bound to conform to the conditions under which it was made; and, therefore, on their part, have not the power to limit the location of entries to any particular district. But North Carolina having, anterior to her act of cession, the power to restrict locations within the bounds of any particular portion of her territory, cannot be presumed to have

divested herself of that power by a contract not made with the individuals concerned, but with a third party. The cession of territory, and acceptance on the part of the United States, was a transaction in the nature of a compact between the contracting parties. The individual claimants of lands under the laws of North Carolina not being parties, cannot be supposed to have acquired any new rights by the stipulations made in their favor. The effect of the condition was to reserve in North Carolina a capacity to extend new rights to the claimants, but could not operate as an obligation on her to do so.

The State of North Carolina reserved the power to perfect into grants all *bona fide* incomplete titles that had originated under her laws previous to the act of cession. She did, therefore, still possess the power, as before, to restrict to certain limits the location of entries, and having, by an act of her Legislature, transferred the power of issuing grants and perfecting titles to the State of Tennessee, in as full and ample a manner as she herself had possessed it, the conclusion is irresistible, that the State of Tennessee does thereby derive the power of restricting to certain limits, and designating the bounds within which the said entries and claims shall be located; they having first obtained the assent of Congress to the exercise of the power. Whenever the bill under consideration shall have become a law, that assent will have been obtained for the purpose of perfecting all incipient rights to lands arising under the laws of North Carolina.

The committee have bestowed due attention to the subject, and are of opinion that the arrangement made with the State of Tennessee, in so far as it respects the confirming of locations to a particular district, is no violation of the act of cession, nor of any individual right, especially as provision is made that, in case the district assigned for satisfying the claims should not contain a sufficient quantity of land fit for cultivation, the claims shall then be satisfied out of the lands lying west and south of the aforesaid line; and believing that the public interest would be promoted by adopting the bill in its present shape, they have agreed to report it without amendment.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 199.

1st SESSION.

CLAIMS TO LAND IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY DERIVED FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 29, 1812.

MR. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on Public Lands, who were instructed, by a resolution of the House, to inquire into the expediency of confirming all claims to land in the Mississippi Territory, founded on warrants of survey granted by the Spanish Government, and not confirmed by former laws, made the following report:

That, at the time of the evacuation of that part of the Mississippi Territory which the Government of Spain had possession of for many years, many persons holding lands by no other rights than warrants or orders of survey, who were either ignorant of the transfer of the country to the United States, or of any legal defect in their titles, neglected to obtain patents for their lands.

It is alleged that claims under warrants and orders of survey were regarded by the Spanish Government as valid to all intents and purposes, and, according to the local law of the country, would have descended to the heirs of the grantee in the same manner as if a patent legally and fully executed had been obtained.

Claims, however, of this description have not by any former law been confirmed, except in cases in which the lands claimed had, at the date of the treaty with Spain, been actually inhabited and cultivated by the person claiming the land for his use. The residue have been reported by the commissioners for the decision of Con-

gress, and the lands reserved until such decision shall have been made.

The committee, on examination of the subject, discover certain equitable considerations in favor of these claims. By the second section of the act of the 3d of March, 1803, "regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee," a donation of six hundred and forty acres of land is granted to every person, and the legal representative of every person, who was actually resident in said Territory at the time the same was evacuated by the Spanish troops; provided that such donations should not be made to any person who claims any other tract of land in the said Territory, by virtue of any British or Spanish grant, or order of survey. This proviso having excluded the holder of a Spanish warrant or order of survey from the benefit of a donation, it does not appear reasonable or just to deprive him also of the benefit of his claim under such warrant, at least to such part as may equal the donation he might have obtained had he not been the holder of such warrant. It appears that the claims are generally for small tracts of land, and that, in many instances, the lands have been inhabited and cultivated for a number of years. With this view of the subject, the committee ask leave to report by bill.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 200.

1st Session.

LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 22, 1812.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 20, 1812.

SIR: Permit me to submit for your consideration a classification of the claims in the Territory of Louisiana which have not been finally confirmed or granted by the Board of Commissioners, and some remarks thereon. It is probable the classification may not embrace all the species of claims, but will, I flatter myself, be sufficiently comprehensive to enable the Congress of the United States to pass some general law on the subject, which, I take the liberty to observe, would be of great importance to the *bona fide* claimants, and a saving to the United States of a very considerable expense, even in the presentation and reading of individual petitions which, I have no doubt, would be presented at the next session of Congress.

Class 1st.—Claims derived from French or Spanish orders of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and cultivated anterior to the 20th December, 1803, and which would have been confirmed had they not exceeded eight hundred arpents. See the claims of James Mackay, report page 495; Jacques Chauvin, page 389; and Francis Vallé, Sen., page 418.

Class 2d.—Claims derived from French or Spanish orders of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, when the claimant has had a possession before the 20th December, 1803, not exceeding eight hundred arpents, and which has been inhabited and cultivated from the year 1804. See the claim of Robert Buchannon, report, page 452. The concession is called a permission in the statement, but see registry, page 15.

Class 3d.—Claims derived from French or Spanish orders of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, granted for services rendered, and those services proved to have been performed. See the claim of P. Chouteau, as representative of Hortez; report, page 446.

Class 4th.—Claims derived from French or Spanish orders of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, granted for the purpose of building mills, or making other improvements which would promote agriculture, exceeding eight hundred arpents. See report, page 503, claim of W. Massey, assignee of Lard.

Class 5th.—Claims derived from French or Spanish order of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, not exceeding eight hundred arpents, granted for the purpose of building mills, or making other improvements which would promote agriculture, or making works of public utility. See report, page 455, claim of James Richardson; page 468, claim of Josiah McClannahan, assignee of Cerré.

Class 6th.—Claims derived from Spanish concession or order of survey, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and located. See report, page 420, claim of P. Boyer.

Class 7th.—Claims derived from Spanish concession or order of survey, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, and not located. See claim of W. James, report, page 427.

Class 8th.—Claims for out or field lots, as they are termed, should be confirmed, recorded or not recorded, if those not recorded do not interfere with claims confirmed. All these tracts have been cultivated and possessed from fifteen to fifty years. See report, and the remarks of the Board, pages 517 and 548. All this class are the Grand and Little Prairies, and Barrier des Noyez of St. Louis; fields of St. Ferdinand, (nearly all confirmed;) fields of the villages of Robert, Carondelet, of St. Genevieve, and New Bourbon; and Portage des Sioux. The last are not of as old standing; see report, pages 492 and 493. I think all the other claims in these fields, except those, have been confirmed; but in these the claimant neglected to produce testimony. There may be a few vacancies, perhaps in these fields; grant them, in such case, to the inhabitants for public schools.

Class 9th.—Claims for commons, viz: St. Charles, St. Louis, and Carondelet. See report, pages 548 and 549.

Class 10th.—Town or village lots. See report, page 519, claims of Antoine Reynal, assignee of St. Cyr, which will, in part, show the confusion in which these claims are; see also report, page 537, the claims of Du-

breuil and others. Many lots have been confirmed or granted in all the towns; see also the claim of the inhabitants of St. Louis, report, page 557. It would probably be best to confirm the town, generally, to the inhabitants; and if there be any vacant lots, grant them for public schools.

Before I enter on a statement of the following seven classes, it may not be improper to observe, that all the claims under the second section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1805, were after a certain period, considered by the Board as grants from our Government; they, therefore, construed that section strictly against the grantee.

Class 11th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1805, except permission. See report, page 399, claim of Robert Spincer; also report, page 544, claim of David Fine.

Class 12th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, except inhabitation. See the claims of Richard Applegate, report, page 451; and the claim of A. Keithley, report, page 391.

Class 13th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of Congress of the 2d March, 1805, except cultivation. See the claims of Elijah Welsh, report, page 403.

Class 14th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, except inhabitation and cultivation on the 20th December, 1803. See the claim of Byrd, assignee of Mullins, &c. report, page 491.

Class 15th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, except cultivation by the claimant in person. See the claim of Baptiste Janis, report, page 462.

Class 16th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, except that the testimony does not show by whom the claim was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803. See the claim of P. A. Laforge, assignee of Olive, &c. report, page 435.

Class 17th.—Claims with every requisite of the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, but interfering with claims under the first section of said act, or Spanish or French grants completed. See the claim of Weldon, report, page 416; see also the remarks of the Board on the registry, page 8. Many of the claims interfered with are not confirmed, and probably never will be.

Class 18th.—Claims with inhabitation and cultivation long prior to the 20th December, 1803, and not embraced by the second section of the act of Congress of 3d of March, 1807. See the claim of Nicholas Jarrot, assignee of A. Roy, report, page 448.

Class 19th.—Claims held in possession from a short period subsequent to those embraced by the second section of the act of 1807. See the claim of M. Placit, report, page 448.

Class 20th.—Claims derived from Spanish order of survey or concession, suspected of fraud by the commissioners, but cultivated prior to the 20th December, 1803, and where the claimant had no participation in the fraud. See the claim of Benjamin Johnston, report, page 546.

Class 21st.—Claims exceeding one league square. These ought never to be confirmed. It appears from all the Spanish documents, such as official letters, &c., that it never was intended by that Government to make any gratuities beyond the quantity of one league square. They say that if the claimant had force sufficient to put in value (as they term it) more than that quantity, he must be rich, and therefore could purchase lands. See report, page 516, the claims of J. Clamorgan for some large claims.

Class 22d.—Claims under fraudulent concessions, *ly ante date*. See the claim of A. Tison, report, pages 463 and 464, and observations of the Board; also Jacques St. Vrain, report, pages 488, 489, and 490; pages 506 and 507; pages 516 and 517; see also the claim of Louis Labeaume, report, pages 506 and 507; and the remarks of the Board, page 507, at the last claim of Jacques St. Vrain.

Class 23d.—Claims under concession made fraudulent by alterations, &c. See report, page 389, the claim of

James Mackay. This claim is for a valuable salt spring, and has been omitted in the report of salines, from its being decided on at an early period of the sessions of the Board, and it was supposed at that time that the claimant would offer further testimony.

The claims under the first class, although not embraced by the Spanish ordinances, ought, nevertheless, to be confirmed as far as the league square, under the practice of the same Governors and Intendants General who issued those ordinances. See the abstract in your office, a copy of which was transmitted to the Board.

The claims embraced by the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes, should, in justice to the claimants, be confirmed. I am confident they would have been under the Spanish Government; and perhaps those under the sixth and seventh classes ought also to be. These would, no doubt, have been so under the Spanish Government, provided they claimed no other tract of land in the district. It will, however, be necessary, in order to avoid fraud, to except all such claims as are declared fraudulent by either Board, (the former and that of revision; those in which either Board have required further proof of the date of concession, &c., as in the claim of David Dalauney, report, pages 458 and 559; and all such claims as shall be found in any connected plat of survey.

The claims under the eighth class, I have said, ought to be confirmed, recorded or not. If this be done, it will be unnecessary to open the office for the record of any claims, (those, however, excepted, of Arkansas, formerly received by Mr. Bates;) there will then be but few of any merit remaining. Those may be petitioned for individually. This mode will cost the United States much less than to open the office; as, if that be done, a great number of fraudulent claims will be entered, as both the last Lieutenant Governors are within reach. There will also be many frivolous pretensions presented, as was the case last time the office was opened, and which occupied more time in investigation than any other species of claim. If there be any more admitted to record, it should be such as are proven to the satisfaction of the recorder, (or some other person authorized therefor,) either that the papers were lost or mislaid, or the claimants were absent, or under age, during the time the office was formerly open.

The ninth class ought to be confirmed. They would have been, under every practice we have seen, had the Spanish Government continued the possession. Usage and custom, according to our construction, could not have existed in that country.

The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth classes ought to be granted; they may be included in one section, with limitations.

The seventeenth class may be provided for in future. Classes eighteen and nineteen ought probably to be granted.

The twentieth class has some merit, but it might be incorrect in me to give any opinion thereon.

In all the confirmations or grants made from this time, there ought to be a clause providing that they should not interfere with any claims heretofore ascertained, confirmed, or granted.

I have said nothing of claims under concession, dated subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800, as I presume they will never be recognised by our Government.

There may be some claims of merit not embraced by this classification; they will, however, be few, and can be petitioned for individually.

The special report, page 546; the report of lead mines, pages 551 to 559; the report of salt springs, pages 558 and 557, and sixteen claims ordered to be surveyed, but the survey not returned, I shall not take the liberty at this time to comment on.

There are a few claims entered by persons settled without permission on, subsequent to the 20th Dec. 1803.

The claims confirmed or granted by the above statement would satisfy the greater majority of *bona fide* claimants. I think the greatest quantity of land thus disposed of could not exceed eight hundred thousand arpents.

All which is respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

CLEMENT B. PENROSE.

The Hon. A. GALLATIN,

Secretary of the United States Treasury.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 21th, 1812.

SIR: In addition to the communication I did myself the honor to make to you on the 20th instant, containing a classification of claims, which if examined with the references therein made, will be found to show the claims in almost every shade of merit and demerit they

possess, permit me to offer you the following condensation of those classes.

It may not be improper to observe, that, if you construe the ordinances and official letters of the Spanish Government, which have come to the knowledge of the commissioners, strictly, not one claim could have been confirmed. These ordinances were never practised under the Spanish Government, and have been considered by me as *lex inusitata*. Usage and custom, under our construction, could not be in that country; I therefore could only be guided by the practice under that Government, which I collect from the concessions, &c. in claims confirmed by the Board.

The five following classes will include nearly all such claims as have sufficient merit to be confirmed. This will be seen by examining the references I have made to the report.

Class 1st.—Claims derived from French or Spanish order of survey or concession, dated prior to the 1st of October, 1800, exceeding eight hundred arpents, but not exceeding one league square, and which have been either inhabited or cultivated prior to the 20th December, 1803, or which have been granted for the purpose of building mills, or for works of other public utility, where the terms expressed in the grant have been complied with. See report, pages 389, 495, and 503.

Class 2d.—Claims derived, as in the foregoing class, not exceeding eight hundred arpents, granted for services rendered, or for building mills, or for works of other public utility, and where the services have been proved to have been performed, or where the terms on which the grant was made have been complied with. See report, page 468.

Class 3d.—Claims derived as in the former classes, not exceeding eight hundred arpents, where the claimant has had no other tract granted or confirmed, and which are not included in any connected plat of survey, or where further proof of the written evidence has not been required, or which have not been declared fraudulent either by the former Board or the Board of Revision. See report, page 452.

Class 4th.—Claims that have been either inhabited or cultivated prior to, or on the 20th December, 1803, with or without permission. See report, pages 399, 403, 462.

Class 5th.—Claims for towns or villages, their common fields or field lots, and their commons, either recorded or not recorded.

By the spirit of the ordinances, all these claims would have been confirmed or granted, although not embraced by the strict letter of those ordinances. The Spanish Government, to gain a subject, would have given land; and agriculture being their object, every thing which would have promoted it would have been done. Rewarding services with land was an easy manner of paying debts, where land was considered of so little value. This mode was a convenience to the people of Upper Louisiana, as they were otherwise under the necessity of taking *livranzas* on Government at New Orleans, and, in order to get the cash, make great sacrifices in premiums for collection; and as I presume the intention of our Government must be to do such justice to their newly acquired citizens as would have been done by that Government of whom they were purchased, there can be no hesitation in confirming or granting such claims as are comprehended in the five foregoing classes.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

CLEMENT B. PENROSE.

The Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,

Secretary of the United States Treasury.

A list of the different descriptions of land claims in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, March 26th, 1812.

1st. UNLOCATED CLAIMS.

1st class.—Claims exceeding one league square, granted by the Governor General, or Intendant of the province, prior to the 1st of October, 1800.

2d class.—Claims exceeding eight hundred arpents, and not more than one league square, granted as aforesaid.

3d class.—Claims not exceeding eight hundred arpents, granted as aforesaid.

4th class.—Claims of the first class, granted as aforesaid, subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800.

5th class.—Claims of the second class, as aforesaid.

6th class.—Claims of the third class, as aforesaid.

7th class.—Claims exceeding one league square, by virtue of concessions or orders of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, or his predecessors.

8th class.—Claims exceeding eight hundred arpents, and not more than one league square, granted as aforesaid.

9th class.—Claims not exceeding eight hundred arpents, granted as aforesaid.

10th class.—Claims of the seventh class, by virtue of concessions or orders of survey from Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, prior to the 1st of October, 1800.

11th class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

12th class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

13th class.—Claims of the seventh class, granted as aforesaid, subsequent to the 1st of October, 1800.

14th class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

15th class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

16th class.—Claims of the seventh class, by virtue of concessions or orders of survey from commandants of districts, or sub-agents of the intendency, prior to the 1st October, 1800.

17th class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

18th class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

19th class.—Claims of the seventh class, granted as aforesaid, subsequent to the 1st October, 1800.

20th class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

21st class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

22d class.—Claims of the seventh class, by virtue of a petition to the Governor General, Intendant, Lieutenant Governor, or Commandant, and the Commandant's recommendation thereon for a concession, prior to the 1st October, 1800.

23d class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

24th class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

25th class.—Claims of the seventh class, as aforesaid, subsequent to the 1st October, 1800.

26th class.—Claims of the eighth class, as aforesaid.

27th class.—Claims of the ninth class, as aforesaid.

28th class.—All of the foregoing twenty-seven descriptions of claims located by having some particular situation or place specially called for in the warrant or order of survey.

29th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims surveyed prior to the 1st October, 1800.

30th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims surveyed subsequent to the 1st October, 1800, and prior to the 20th December, 1803.

31st class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims surveyed subsequent to the 20th December, 1803.

32d class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims possessed by the claimants having the usufruct thereof, such as cutting timber thereon, mowing hay, digging ditches, or quarrying stone, prior to the 1st October, 1800.

33d class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims possessed as aforesaid, subsequent to the 1st October, 1800, and prior to the 20th December, 1803.

34th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims inhabited prior to the 1st October, 1800.

35th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims inhabited subsequent to the 1st October, 1800, and prior to the 20th December, 1803.

36th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims cultivated prior to the 1st October, 1800.

37th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims cultivated subsequent to the 1st October, 1800, and prior to the 20th December, 1803.

38th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims inhabited and cultivated prior to the 1st October, 1800.

39th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims inhabited and cultivated subsequent to the 1st October, 1800, and prior to the 20th December, 1803.

40th class.—All of the first twenty-seven descriptions of claims possessed, inhabited, or cultivated, or ownership in any manner exercised over the same, by the claimant, subsequent to the 20th December, 1803.

Second section of the act of the 2d March, 1805.

41st class.—Claims inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, with permission from the proper Spanish officer.

42d class.—Claims inhabited prior to the 20th December, 1803, but not cultivated till 1804, with permission, &c. proven.

43d class.—The same as aforesaid, without permission being proven.

44th class.—Claims inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, without permission being proven.

45th class.—Permissions to settle proven, but the land neither inhabited nor cultivated until after the 20th December, 1803.

46th class.—Permission to settle, without location, except as to a particular district.

47th class.—Permissions to settle located and surveyed, but not actually settled.

48th class.—Claims settled, inhabited, and cultivated, prior to the 1st October, 1800, but the same not continued until the 20th December, 1803.

49th class.—Villages, commons, common fields, and lands adjacent, given to the inhabitants individually for cultivation, possessed prior to the 20th December, 1803.

The foregoing table or list is intended to show the claims of Louisiana in all the variety of shades in which it is possible for the claimants to place them; out of which a selection may be made of such as are not yet provided for by law, but nevertheless ought, in justice, to be confirmed or granted to the claimant. I beg leave to suggest the following for consideration, to wit: the third and ninth classes, with any of the additional merits contained in the twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, or thirtieth description attached to them. The twelfth, eighteenth, and twenty-fourth classes, with any of the additional merits contained in the thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth descriptions attached to them. The forty-second, forty-third, and forty-fourth classes have great merit, and ought to be provided for. It is believed that no actual settlement was made in Louisiana without the express permission of a proper Spanish officer. In fact the known vigilance of that Government was such as to prevent an idea of that kind being entertained a moment. Even the subjects of Spain, old residents of the country, were not permitted to travel from one village to another, a distance of not more than twenty miles, without obtaining from the commandant a passport, in which was specially stated the road to be travelled, going and returning. Under these circumstances, it is impossible that any settlements could have been made without the knowledge of the Government.

The forty-ninth class will comprise nearly one-fourth in number of all the claims in the Territory of Louisiana, and, if confirmed at once by the outer lines of a survey to be made by the principal deputy, would give general satisfaction, and save the United States a deal of useless investigation into subjects that are merely matters of individual dispute. The United States can claim no rights over the same, except a few solitary village lots and inconsiderable vacant spots, of little value, which might be given to the inhabitants for the support of schools. The villages established prior to the 20th December, 1803, are as follows, to wit: In St. Charles district—St. Charles and Portage des Sioux; in St. Louis district—St. Louis, St. Ferdinand, Marais des Liards, and Carondelet; in St. Genevieve district—St. Genevieve and New Bourbon; in New Madrid district—New Madrid and Little Prairie; in Arkansas district—Arkansas.

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW,
Chairman of the Committee of Public Lands.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 201.

1st SESSION.

CLAIMS TO LAND IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY DERIVED FROM THE BRITISH
GOVERNMENT OF WEST FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 29, 1812.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, according to a resolution directing them to inquire what provision ought to be made respecting lands granted by the British Government of West Florida, not subsequently regranted by the Spanish Government, and the claims to which have been filed, according to law, with the proper Register of the Land Office in the Mississippi Territory, made the following report:

That the grants for lands made by the British Government of West Florida, as in most other of the British provinces, contained a clause of forfeiture, unless the lands should be improved within a limited term. The fulfilment of this condition of the grant has, in few cases, been complied with; in many instances, the grantees were prevented by Indian hostilities and the Spanish conquest. It is alleged by the claimants under these grants, that the condition of settlement was only a matter of form, and that it never was enforced by the British Government in case of default. It would appear, however, that the Spanish Government, who took possession of the country by right of conquest, in the year 1781, considered all unimproved lands as forfeited; that, after prolonging for two or three years, the term stipulated by the treaty of 1783, for British subjects to sell their lands, and inviting the grantees, by proclamation, to comply with the conditions of their grants, or surrender them to the Spanish authorities, they indiscriminately granted the unoccupied lands, whether the same had been previously granted by the British Go-

vernment or not; and it appears that the greater part of the lands in the Mississippi Territory, which had been formerly granted to the British Government, were subsequently re-granted by the Spanish Government. The conflicting claims thus arising under British and Spanish grants have not been made the subjects of any legislative provision. If it is competent to any department of our Government to revise, or to decide on the validity of the official acts of the Spanish functionaries (respecting grants for land) when they were exercising the power of sovereignty over the country, it must ultimately rest with the judicial tribunals.

With respect to claims under British grants for lands which had not been regranted by the Spanish Government, the claimants, who were actual settlers within the Mississippi Territory on the 27th of October, 1795, have been confirmed in their grants, by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the State of Georgia; and that portion of the claimants who were not embraced by the aforesaid articles, their claims have been reported by the Commissioners of Land Claims for the decision of Congress. The law directs that the land contained in such grants shall not be disposed of, until Congress otherwise direct.

The committee, after due consideration and examination into the situation of the lands and nature of the grants, are of opinion that the claims described in the resolution, and embraced in the report of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed, and ask leave to report a bill for that purpose.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 202.

1st SESSION.

EXTENSION OF THE TIME OF PAYMENT FOR PUBLIC LANDS GRANTED TO ASSIGNEES
OF PURCHASERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 20, 1812.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the Indiana Territory, made the following report:

That the petitioners represent their inability, owing to Indian hostility, the consequent destruction of their property, and the general scarcity of money, to make payment for the lands they have purchased, or are bound to pay for as assignees of purchasers from the United States; and that they are excluded from the benefit of the provisions of the act extending the time for making payment, by the limitation which confines the indulgence to the purchasers of tracts *not exceeding six hundred and forty acres*. They pray that the said act may be so amended as to embrace their case.

The committee are of opinion that the distinction made by the act complained of, and former acts on the same subject, between the purchasers of large tracts for the purpose of speculation, and small tracts for settlement and cultivation, are dictated by justice and sound policy. They, however, believe that a second-hand purchaser of a tract not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, who has improved the lands purchased, and bound to make payment therefor, ought to be brought within the provisions of the aforesaid act.

The committee having already reported a bill "supplementary to the act extending the time for payment," &c. which bill has been referred to a Committee of the Whole House, they will propose an amendment, whenever the House shall act on the subject providing for the case of the petitioners.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 203.

1st Session.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 23, 1812.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 23, 1812.

Sir: I enclose a copy of a report of the Land Commissioners at St. Louis, directed to be made by the sixth section of an act of Congress, page 310 of the volume of land laws;

And have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN.

HON. JEREMIAH MORROW,
Chairman of the Land Committee, H. R.

The translation of which is as follows:

"Granted as it is demanded, under the restrictions mentioned by the merchant Don Andrew Todd in his information."

In an additional article to a treaty made by William Henry Harrison with the united tribes of the Sacs and Fox Indians, dated November 3, 1804, it is agreed that nothing in said treaty shall affect the claim of any individual or individuals who may have obtained grants of lands from the Spanish Government, and which are not included within the general boundary line laid down in said treaty; provided that such grants have at any time been made known to the said tribes, and recognised by them.

Certificate.

I, the undersigned, William Henry Harrison, Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States for treating with the Indian tribes northwest of the Ohio, do hereby certify and declare, that, after the treaty which was made with the Sacs and Foxes, at St. Louis, on the 3d day of November, 1804, was drawn up and prepared for signing, I was shown a grant from the Governor General of Louisiana, to a certain Dubugue, for a considerable quantity of land, at some distance up the Mississippi, and where the said Dubugue has for many years resided. Finding that this tract could be considered as receded by the treaty as it then stood, the additional article was written and submitted to the Indians. They readily consented to it; and the undersigned informed them that the intention of it was to embrace particularly the claim of Dubugue, the validity of which they acknowledged.

Given under my hand and seal, at Vincennes, the 1st day of January, 1806.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

And, lastly, a bill of sale of one-half of said tract to said Auguste Chouteau by said Julian Dubugue, dated the 20th October, 1804.

A majority of the Board (the honorable John B. C. Lucas dissenting) ascertain the above claim to be a complete Spanish title.

The foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the Board.

Given under my hand, as clerk of said Board, at St. Louis, June 1st, 1811.

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

At a sitting of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting land claims in the Territory of Louisiana, held at St. Louis, on the 20th September, 1806, were present a full Board, to wit, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James Lowry Donaldson, commissioners.

JULIAN DUBUGUE and AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU claim a tract of one hundred and forty-eight thousand one hundred and seventy-six arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, at a place called the Spanish Mines, about four hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, forming in superficies an extent of about twenty-one leagues. They produce, first, a petition by the said Julian Dubugue to the Baron de Carondelet, praying for the peaceable possession of an extent of land of about seven leagues on the west side of the Mississippi, beginning at the heights of Macquantitons, to the heights of Musquantinagues, being in front on said river about seven leagues, by a depth of three leagues, the whole forming the said tract called the Spanish Mines; together with a reference by the Baron de Carondelet to one Andrew Todd, an Indian trader, of the above demand, under the date of the 22d October, 1796, with the assent of said Andrew Todd to the granting of the same, provided the said petitioner should not interfere with his trade; the same dated 29th October, same year.

The decree of the Baron de Carondelet is in the form following:

"Concedo, como se solicita, baxo las restricciones que el comerciante Don Andrés Todd expresa en sa informe. 10 Noviembre, 1796.

"EL BARON DE CARONDELET."

12th CONGRESS.

No. 204.

1st Session.

LEAD MINES IN THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 25, 1812.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 24, 1812.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN.

The Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
of the United States.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose a report of the Land Commissioners at St. Louis relative to the lead mines, in obedience to a provision contained in the sixth section of an act of Congress, page 310 of the volume of land laws.

NOTE.—See No. 407 for the report above referred to.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 205.

1st Session.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF VINCENNES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 26, 1812.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 25, 1812.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of the report of the commissioners for the district of Vincennes, made in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the 30th of April, 1810; for which I beg leave to refer you to pages 279 and 280 of the volume of land laws.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
EDWARD TIFFIN.

The Hon. PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
of the United States.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, VINCENNES,
May 27, 1812.

SIR: The commissioners for examining claims to lands in the district of Vincennes, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 30th day of April, 1810, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes," beg leave to report:

That their examination being, by the provisions of the said act, strictly confined to donations or gratuitous grants made by resolutions or acts of Congress, they have not gone into the merit of claims founded upon French or British grants, or supposed rights derived from concessions of courts and commandants, as not coming within the purview of the said act; and have therefore rejected them.

Document marked A is a list of such description of claims.

Document marked B is a list of claims coming within the purview of the law, but rejected for want of evidence in support thereof.

Document marked C is a list of claims, exhibited to the former Board of Commissioners, and on which they had made their decisions, which are rejected, as not entitled to the benefits of the said act.

Document marked D contains the claims, and evidence in support thereof, which, in opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed, had they not been excluded by the provisions of the said act; confining the benefits thereof to those who were minors, or absent, at the time formerly appointed by law for registering claims to land.

Document marked E contains a list of claims, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to be confirmed, arranged conformably to the method adopted in their former reports, and exhibiting the original, the present claimants, and the persons to whom they ought to be respectively confirmed.

Document marked F contains a list of claims rejected on their merits, and the substance of the evidence adduced in support thereof;

And document marked G contains some special cases. The imperious duties of the Land Office, the unavoidable interruptions arising therefrom, and the negligence of claimants in bringing their testimony, have been the principal causes which have protracted the conclusion of this business.

We are, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,

JOHN BADOLLET,
NATHANIEL EWING.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq.,

Secretary of the Treasury, city of Washington.

A.

A list of claims to lands not embraced by the act of the 30th of April, 1810, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

Original claimants.	Present claimants.	Quantity claimed.	Nature of the claim.
Arpent, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Arpent, heirs of,	136 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres,	Ancient grant.
Benzette, François,	François Benzette, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Bardan, Madame,	Madame Bardan,	50	Ancient grant.
Barrois, François, Jun.,	François Barrois, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Brouillet, Michel,	Michel Brouillette, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Bolon, Amable,	Amable Bolon, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Barrois, François, Sen.	François Barrois, Sen., heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Bordeleau, Michel,	Michel Bordeleau, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Bordeleau, Antoine,	Antoine Bordeleau, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Barrois, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Barrois,	50	Ancient grant.
Boneau, Pierre,	Pierre Boneau,	50	Ancient grant.
Brouillette, Michael, Sen.,	Charles Villeneuve,	400	Improvement.
Brouillette, Michael, Sen.,	Michael Brouillette,	400	Improvement.
Teverbaugh, Jacob, Sen.,	Jacob Teverbaugh, Sen.,	400	Improvement.
Thorn, Michael,	Michael Thorn,	100	Improvement.
Up, Jacob,	Jacob Up,	400	Improvement.
Villeneuve, Charles,	Charles Villeneuve, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Villeray, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Villeray, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Wells, Thomas,	Jacob Warrick,	400	Improvement.
Edeline, Louis,	Louis Edeline, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Epler,	Epler,	-	Improvement.
Ford, Kyah,	Kyah Ford	160 arpents,	Ancient grant.

LIST—Continued.

Original claimants.	Present claimants,	Quantity claimed.	Nature of the claim.
Freeman, Thomas,	Thomas Freeman,	400 acres,	Improvement.
Fields, Keen,	Keen Fields,	-	Improvement.
Gamelin, Pierre,	Pierre Gamelin, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Glaze, Adam,	Adam Glaze,	400	Improvement.
Henry, James,	James Henry, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Hamilton, William,	Jacob Yoder,	400	Improvement.
Heap, Henry,	Henry Heap, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Hollady, Hezekiah,	Hezekiah Hollady,	400	Improvement.
Harbin, Joshua,	Joshua Harbin, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Jennings, Robert,	Robert Jennings, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Languedo, Charles,	Charles Languedo, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Lefevre, Bernice,	Bernice Lefevre, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Lamoureu, Joseph,	Joseph Lamoureu, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Lafontaine, Etienne,	Etienne Lafontaine, heirs of,	80 arpents,	Ancient grant.
L'Ardoine, Amable,	Amable L'Ardoine, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Levens, James,	James Levens, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Lognon, Joseph,	Joseph Lognon,	50	Ancient grant.
Lamoureux, Joseph,	William Perry, heirs of,	480 arpents,	Improvement.
Lamoureux, Joseph,	William Perry, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Mehl, Martin,	Abraham Johnson,	400	Improvement.
Maisonville, Joseph, Jun.	Joseph Maisonville, Jun., heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Mayotte, Nicholas,	Nicholas Mayotte,	50	Ancient grant.
Mallet, Louis, Sen.	Louis Mallet, Sen., heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Mallet, Pierre,	Pierre Mallet, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Mayotte, Nicholas,	Nicholas Mayotte, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Moredoch, John,	John Moredoch,	400	Improvement.
Mail, Frederick,	Frederick Mail,	100	Improvement.
McGrue, Joseph,	Joseph McGrue,	400	Improvement.
Mulligan,	Mulligan, heirs of,	400	Improvement.
Mulligan, Sen.,	Mulligan, Sen.,	400	Improvement.
Mallet, François,	François Mallet, heirs of,	160 arpents,	Ancient grant.
McKee, Samuel,	Samuel McKee, heirs of,	29	Ancient grant.
Mallet, François,	François Mallet, heirs of,	-	Ancient grant.
Naw, Michael,	Michael Naw, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Pelletier, François,	Pierre Pelletier,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Pluchon, Louis,	Louis Pluchon, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Page, Joseph,	Guillaume Page, heir,	50	Ancient grant.
Pusley, Thomas,	Thomas Pusley,	-	Improvement.
Querre, Pierre,	Pierre Querre, heirs of,	160 arpents,	British grant.
Richard, Agnes,	Agnes Richard, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Reed, William,	William Reed,	400	Improvement.
Richards,	Richards,	400	Improvement.
Rochard,	Rochard, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Selby, Thomas,	Thomas Selby,	-	Improvement.
Springle, Michael, Sen.,	Michael Springle, Sen.,	400	Improvement.
Springle, Jacob,	Jacob Springle,	400	Improvement.
Springle, Michael, Jun.,	Michael Springle, Jun.,	400	Improvement.
Sullivan, Daniel, Sen.,	Daniel Sullivan, Jun.,	400	Improvement.
Spring, Simon,	Simon Spring,	400	Improvement.
St. Dizier,	St. Dizier, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
St. Marie, Joseph,	Joseph St. Marie,	160 arpents,	Ancient grant.
St. Marie, François Bourbon,	François St. Marie Bourbon, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
St. Marie, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste St. Marie, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Bradley, Samuel,	Samuel Bradley,	400	Ancient grant.
Bradley, John,	John Bradley,	400	Ancient grant.
Baker, Joel,	Joel Baker, heirs of,	-	Ancient grant.
Baillerjon, Nicholas,	Nicholas Baillerjon, heirs of,	300 arpents,	Ancient grant.
Boneau, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Boneau,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Bazinet, François,	François Bazinet, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Beckes, Parmenes,	Joseph Johnson,	400	Improvement.
Crepeaus, Louis,	Louis Crepeaus, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Chartier, Joseph,	Joseph Chartier, heirs of,	160 arpents,	Ancient grant.
Codere, Toussaint,	Toussaint Codere, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Cartier, Pierre,	Pierre Cartier, heirs of,	300	Improvement.
Carron, Victal,	Victal Carron, heirs of,	160 arpents,	Ancient grant.
Catholic church of St. Francis,	Catholic church of St. Francis,	160	Ancient grant.
Delaurier, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Deleaurier,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Delaurier, Louis,	Louis Deleaurier,	50	Ancient grant.
Duchene, Jean Baptiste,	Jean Baptiste Duchene,	50	Ancient grant.
Dudevoir, Charles,	Charles Dudevoir, heirs of,	50	Ancient grant.
Drouet, widow, dit Richarville,	Antoine Drouet,	80 arpents,	Ancient grant.
Degenay, Ambroise,	Ambroise Degenay, heirs of,	50 acres,	Ancient grant.
Decker, Moses,	Moses Decker,	400	Improvement.
Decker, John,	John Decker,	400	Improvement.
Ducharme, Joseph,	Joseph Ducharme,	50	Ancient grant.

B.

A list of claims in support of which no evidences have been exhibited, and have consequently been rejected.

In whose rights claimed.	Present claimants.	Quantity claimed in acres.	Nature of the claim.
Barron, Pierre, - - -	Pierre Barron, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Butteaux, - - -	Butteaux, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Barron, Charles, - - -	Charles Barron, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Bonvouloir, Pierre, - - -	Pierre Bonvouloir, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Constant, Jean Baptiste, - - -	Jean Baptiste Constant, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Chaurete, Jean Baptiste, - - -	Jean Baptiste Chaurete, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Drenon, Jacob, - - -	Jacob Drenon, heirs of, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Decker, Samuel, - - -	Samuel Decker, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Epler, - - -	Epler, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Fields, Kein, - - -	Kein Fields, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Jordan, Thomas, - - -	Thomas Jordan, - - -	400	Donation.
Levins, James, - - -	Thomas Levins, - - -	400	Donation.
Lassell, Jacques, - - -	Jacques Lassell, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Levins, James, - - -	James Levins, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Levins, Richard, - - -	Thomas Levins, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Morin, Louis, - - -	Louis Morin, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Mallet, François, Jun. - - -	François Mallet, Jun. - - -	100	Militia donation.
Mulligan, - - -	Mulligan, heirs of, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Mulligan, Sen. - - -	Mulligan, Sen. - - -	100	Militia donation.
McGowen, William, - - -	William McGowen, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Pusley, Thomas, - - -	Thomas Pusley, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Romagot, Mariana, - - -	Mariana Romagot, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Richards, - - -	Richards, widow of, - - -	400	Donation.
Rose, Benjamin, - - -	Benjamin Rose, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Selby, Thomas, - - -	Thomas Selby, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Saverns, Bryant D. - - -	Bryant D. Saverns, - - -	100	Militia donation.
Smith, Hugh, - - -	Hugh Smith, heirs of, - - -	400	Donation.
Scoggans, Jonas, - - -	Thomas Levins, - - -	400	Donation.
Trottier, François, - - -	François Trottier, - - -	400	Donation.
Thompson, Joseph, - - -	Joseph Thompson - - -	100	Militia donation.
Wortman, Samuel, - - -	Samuel Wortman - - -	400	Donation.
Yoder, Jacob, - - -	Jacob Yoder, - - -	400	Donation.

C.

A list of claims heretofore exhibited to the former commissioners.

Original claimants.	Present claimants.	Quantity acres claimed.	Nature of the claim.	Observations.
Bertheaume, Noel,	André St. Maria Racine,	400	Donation, -	Presented to the former commissioners.
Barril, François,	François Barril, heirs of,	400	Donation, -	Granted by the former commissioners.
Cornoyer, Louis,	Louis Cornoyer, heirs of,	400	Donation, -	Presented to the former commissioners.
Dumay, Ambroise,	Ambroise Dumay, -	400	Donation, -	Granted by the former commissioners.
Esparence, Jean B.	Jean Baptiste Esparence,	100	Militia donation	Presented to the former commissioners.
Grimmare, Chs.,	Charles Grimmare, -	100	Militia donation	Presented to the former commissioners.
Labreche, Paul,	Paul Labreche, heirs of,	100	Militia donation	Presented to the former commissioners.
Reneault, François	François Reneault, heirs	400	Donation, -	Granted by the former commissioners.
alias Urno,	of, alias Urno,			
Rimbeault, Pierre,	Pierre Rimbeault, heirs of	400	Donation, -	Granted by the former commissioners.
Thorn, Solomon,	Solomon Thorn, -	100	Militia donation	Granted by the former commissioners.

D.

A transcript of rejected claims, which, in the opinion of the commissioners, ought to have been confirmed, had they not been barred by the fourth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

The claim of the HEIRS OF FRANÇOIS PELTIER for a donation of four hundred acres. It is proved that François Peltier, father of the claimant, lived at Vincennes before and after the country was taken possession of by the Americans; that he kept house, and died about twenty-five years ago; that Pierre Peltier is the only surviving child, and has always lived at Vincennes. By references to the records of the Catholic church, it further appears, that Pierre, the only surviving child and heir, was born in February, 1783, and was of course of age when the Register's office was first opened for receiving notices of claims. The opinion of the commis-

sioners is, that the claim is just; but as the claimant was neither a minor nor an absentee during the time allowed by law for registering claims to land, it is rejected on that ground only.

The claim of RENE CAMPEAU for a militia donation of one hundred acres. It is proved that claimant was on the militia roll at Vincennes from the year 1786, until the year 1795. By the act of the 3d of March, 1791, claimant would be entitled; but his absence from the territory during the time allowed by law for registering claims to land not being proved, the claim is rejected on that ground.

The claim of FRANÇOIS CARDINAL for a militia donation of one hundred acres. It is proved that claimant did militia duty at Vincennes, under deponent, for two years previous to the marching of Colonel Hamtramck up the Wabash, (that is to say, the fall of the year 1790,) and that he was ordered to march with said expedition. He therefore would be entitled, under the above re-

cited act; but it not being established that he was absent from the territory during the time allowed by law for registering claims to land, the claim is rejected on that ground only.

The claim of the HEIRS OF BERNICE LEFEVRE for a donation of four hundred acres. It is proved that Bernice Lefevre was married, and kept at Vincennes, when Captain Helms took possession of the country; that he died in the year 1779 or 1780; that he left no children, but left two nieces and one nephew living in Vincennes. No evidence being adduced of the existence of any other legal representatives, under age, or absent, at the time fixed by law for registering claims to land, the present claim, which would under other circumstances

be confirmed, is rejected for the want of such evidence.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JEAN BAPTISTE VALCOUR for a donation of four hundred acres. It is proved that the father of the claimant was at Vincennes when the Americans took possession of the country; that he had a family, lived and kept house therein, until about twenty-seven years ago, when he died; that his eldest son, who is now the only heir, according to one witness, is twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and according to another witness forty-two years, and has always lived in Vincennes. He therefore was neither a minor nor an absentee during the time allowed by law for registering claims to land. The claim, otherwise just, is rejected on the same grounds as the preceding.

E.

A list of claims to lands in the district of Vincennes, which, in the opinion of the commissioners ought to be confirmed, pursuant to an act of Congress, of the 30th April, 1810, entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes."

Original claimants.	Quantity claimed in acres.	Present claimants.	Nature of the claim.	To whom confirmed.	Quantity confirm'd in acres.
Auguein, Joseph, -	400	Joseph Auguein, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Joseph Auguein, - - -	400
Boyer, Louis, -	400	Louis Boyer, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Lous Boyer, - - -	400
Bonvouloir, Joseph, -	400	Joseph Bonvouloir, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Joseph Bonvouloir, - - -	400
Becquet, Jean Baptiste, -	100	Jean Baptiste Becquet, - - -	Militia donation,	Jean Baptiste Becquet, - - -	100
Bazinette, François, -	400	François Bazinette, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of François Bazinette, - - -	400
Chartier, Michel, -	100	Michel Chartier, heirs of, - - -	Militia donation,	The heirs of Michel Chartier, - - -	100
Culbertson, John, -	100	John Culbertson, - - -	Militia donation,	John Culbertson, - - -	100
Codere, Pierre, -	400	Pierre Codere, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Pierre Codere, - - -	400
Caileau, Pierre, -	400	Pierre Caileau, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Pierre Caileau, - - -	400
Cardinal, Nicholas, -	400	Nicholas Cardinal, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Nicholas Cardinal, - - -	400
Cummings, Peter, -	400	Peter Cummings, - - -	Donation,	Peter Cummings, - - -	400
Dumay, Jacques, -	400	Jacques Dumay, - - -	Donation,	Jacques Dumay, - - -	300
Denoyon, Louis, -	400	Louis Denoyon, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Louis Denoyon, - - -	400
Denoyon, Toussaint, -	400	Toussaint Denoyon, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Toussaint Denoyon, - - -	400
Depron, Guillaume, -	400	Guillaume Depron, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Guillaume Depron, - - -	400
Du Rocher, Joseph, -	400	Joseph Du Rocher, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Joseph Du Rocher, - - -	400
Godefroy, Jacques, -	400	Jacques Godefroy, - - -	Donation,	Jacques Godefroy, - - -	400
Johnson, Ann, (widow of Ez'l Johnson,) -	400	James Baird, - - -	Donation,	James Baird, - - -	400
Johnson, Ezekiel, -	400	Ezekiel Johnson, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Ezekiel Johnson, - - -	400
Keerkhart, or Gehrhardt, Andrew, - - -	100	Andrew Keerkhart, or Gehrhardt, heirs of, - - -	Militia donation,	The heirs of Andrew Keerkhart, or Gehrhardt, - - -	100
La Plante, Joseph, -	100	Joseph La Plante, - - -	Militia donation,	Joseph La Plante, - - -	100
Le Vrie, Pierre, -	100	Pierre Le Vrie, - - -	Militia donation,	Pierre Le Vrie, - - -	100
Lafontaine, Etienne, -	400	Etienne Lafontaine, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Etienne Lafontaine, - - -	400
La Garde, Jean Baptiste - - -	400	Jean Baptiste La Garde, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Jean Baptiste La Garde, - - -	400
L'Ardoine, Amable, -	400	Amable L'Ardoine, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Amable L'Ardoine, - - -	400
Poineau, Mariann, -	400	Mariann Poineau, heirs of, - - -	Donation,	The heirs of Mariann Poineau, - - -	400
Ruland, Israel, -	400	Israel Ruland, - - -	Donation,	Israel Ruland, - - -	400
Reindo, Joseph Joachim, -	400	Joseph Joachim Reindo, - - -	Donation,	Joseph Joachim Reindo, - - -	400

F.

A transcript of claims which have been rejected on their merits.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF PIERRE BORGNE**, alias **BELFIN**, for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Pierre Borgne came to Vincennes a soldier, under General Clark, in the year 1779; that he was a single man; rented deponent's house for a year, wherein he worked at his trade, in partnership with one Cantard, for about nine months; after which he went and lived with one Lavolette, about three months; at the end of which he left the country, and has never lived in it since. Of the circumstances stated, not one is of such a nature as to bring this case under the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1791. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF CHARLES BONNEAU** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that the claimant's father came to Vincennes before the Americans took possession of the country; that he kept house. But no evidence being adduced to establish the precise time of his death, whether before or since the expedition of General Clark, the claim is rejected.

The claim of **SAMUEL BRADLEY** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant came to Vincennes in the year 1785; lived and did militia duty therein until 1788; went to the Illinois, and returned in 1789; that he then went to Kentucky to join his family, whom he moved to Vienna, on Green river; that he came to Vincennes on business, in July or August, 1790, where he was detained until October, waiting for company to return home with. It is further proved, that he was ordered to go on Colonel Hamtramck's expedition, (in that year;) was seen on the parade, with a gun on his shoulder, but did not go. From the circumstances stated, it appears that claimant was not a settled inhabitant of Vincennes, but a traveller, whose place of residence was Kentucky; that he was accidentally detained by apprehension of the Indians, and waited for company. The opinion of the commissioners is, that the benefits of the act of 1791, in relation to militiamen, apply only to the inhabitants, and not to sojourners; the claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of **JOHN BAYLIS**, or **BAYLESS**, for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant came to Vincennes as an officer, under General Clark; that he married in the winter of 1780 or 1781, and went to live in a house with his wife, in the back part of the town, but whether he resigned his commission is not known; that he went away about the time the troops of General Clark left Vincennes, but did not go with them; the troops went by water, and the claimant by land. From the above statement, it appears that claimant can be viewed in no other light than that of an officer of General Clark, to whom, no more than the privates, the act of 1791, in relation to heads of families, can by no means apply. It may also be observed, that the officers and privates of the Illinois regiment have been provided for elsewhere. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **PIERRE BEAUPRE** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant came to Vincennes about twenty years ago, that is, in 1785, kept house therein by himself for two years, when he went away. Claimant having come two years subsequent to the year 1783, does not come within the purview of the act of 1791. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **JEAN BAPTISTE CHICOTTE** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant lived in Vincennes before and after the Americans took possession of the country; was a single man, and lived with his brother. Claimant cannot be considered as the head of a family. The claim is rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF VICTAL CARRON** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Victal Carron lived at Vincennes, and kept house; but died before the Americans took possession of the country. The claim is rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF FRANÇOIS DUMAY** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimants' father lived in Vincennes, and was about twelve years old when the country was taken possession of by the Americans. Claimants' father could not have been the head of a family on and before the year 1783. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **PIERRE DUMAY** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant was on the militia roll, and did militia duty at Vincennes, but it is uncertain at what time; that he left Vincennes four or five years before Colonel Hamtramck's expedition against the Indians, in the year 1790. The claim is rejected, as not coming within the purview of the act of 1791.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF JOSEPH DUMAY** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Joseph Dumay came to Vincennes about thirty-eight years ago, and lived there until about nine years ago, when he died; that he acted as an interpreter at the United States' garrison at Vincennes, and at Greenville, in 1795; but it is not known whether he was enrolled in the militia, and it is believed by deponent that he was exempted by being interpreter. The benefit of the act of 1791 cannot be extended to Joseph Dumay without a forced construction. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **ISAAC T. DECKER** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant did militia duty in the summer of 1790, at the river Dechis station, about six miles from Vincennes; that claimant is older than deponent's son Moses, who was born in the year 1780, and who has received a militia donation from the Governor, (when acting as commissioner.) It does not appear that claimant was enrolled on the 1st of August, 1790; but, on the contrary, was not of sufficient age to be enrolled or to do militia duty. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF JOSETTE FAUVELLE** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Josette Fauvelle was the wife of Jean Baptiste Ravelet, who left Vincennes about the year 1777, leaving his wife and family behind, and has never returned; that she left Vincennes before Captain Helms took possession of the country, that is, in June, 1778. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **CHARLES FINLEY** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant came to Vincennes in the year 1786; staid about six months, and went away; returned to Vincennes with the Kentucky militia, who went with Colonel Hamtramck against the Indians, up the Wabash, in the year 1790. From which fact it appears that claimant was not a resident at Vincennes. The provisions of the act of 1791, in behalf of militiamen at Vincennes, cannot apply to him; the claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF JEAN BAPTISTE FOIZY** for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Jean Baptiste Foizy lived in Vincennes in the year 1786; did militia duty therein; went with General Clark against the Indians, in the same year; that he left the country in the year 1787, and has never returned. He cannot come under the law of 1791. The claim is rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF VITAL GOYAUX** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Vital Goyaux lived at Vincennes when the country was taken possession of by the Americans; that he was a single man; and it is not known to deponent that he kept house, or when he went away. The claim is rejected.

The claim of the **HEIRS OF ANTOINE GOYAUX** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Antoine Goyaux lived in Vincennes when the country was taken possession of by the Americans; that he was a single man; that, about thirty-three years ago, he, deponent, and a certain Mr. Larsh lived together, and kept house for one year. He cannot be viewed as the head of a family. The claim is rejected.

The claim of **CHARLES LOGNON** for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that the claimant was a trader, and kept store at Vincennes, when the country was taken possession of by the Americans.

sion of by the Americans; was a single man, and lived with his brother; that he married about twenty years ago; and remained at Vincennes until about ten years ago, when he went away. He cannot be viewed as the head of a family between the years of 1779 and 1783. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of VINCENT LA FOY for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant lived at Vincennes before and after the Americans took possession of the country; was a single man; had cattle, and kept house in company with a certain Doctor Oliver, who was also a single man, but whether before or after the country was taken delonout does not recollect; that, after leaving Oliver, he lived with Angelique Mallet and a Mr. Cartin. From this statement, claimant cannot be viewed as the head of a family; therefore the claim is rejected.

The claim of JEAN BAPTISTE LANGLOIS for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved claimant did militia duty at Vincennes twenty-one years ago next September. (to wit, September, 1790,) in Captain Edeline's company, wherein he remained as a private until about fourteen or fifteen years ago, that he has continued in the country ever since. It not appearing, by any testimony adduced, that claimant did militia duty previous to and on the 1st of August, 1790, the claim is rejected.

The claim of LUKE MATSON for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant did militia duty in the summer of the year 1790, at the river Dechis station, about six miles from Vincennes; that he is, perhaps two years older than deponent's son Moses, who was born in the year 1790. At such a tender age, the claimant's services as a militiaman could not be of any real importance; and the act of 1791 cannot be understood to apply to children, but to effective militiamen. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of FRANCOIS PEPIN for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that there was a voyager of that name in Vincennes; the time of his arrival or departure is not known, nor any other circumstances concerning him. The claim is rejected.

The claim of ALEXIS ROULEAUX for a militia donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant lived at Vincennes before and after the Americans took possession of the country; that he was a blacksmith, and kept a shop of his own; was a single man, and lived with one Cornoyer. He cannot be considered the head of a family, therefore the claim is rejected.

The claim of JACOB PEA for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant did militia duty at Vincennes in the years 1785, 1786 and 1787, and then went away; it is not known whether he was at Vincennes in the year 1790. By the usual construction of the act of 1791, in favor of militiamen, those only who, having done militia duty, were found on the roll on the 1st of August, 1790, are entitled to the grant of one hundred acres. The claimant, in this case, being absent long before, and at that time, cannot be entitled. The claim is rejected.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JOSEPH PATTERSON for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Joseph Patterson was an effective militiaman at Vincennes, in the year 1786; was wounded by the Indians, at the battle on Embarras creek, in the same year; staid at Vincennes some time, and went away to have his wounds cured, and has since died. This case cannot be considered as embraced by the law of 1791, for reasons assigned in the foregoing case. The claim is rejected.

The claim of JOHN RICHARDSON for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that the claimant lived in and did militia duty at Vincennes in the years 1785 and 1786, and went away in 1787. This case cannot be considered as coming within the purview of the act of 1791, for the reasons assigned in the foregoing cases. The claim is rejected.

The claim of EDMUND HOGEN for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant came to Vincennes in the year 1786, did militia duty therein for about a year, and then went away. This case not being considered as embraced by the law of 1791, for the reasons assigned in the foregoing cases, the claim is rejected.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JOHN GLASS for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that John Glass came to Vincennes in the year 1785; that he was in the battle on Embarras creek with the Indians; that he piloted General Harmar from the mouth of the Pigeon, on the Ohio, to Vincennes, and died in the latter end of the year 1788. The claim is rejected for the foregoing reasons.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JOEL BAKER for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Joel Baker came to Vincennes in the year 1785, and did militia duty therein; was in the battle of Embarras in 1786; some time afterwards he went on a hunting party with some Indians, and was heard of no more; common report says he was killed by the Indians. The claim is rejected for the same reasons as above.

The claim of the HEIRS OF ANTOINE RIMBEAULT for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Antoine Rimbeault was living with his father in Vincennes when the Americans took possession of the country; that his said father left Vincennes before that event; that he continued to live, with the rest of the children, in the father's house, after the said father had gone away; that Pierre, the eldest brother, was married, but whether he lived with Antoine is not known; that Pierre was killed by the Indians; that Antoine afterwards went on La Balme's expedition against Detroit, in the fall of the year 1780, and was also killed by the Indians. From which statement, no circumstance appears which could constitute Antoine Rimbeault the head of a family. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JEAN BAPTISTE TRUDELL for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Jean Bte. Trudell came to Vincennes with General Clark, from the Illinois, when he came to take possession of the country, but had lived there before; that he remained in Vincennes many years after the country was taken; that he was not married, nor did he possess a house of his own, though sometimes he lived by himself, and sometimes he boarded with others. The claim is rejected.

The claim of JAMES TALBERT for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that claimant did militia duty at the river Dechis station, about six miles from Vincennes, in the year 1790, but whether he was enrolled is not known; that he stood his draught when Colonel Hamstrawck marched up the Wabash, in the fall of that year. No evidence is adduced to prove that claimant did militia duty before or on the 1st of August, 1790. For the want of such evidence, the claim is rejected.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JEAN MARIE BARROIS for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Jean Marie Barrois lived at Vincennes before and after the Americans took possession of the country, was a single man, and kept house himself. The same witness, being re-examined, said, that he sometimes lived by himself, and sometimes with his brother; that he never had a family. By a liberal construction of the second section of the act of Congress of 1791, relating to donations, former commissioners have granted four hundred acres of land to such unmarried men as kept house with working people or servants, viewing them as *real heads* of families. But, in the opinion of the present commissioners, such a departure from the *letter*, if not the *spirit*, of the *law*, which seems to have had in view *husbands and fathers* only, cannot be justified without the aforesaid circumstances being *clearly* established. In the present case, no such thing is made apparent; and the vague expression of the witness, that Jean Marie Barrois kept house, (*tenoit ménage*;) which is even explained away by these words, "*he lived sometimes by himself and sometimes with his brother*," repels the idea of a permanent mode of life, can hardly mean any thing else than that Jean Marie Barrois boarded himself, and does not constitute *him* the head of a family, either in a *strict* or in an enlarged sense. The claim is therefore rejected.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JEAN MOISE MALBOUEF for a donation of four hundred acres.

It is proved that Jean Moise Malbouef was in Vincennes thirty-six or thirty-seven years ago; that he had a house and lot, and was the head of a family, and lived therein until about the year 1787 or 1788, when he went away, and has never returned. Another witness proves that he married in the year 1785, and was a hunter. Another, that he was a day laborer, and sometimes hunted; that he had a house and lot of his own on and before the year 1783, wherein he lived by himself, but had no family until the year 1785, when he married, at the falls of Ohio. The general and vague expression that Jean Moise Malbouef was head of a family on and before the year 1783, used by one witness, is explained away by the circumstantial evidence of the other two, who state facts not to be mistaken. The commissioners cannot see that Jean Moise Malbouef was head of a family, within the meaning of the act of 1791. The claim is rejected, for reasons assigned in the preceding case.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JOSEPH ST. MARIE RACINE for a donation of four hundred acres.

One witness proves that Joseph St. Marie Racine lived at Vincennes before the Americans took possession of the country, but he does not know whether he was alive when that event took place; that he was never married, but kept house. Another states the same circumstances, with this difference only, that he *believes* he was alive when the country was taken by the Americans. The want of positive proof that Joseph St. Marie Racine was living when the country came into possession of the Americans, (for the vague expression of one of the witnesses, that he *believes he was*, is far from establishing that fact,) would be a reasonable ground of rejection; but the fact being well established that he was a single man, and the total want of evidence of every circumstance which would induce a belief that he lived at the head of working people, or other dependants, *forbids* the liberal extension of the law to this case. The claim is therefore rejected, for the same reasons as in the preceding cases.

G.

SPECIAL CASES.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JOSEPH PANCAKE for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Joseph Pancake was an effective militiaman at Vincennes, 1786; that he was with and under deponent's (John Small's) command, in the same year, at the engagement with the Indians on Embarras, where he was killed.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JACOB HOWELL for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Jacob Howell was an effective militiaman at Vincennes, in the year 1786; that he commanded a party at the engagement with the Indians on Embarras, wherein he was killed.

The claim of the HEIRS OF ALEXANDER WILSON for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Alexander Wilson came to Vincennes in the year 1784; that he lived and did militia duty therein until the year 1786, when he was killed by the Indians in the Embarras engagement.

The claim of the HEIRS OF DANIEL SULLIVAN for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Daniel Sullivan came to Vincennes in the year 1785, where he did militia duty until the year 1790; in the month of April of which year he was killed by the Indians.

The claim of the HEIRS OF JACOB TEVEBAUGH for a militia donation of one hundred acres.

It is proved that Jacob Tevebaugh came to Vincennes in the year 1785, did militia duty therein until the year 1790, and that, in the month of April of the same year, he was killed by the Indians, with Daniel Sullivan.

Preceding commissioners have construed the provisions of the act of 1791, relating to militia grants, strictly, rejecting the claim of those who had left the country before the 1st of August, 1790, and although they had done militia duty for years before; and granted one hundred acres to such as, however recently arrived in the country, happened to be on the muster roll on that day. The present commissioners entertain some doubts on the correctness of that construction, and were inclined to believe that more liberality would accord better with the intentions of Congress. They could not entirely reject the idea that the clause of the act of 1791 in favor of militiamen went to provide a reward of one hundred acres of land for every man who, not having received the donations allotted to the heads of families, had done militia duty during their residence in the country, since it had come under the American Government; and that the enrolment on the 1st of August, 1790, was required as evidence of the performance of that duty, rather than a condition indispensable for obtaining the bounty. Fully sensible, however, of the importance and necessity of a uniform system of decisions, they have hitherto made no innovations therein in relation to militia claims, and have rejected those which were predicated upon performance of militia duty not extended to the first of August, 1790. But the foregoing claims present themselves under a very different aspect. The several persons in whose right the bounty of one hundred acres is demanded by their representatives, not only did militia duty, but lost their lives; some in the actual performance of that duty, and all by the hands of the common enemy. To have peremptorily rejected them would have savored of injustice; to have confirmed them would, perhaps, have been too great a deviation from the *letter*, if not the *spirit*, of the law and mode hitherto adopted in the decisions on land claims. Under these circumstances, the commissioners, under a strong impression of the equity of the claims alluded to, have deemed it proper to lay the whole, in the form of a special report, under the view of Congress, who alone can grant the relief which the law puts (perhaps) out of the power of the commissioners to award; and feel no hesitation in expressing their opinion that the respective claimants ought to receive the bounty of one hundred acres, earned at the expense of the blood of their fathers and relatives.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE MISSOURI TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 1, 1812.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, December, 1, 1812.

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of an act of Congress respecting claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, I have the honor to transmit a report of the commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, (now Missouri,) of all the claims filed with the Recorder which have not been confirmed or granted, in two large bound books, marked and numbered 1 and

2. It is respectfully requested that, when wanted, they may be furnished the Senate, and, at the close of the session, be returned to this office for safe keeping.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN, *Commissioner.*

The Hon. the SPEAKER of the House of Representatives of the U. S.

Report of the commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, of all the claims filed with the Recorder which have not been confirmed or granted.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Seth Hunt, who was assignee of Henry Dodge, deputy sheriff of the district of St. Genevieve, who sold the same as the property of Pierre Belote, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Grande river, in the district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Pierre Belote, dated 5th September, 1799; a deed of transfer from Henry Dodge, deputy sheriff, to Seth Hunt, dated 25th April, 1805; a deed of transfer from Seth Hunt to claimant, dated 15th June, 1805.

Bernard Pratte, being duly sworn, says that he wrote the petition annexed to said concession, and believes it to be antedated; believes the same to have been granted in 1801 or 1802; knows positively it was granted before 1803; that Belote did not apply to him for the writing of said petition; does not recollect whether he wrote the same in St. Louis or St. Genevieve, but he believes he wrote it at the request of his (the witness's) brother; that the application was a verbal one; that he does not know of having heard of orders being sent to the Lieutenant Governor not to give any concessions.

Marie Philippe Leduc, being also duly sworn, says that, in 1803, orders were received from the Intendant to the Lieutenant Governor not to give any grants for lands.

The foregoing testimony was taken by the Board on the 19th July, 1806; and on the 9th October, 1809, the foregoing claim was decided on. Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners, who are unanimously of opinion that it ought not to be confirmed.

NATHAN SULLINS.—A claim for nine hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the waters of Missouri, district of St. Louis. Produces a survey of said land, dated 29th November, 1805, and certified the 20th January, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 9th, 1806. Edy Musick, being duly sworn, says that claimant prepared for putting up a cabin in 1801; that in 1804 he completed the same, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

November 1st, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners, who are unanimously of opinion that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUES CHAUVIN.—A claim for a tract of land, containing, by survey, ten hundred and sixty-three arpents, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to him, for such quantity of land as shall be found within certain boundaries therein described, dated 3d September, 1799; also a survey of the aforesaid quantity, taken the 26th January, and certified the 17th May, 1800.

Testimony taken. July 26th, 1806. James Mackay, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled by claimant in the year 1799, and that he, the said claimant, did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and was then the head of a family.

Testimony taken. November 9th, 1803. Louis Marc, being duly sworn, says, that eight years ago claimant inhabited and cultivated said tract, and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated by or for him ever since.

November 1st, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof. The said majority declare, that if the above claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for its confirmation.

MARIE PHILIPPE LEDUC.—A claim for fifteen thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces a concession for the same from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th January, 1800, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 5th March, 1804.

Testimony taken. May 3d, 1806. Louis Lebeaume, being duly sworn, says that the claimant arrived in the country in the year 1792 and took up his residence at

New Madrid; that, about the end of 1793, he was employed by Government in the arrangement and regulating of the militia of that place; that he remained so about twelve months, and never received any compensation for the same; that Government was then in daily expectation of an attempt by the French to invade the country, and preparing to oppose them; that he afterwards was employed by Government in writing and translating; that he never did receive any compensation for his services in that capacity; that witness, on his return from New Orleans, in the year 1796, found said claimant in Charles D. Delassus's employ, the said Delassus being then commandant of New Madrid; that the said Delassus having come to St. Louis, and taken the command of that post, claimant followed him, and was by him employed as his private Secretary, for which witness believes he received some compensation, but cannot tell what it was.

Auguste Choteau, being also sworn, says that he knew claimant in 1799; that he was then employed with the Lieutenant Governor, Charles D. Delassus, both on public and private business, and acted then as his interpreter; that Delassus sent him to New Madrid on public business; and further, that the Lieutenant Governor, Delassus, informed him (the witness) prior to his (the claimant's) arrival at this place, that he would interfere with Government in his favor.

Albert Tison, being also duly sworn, says that he knew the above claimant at New Madrid, when in the employ of Delassus; that claimant did, some time towards the latter end of 1799, or the beginning of 1800, show him (the witness) a concession, which he informed him he had received from the Lieutenant Governor; that a few days afterwards he again saw the said concession; that the quantity therein specified was that above claimed, and that he verily believes it the one showed him by claimant at the time above mentioned.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. May 3, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson. The Board apply to this claim the questions put to Antoine Souldard, and his answers to the same in the claim of David Delausuy; for a copy of which see appendix to this report.

The Board reject this claim. They are, however, satisfied that the concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

July 25, 1807: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. On the suggestion of the agent of the United States that there had been an erasure on the above concession, this case was laid over to enable the claimant to produce further proof.

October 8th, 1808: Present, Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners. The Board, on a re-examination of the erasure alleged to have been made in the concession, are of opinion that the same was given at the time it bears date, 7th January, 1800.

October 30th, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

For a translation of the concession in this claim, see appendix to this report.

JAMES MACKAY.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the rivers Sabine and Bonne Femme, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 31st May, 1797; also a plat of said land, dated December 2d, 1804, and signed Mackay.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 31st, 1807. It appears to the Board that, on the petition of the aforesaid concession, the name of the claimant, the place of his residence, the quantity granted, and the situation of land, have been altered and written on erasure; and that the concession refers to the petition, especially as to the situation, name, and quantity granted; and also the aforesaid petition declares that the land prayed for is situate on a saline, which part of said petition appears to be altered and written on erasure. Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. The agent of the United States being also present, objects to the aforesaid concession, on the ground of its being antedated, and otherwise fraudulent; whereupon the Board require further proof of the party.

November 4th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY.—A claim for a lot in the town of St. Louis, three hundred feet front, and three hundred feet in depth. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 5th of September, 1799.

Opinion of the Board. November 4th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY.—A claim for two hundred and eighty-two arpents, situate in the common of St. Louis. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 9th of October, 1799; survey and certificate dated the 17th of December, 1802.

Testimony taken. July 22d, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was surveyed in 1804 or 1805; that he never heard of a concession having been granted for the same until the survey was taken; that the said tract is adjoining a tract claimed by the witness; and that the same interferes with a tract claimed by the inhabitants of St. Louis as a common.

Opinion of the Board. November 4th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of James McDonald.—A claim for eighteen hundred arpents, situate in the district of St. Louis, on the river Desperes. Produces a copy of a deed, certified by claimant to be from an original in his office, dated the 13th of February, 1802, and a plat of survey for the same, dated the 29th of ——— 1802, and certified the 15th of March, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. November 4th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAIBORNE THOMAS, assignee of Edward Butler.—A claim as aforesaid for seven hundred and fifty-six and a half arpents, situate on the waters of the Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis. Produces a certificate of survey, dated February 7, 1806, also a quit-claim from said Butler to claimant, dated June 19, 1804.

Testimony taken. April 7, 1806. William Drennen, being duly sworn, says that the said Edward Butler did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 7, 1806: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant to Claiborne Thomas, assignee as aforesaid, seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

Testimony taken. November 11, 1809. Benjamin Johnston, being duly sworn, says that Edward Butler first settled on the tract claimed in the year 1801; inhabited and cultivated the same in the years 1802 and 1803; inhabited and cultivated by or for claimant ever since.

Opinion of the Board. November 11, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, Frederick Bates, commissioners. The Board is unanimously of opinion that said tract ought not to be granted.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Joseph Robidoux, deceased.—A claim as aforesaid for one thousand one hundred and fifty and a half arpents, situate in the fields of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis. Produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Joseph Robidoux, for the said tract of land, dated April 15, 1796; a certificate of survey of the same, dated April 10, 1797; and a deed of transfer of said land, executed by Joseph Robidoux and his wife, to the said J. Mullanphy, dated January 30, 1805.

Testimony taken. February 4, 1806. Francis Dunean, being duly sworn, says that he was commandant of the village of St. Ferdinand when the tract of land above mentioned was first settled; that all his grants for lands to individuals were merely verbal, as were also his orders of surveys for the same; that, when the said Joseph Robidoux surveyed said land, he met with no opposition, it being generally understood in the village that the same was said Robidoux's property; that he began the settling of the same in the year 1794, and that one Louis Lafleur undertook the cultivating of the same for the said Joseph Robidoux, and did, prior to and on

the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same as his agent; and further, that the said tract is composed of several small tracts, purchased by the said Joseph Robidoux from individuals, inhabitants of the said village of St. Ferdinand, by virtue of grants for the same.

Opinion of the Board. February 4, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. It being proved to the Board that the above concession was granted to the said Joseph Robidoux, in consequence of a purchase by him of several lots originally granted to a number of the inhabitants of the said village of St. Ferdinand, the Board confirm to the said John Mullanphy the aforesaid tract of land, bounded as aforesaid, as per the said concession.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. November 13, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed: Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of James St. Vrain.—A claim as aforesaid for four thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated November 18, 1799; a survey of the same, dated February 14, 1804, and certified 5th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same from the said James St. Vrain to the claimant, dated November 12, 1804.

Testimony taken. May 3, 1806. Marie Philippe Le Duc, being duly sworn, says that the aforesaid concession is his own hand-writing; that he arrived at St. Louis on the 22d November, 1799, and was on his way from New Madrid at the time the same bears date; that, about eight or ten days after his arrival, he entered with Mr. Delassus as his secretary; that, when with Delassus in that capacity, he was in the habit of writing decrees or concessions; that he wrote several in 1800, '1, and '2, and was then informed by the Lieutenant Governor that such had been promised some time towards the latter end of 1799, and they were accordingly dated of that date. Being asked whether he had written any decrees or concessions in 1803, bearing date prior to the 1st of October, 1800, answered he did not recollect he had; he further said that petitions would remain some time with the Lieutenant Governor before he gave his decree thereon; and that James St. Vrain was for about ten years, captain of a galley up the Mississippi.

Louis Labeaume, being also sworn, says that he believes the petition annexed to the aforesaid concession to be his hand-writing, and that he did, about the time the same bears date, write one for him for the same quantity of arpents; that he saw the aforesaid concession in the possession of the said James St. Vrain some time about October or November, 1800, when he, the said St. Vrain, was preparing to send the same down to New Orleans to have his title completed.

St. Vrain is brother to the Lieutenant Governor Delassus, and holds no other claim of that quantity of land.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Hiacinthe Egliz.—A claim as aforesaid for a piece of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis, the quantity of which is not specified. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated October 22, 1799, a certificate of survey of twelve arpents ninety-four perches, dated March 10, 1803; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated February 9, 1805.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. June 14, 1806: Present John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and remark that the aforesaid concession is not duly registered, but believe it to bear date with the day it was granted.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Toussaint Gendron.—A claim as aforesaid for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, in the district of St. Charles. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos

Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 5th of April, 1800; also a conveyance from the said Gendron to claimant, dated the 5th of September, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Hiacinthe Egliz.—A claim as aforesaid for eight hundred arpents of land, situate at the point of the rivers Mississippi and Merimeck, in the district of St. Louis. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated December 16, 1799; a certificate of survey of three hundred and six arpents, dated 20th February, 1806; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 9th February, 1805.

Testimony taken. September 6, 1806. Antoine Soulard, being duly sworn, says that he knows of nothing contradicting the date of the concession; and further, that he knows of Zenon Trudeau having promised said Hiacinthe Egliz a concession.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. June 14, 1806. This claim being unsupported by actual habitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and require further proof of the date of said concession; they observe that the same is not duly registered: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Madame (veuve) Rigache.—A claim as aforesaid for one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, in the district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 1st of January, 1800, to the said veuve Rigache; also a plat of survey, dated the 19th of February, 1804, and certified the 8th of March, 1804.

Testimony taken. August 23, 1806. Antoine Soulard, being duly sworn, says that claimant was appointed a tutress to the young ladies of this place, in which capacity she received the promise from the Baron de Carondelet of a compensation of fifteen dollars per month; that she never received it; that he verily believes the above concession to have been granted prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, and as a compensation for her services.

Louis Lebeaume, being duly sworn, says that he wrote the decree of the above concession, and verily believes it was granted at the time it bears date.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Andrew and Baptiste Blondeau Duzey.—A claim as aforesaid for four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Dardennes, in the district of St. Charles. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 18th of March, 1799; also a plat of survey, dated the 10th of April, 1805, signed Mackay; and a deed of conveyance from Charles Tayon, dated 6th July, 1805.

Testimony taken. August 25, 1806. Isidore Savoye, being duly sworn, says that the aforesaid Jean Baptiste Blondeau settled the said tract of land in the beginning of 1796, raised a crop on it, and lived thereon until the fall of that year, when his wife being very ill, he removed to the village of St. Charles, in order to procure that medical assistance which her situation required; that she died some time after, leaving him with a large family of children; that, in that situation, he determined upon remaining in the said village, and gave up the said tract.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Joseph La Pierre and Joseph Aubuchon.—A claim as aforesaid for an island of eight hundred arpents of land, in the river Missouri. Produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to said Joseph La Pierre and Joseph Aubuchon, said to be granted for pasture, and declared

by him, the said Lieutenant Governor, to be unfit for cultivation; said concession dated 23d April, 1798; and a deed of transfer of said land to the claimant dated May 17, 1805.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. May 12, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, for want of actual habitation and cultivation; they are satisfied that said concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Gabriel Cerre.—A claim as aforesaid for an island of eight hundred arpents of land, situate at the mouth of the river Cuivre, in the Mississippi, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated May 25, 1800; and an act of public sale of the effects and property of said Gabriel Cerre, deceased, dated July 28th, 1805.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 8, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and require further proof.

Opinion of the Board. November 15, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Augustin Trudell, assignee of Hiacinthe Dehaitre.—A claim for one hundred and fifty acres of land, situate near St. Ferdinand, in the district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a conveyance from Hiacinthe Dehaitre to Augustin Trudell, for one arpent and a half front, on the river St. Ferdinand, and from thence to the river Missouri, dated 20th March, 1805; also, a conveyance from said Augustin Trudell to claimant, for three arpents in front, from said river St. Ferdinand to the said river Missouri, dated 20th of March, 1805.

Opinion of the Board. November 17, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Dennis Tool, assignee of George Fallis.—A claim for seventy-six arpents of land, situate in the fields of St. Ferdinand, in the district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a conveyance from said Fallis to said Tool, dated the 13th June, 1809; also, a conveyance from said Tool to claimant, dated the 25th March, 1805.

Opinion of the Board. November 17, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ABRAHAM KEITHLEY.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, in the district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated February 4, 1801; also, a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated the 10th of February, 1804.

Testimony taken. February 21, 1806. Isaac Hostetter, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant did actually cultivate the said tract of land, and raised crops thereon, in the years 1800 and 1801; that, in the spring of 1803, he was obliged to abandon the said tract of land, for fear of the Indians, who, at that time, committed depredations in that neighborhood; that, in the fall of the same year, he returned to the same, proceeded to the cultivating of it, living then with the witness, at a distance of about three miles; that, in the course of that year, he dug three wells, there being no water on said land; and that, about two years ago, to wit, in the beginning of 1804, he put up a cabin thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 21, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board are unanimously of opinion that this is a case coming within the spirit of the law and their equity powers; and therefore they grant the above claimant three hundred arpents of land, as per the aforesaid concession.

Testimony taken. August 3, 1807. Isaac Hostetter, being duly sworn, says that the claimant had a wife and two children in the year 1803.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. November 20, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting thereof.

SAMUEL LEWIS.—A claim, under the second section of the act, for one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Perouque, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a certificate of a permission to settle from Charles Tayon, dated 27th February, 1806, together with a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated 7th of December, 1805, certified to have been surveyed on the 15th of February, 1806.

Testimony taken. July 14, 1806. David Edwards, being duly sworn, says that one John Burnet settled the said tract of land in the year 1801; that, in 1803, towards the latter end of that year, he sold the same to claimant, having previously raised two crops; the claimant then moved on it, and actually inhabited it on the 20th day of December, 1803, and had then a very large stock on the same; and further, that he had, on the said 20th December, 1803, a wife, one child, and one slave.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 14, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, for want of actual cultivation by claimant prior to and on the 20th December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. November 20th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER ZOOMALT.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Perouque, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a certificate of survey of said land, dated 20th January, 1806; also, for permission to settle, a certificate, sworn by James Mackay, commandant, the 21st of October, 1808.

Testimony taken. February 6, 1806. Angus Gellis, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant arrived in this country in the year 1799; that he began the settlement of said land in the year 1801; that, when engaged in cultivating the same, he would inhabit it, but resided with his father after the gathering of his crops; that he had, in the year 1803, about ten arpents of land under fence, and raised one hundred bushels of corn on the same in that year; that his father is advanced in years, and has with him but one son, of about thirteen years of age; and that the distance from his establishment to his father's house is about two miles.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 6, 1806; Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, said land not being actually inhabited on the 20th day of December, 1803; but think it a very hard case.

Testimony taken. August 4, 1807. Henry Zoomalt, being duly sworn, says that the claimant kept his stock of cattle, &c. on the aforesaid land in the year 1801, and has continued to keep and feed the same there until this day; and the deponent further saith that he and the claimant lived and slept on the land aforesaid in the year 1802, while making their crop.

Opinion of the Board. November 18, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Frederic Bates voting for the granting thereof.

DAVID COONRAD.—A claim for eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Perouque, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a plat and survey of the same, certified to have been made on the 24th January, 1806, and recorded with the surveyor the 14th of February, 1806.

Testimony taken. February 21, 1806. Christopher Zoomalt, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant began his settlement of said tract of land some time in the fall of 1803, moved thereon with his family in the spring of 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

Opinion of the Board. November 20, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER TIGUE.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for seven hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the Dardennes, district of St.

Charles. Produces a certificate of permission to settle, granted by Charles Tayon, commandant of St. Charles, dated February 10, 1806, and a certificate of survey, dated the 3d December, 1805, and recorded with the surveyor on the 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. February 14, 1806. William McConnell, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did cultivate said land in 1802, and did also, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually cultivate the same; that he was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, had a cabin built on said land, and six arpents of the same cleared.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 14, 1806. Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and think it a case of equity.

November, 20, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MCCONNELL (claiming, under the second section of the act of Congress, nine hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Dardennes, district of St. Charles, produces a certificate of a permission to settle, granted by J. Mackay, commandant, dated Feb. 10, 1806, and a certificate of survey of the said land, dated 27th January, 1806.

Testimony taken. February, 12, 1806. James Boldridge, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant was, some time in December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one, and did then cultivate said tract of land.

Peter Tigue, being also sworn, says that the said land was actually cultivated prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, when he resided with his father; that his improvement and that of his father are joining, and under the same enclosures; that, about two years ago, the claimant married, moved on said land with his family, and has resided thereon to this day.

Opinion of the Board. November 20, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS SMITH.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles. Produces a certificate of a permission to settle from J. Mackay, commandant of St. Andrew's, dated February 16, 1806; also a certificate of survey of the same, bearing the same date.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 17, 1806. Present Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. In consequence of a grant of two hundred and fifty arpents to claimant, the Board reject this claim.

November 20, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MEEK, assignee of Francis Woods.—A claim as aforesaid for two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Perouque, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st September, 1799, and a plat and certificate of the same, dated 27th December, 1803, certified to have been made the 14th of March, 1803; also a deed of transfer from Francis Woods to claimant dated the 13th June, 1804.

Testimony taken. April 17th, 1806. John Home, being duly sworn, says that one William Linx did, in the spring of 1800, proceed to the improving of said land; cleared a few acres of the same, and moved on it in the month of May of that year, and remained thereon until the ensuing spring, when one Grosjean moved on the same, and made a garden.

David Bryan, being duly sworn, says that he was in company with the aforesaid Francis Woods in the year 1803, when he applied to James Mackay for a concession; that the said James Mackay promised him one; that the said Francis Woods arrived in the country in the year 1800, and that he (the witness) never heard of his, (the said Woods) or any one for him, having applied for a concession before, neither does he know whether the said Woods holds any other claims to lands in his own name in the Territory; and further, that he (the witness) knew the before-named Grosjean on said land, in the spring of 1801, when he sold the same to the said Francis Woods; in the spring of 1802 the said Woods exchanged the said tract for another tract, the property of one

Crow; that, in the month of December, 1803, he (the said Woods) made a second exchange of the tract he had from said Crow for the one he formerly held, and gave said Crow forty dollars to boot; the said tract having augmented in value by the improvements made on the same.

Being interrogated whether said Woods was one of Colonel Boone's followers, he said no, but came into the country with one Hancock; and further, that he (the witness) was present when one Stockdale, who arrived in the country in 1800, applied for a concession, witness believes about the time the said Woods made his application; and that he obtained one, but does not know when.

James Mackay, being also sworn, and being interrogated as to the hand-writing of the petition of the said Woods, said he believed it to be his.

Being asked whether the said concession was signed at the time it bears date, refused to answer; but said that the facts stated in the petition, as ground for concession, were a mere routine.

Opinion of the Board and remarks. April 17, 1806. Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board being satisfied that the aforesaid concession is a fraudulent and an antedated one, reject this claim; they however think it a case of hardship.

November 20, 1809. This claim was decided on. Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID MCKINNEY.—A claim for five hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated June 20, 1800, together with a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated the 27th December, 1803, and certified to have been made on the 8th of November, 1803.

Testimony taken. April 14th, 1806. Kinkaid Caldwell, being duly sworn, says, that some time in the year 1800, being at James Mackay's, he was by him informed that one Francis Wayat had arrived from the county of Montgomery, in the State of Kentucky, and had applied for lands in behalf of a number of persons of that country, wishing to remove to this; and that the said Mackay showed the witness a list of the names of the applicants, of whom the said claimant was one. David Bryan, being also sworn, says that the said claimant improved the said land in the year 1804, and raised a crop thereon.

Opinion of the Board. November 29th, 1809. This claim was decided on: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID KINCAID.—A claim under the second section of the act of Congress, for five hundred arpents of land, situate on the forks of the river Charrette, district of St. Charles. Produces a special permission to settle a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 14th of January, 1803, and certified to have been surveyed the 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. April 2d, 1806. Kinkaid Caldwell, being duly sworn, says, that the claimant, having purchased the right of one Francis Woods to the said land, who had then a cabin on the same, did, in the year 1803, proceed to the building of a house; that he had then a family, consisting of himself, wife, and eight children; and that, early in the spring of 1804, he moved on the said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Opinion of the Board. November 20th, 1809; Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NOEL ANTOINE PRIEUR.—A claim for two lots of land, situate in the village of St. Charles, containing one hundred and twenty feet front, and three hundred back, by virtue of an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 17th June, 1797.

Testimony taken. August 4th, 1807. Francis Duquette, being duly sworn, says that he knows the lots above described, and that he assisted M. Mackay in surveying the same for the claimant, and that he, the witness, gave the claimant a small house; and that, while in the act of pulling it down, he had one of his legs broken, in consequence of which it was amputated; and the deponent further says that the aforesaid claimant was chaunter of the church in said village, and clerk to the commandant of the same.

Opinion of the Board. November 20th, 1809; Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NOEL ANTOINE PRIEUR.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for four hundred arpents of land, on the Dardennes, district of St. Charles. Produces a limited permission to settle from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 3d September, 1801, and a survey of the same taken the 23d December, 1803, and certified the 23d January, 1804.

Testimony taken. August 8th, 1806. Etienne Bernard, being duly sworn, says, that in 1804 claimant began the building of a house on said land, cleared a field, raised a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and further, that he had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and two children.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. August 8th, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, commissioner. The Board reject this claim for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, and observe that claimant was, under the Spanish Government, a public officer; that, when in the act of preparing for building on said land, in the year 1801, a large piece of timber fell on his leg, and broke it; that, in that situation, he was then obliged to relinquish his plan of building, having no person to assist him, and not being in a situation to employ any one to do it for him. Approved, August 12th, 1806.

November 20th, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH VOISARD.—A claim of eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, near the river Dardennes, in the district of St. Charles, by virtue of inhabitation the 20th December, 1803.

Testimony taken. August 4th, 1807. Noel Antoine Prieur, being duly sworn, says, that he knows a piece of land owned by claimant which is situate on the river Dardennes, near one George Girtie's land, and that the said claimant cultivated the aforesaid land in the year 1803, and that in the year 1804 he raised corn on said land, and that there have been four crops raised there; and further, that the claimant has about twelve arpents in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. November 21st, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGES HOFFMAN, Sen.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for eight hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Peruque, district of St. Charles. Produces a certificate of a permission to settle from Charles Tayon, commandant, dated 5th February, 1806; also a plot of survey of the same, dated the 5th of December, 1803, and certificate of the same, dated the 11th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. February 14th, 1806. Nicholas Coontz, being duly sworn, says that one William Harrington put up a cabin on said land, and settled the same in the year 1800.

John Scott, being also duly sworn, says that the above claimant did actually inhabit and cultivate said land in the years 1801 and 1802, and that in that year the above-named William Harrington acknowledged before him that he had sold his right to said land by virtue of his improvement to the above claimant; that, in the said year, 1802, he moved out of it; that, having married in 1801, he returned on said land with his family; has resided thereon to this day. He renounces any other claim to land in his own name in this Territory.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 14, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim, and think it a case of equity.

November 21, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD HEMSTEAD, assignee of John Cook.—A claim for two arpents of front, by forty arpents in depth, of land, situate adjoining the field lots of the village of St. Charles, in pursuance of a permission from Charles Tayon, Spanish commandant of St. Charles, to said T. Cook, dated September 18, 1800, which has been produced; also a plat of survey of the same, dated the 16th of February, 1806, and certified to have been recorded with the surveyor the 28th February, 1806; and also a deed of conveyance from John Cook to claimant, dated May 31, 1805.

Testimony taken. August 5, 1807. Nicholas Coontz, being duly sworn, says that, in the year 1798, he, the witness, ploughed part of said tract of land for the use of said Cook, the original claimant; that said Cook did raise corn on the land aforesaid, either in the year 1797 or 1798, and did continue to raise corn during four or five years from that time; and that said Cook was the head of a family at that time, and had a wife and six children.

William McConnell, also sworn, says that the aforesaid land was cultivated in the year 1797, and was cultivated from that time until the year 1801.

Opinion of the Board. November 21, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN JACKSON.—Claiming, under the second section of the act of Congress, four hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the river Tuque, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated February 15, 1803, together with a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated the 12th of November, 1803, and certified the 13th April, 1804.

Testimony taken. February 10, 1806. William Hancock, being duly sworn, says that he knows the said land; that the same was not cultivated until the fall of 1802, when the said claimant made a garden thereon, and raised turnips; that the said claimant was, in the spring of 1803, prevented from cultivating said land by sickness; and that, having recovered from the same, he was obliged to hire himself to work, in order to be enabled to pay James Mackay the amount of a note he had given him, amounting to forty-eight dollars, dated November 12, 1803, being the price of said concession; that the said James Mackay told the witness, who had applied to him for a concession in favor of said claimant, that the times were changed, and that he was very sorry for it, but that he should have to charge him ten dollars per hundred arpents for said concession; and further, that he, the claimant, had rented from the witness a piece of land on which he resided, being distant from the tract above claimed of one half mile; and that the said Jackson has actually inhabited and cultivated said tract of land from the fall of 1804 to this day. He claims no other land in his own name in this Territory.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 10th, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim, but think it a hard case.

November 21, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ARTHUR BURNS.—Claiming, under the second section of the act of Congress, eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces a survey certified the 15th of February, 1806, and entered on the surveyor's books the 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. July 14, 1806. Albert Tison, being duly sworn, says that he saw, held, and read, a special permission to settle, granted by Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to claimant.

Squire Boon, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1800, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and eleven children.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 14, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

November 21, 1819: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting thereof.

ARTHUR BURNS.—A claim of eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Mississippi, in the district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 25th May, 1800; also a plat of survey of the same, dated the 1st of February, 1804, and certified the 20th March, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. November 21, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JULIUS EMMONS, assignee of John Linsey, who was assignee of William Ewing.—A claim under the second section of the act of Congress, for seven hundred and forty-four arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Mississippi, in the district of St. Charles. Pro-

duces a survey of the same, dated 11th February, 1806; a deed of transfer from one William Ewing to said John Linsey, dated October 16th, 1804; and another deed of transfer from said Linsey to claimant, dated January 6, 1806.

Testimony taken. July 15, 1806. William Ewing, being duly sworn, says that the said William Ewing settled the said tract of land in the year 1801, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 15, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, commissioner. The Board reject this claim for want of permission to settle. Approved the above minutes, July 17, 1806.

November 22, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MACKAY.—A claim of thirty thousand arpents of land. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 13th of October, 1799; a survey of thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five arpents of land, on the river Cuivre, taken May 25th, 1801, and certified 8th March, 1802; a survey of five hundred and forty-five arpents of land, situate on same river, taken 29th December, 1802, and certified 28th February, 1806; another survey of five thousand two hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, taken the 20th December, 1804, and certified the 28th February, 1806, and, lastly, a survey of ten thousand three hundred and forty arpents of land, taken the 7th February, 1803. The Board having required further proof, the said claimant produced a passport from Zenon Trudeau, to him, as agent of the commercial company of the river Missouri, on a voyage of discovery up said river, undertaken by the orders of the Baron de Carondelet, and which was to last six years; a letter from Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, the Intendant General at New Orleans, dated the 20th May, 1799, wherein he much approves of the conduct of claimant as commandant, commends the steps taken by him for the opening of roads and establishing good police regulations, both military and civil, with the view to the aggrandizement of his post, and informing further that he has recommended him very particularly to the then Lieutenant Governor of the province, Charles Dehault Delassus.

Testimony taken. July 22, 1806. George Fallis, being duly sworn, says that, in the year 1799, one John Wealthy built a cabin on a small piece of land, which he fenced in; that he lived on the same for about one year, when he made a present of his improvement to one Keithley, who, having remained on it until Christmas of the year 1801, gave it up to one Rhodes, who afterwards gave it to witness; that the same was afterwards surveyed by claimant, in consequence of a purchase from the said Rhodes; that he, the witness, never heard of a concession for the said tract of land, and that the same was surveyed after his, the witness's, removal from the same; and further, that the said small improvement was surveyed in the aforesaid tract of — on the —.

Objections of the agent of the United States. The agent of the United States objects to the aforesaid concession, on the grounds of its being antedated, and otherwise fraudulent; he also objects to two surveys made on part of the aforesaid concession, one for thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, the other for ten thousand three hundred and forty, on the grounds aforesaid. Further proof is required of the party.

Opinion of the Board. November 4, 1809: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN SPENCER.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Grand Glaize, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 5th of May, 1801, and a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated 20th March, 1804.

Testimony taken. July 14, 1806. Charles Tremont, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in November, 1803, built a house on the same, dug a well, and actually inhabited it on the 20th day of December, 1803; that, in the year 1804, he had a field under enclosure, and was then working at a saline on said land; and further, that he has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, three children.

Opinion of the Board. July 14th, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual cultivation on the 20th day of December, 1803.

November 22d, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES KERR.—A claim for twelve hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Dardennes, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated March 4th, 1798; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 11th, 1800.

Testimony taken. June 14th, 1806. Andrew Som-malt, being duly sworn, says that on -half of the aforesaid tract of land so conceded is of a very bad quality, and on the frontiers; that the said claimant begun his settlement of the same in the year 1799; that he did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was at the time of obtaining said concession, the head of a family.

August 6th, 1807. Henry Zomalt, being duly sworn, says that the claimant actually inhabited and cultivated the aforesaid twelve hundred arpents of land since the year 1799 until this day.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. June 14th, 1806: Full Board. The Board, being of opinion that, from a strict interpretation of the act of Congress, and the letter of the Spanish regulations, the quantity of land which could be lawfully granted by the Lieutenant Governor to a new settler cannot exceed the quantity of eight hundred arpents, confirm to the said claimant eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, and reject four hundred arpents, the remaining quantity of said concession.

November 22d, 1809: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof. The said majority do declare that, if the above claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for its confirmation.

JAMES JONES, assignee of George Ayrey, assignee of Thomas Howel, who was assignee of Timothy Kibby.—A claim for six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Dardennes, district of St. Charles. Produces a notice to the recorder, dated the 5th of August, 1807.

Testimony taken. August 6th, 1807. John Wildan, being duly sworn, says that in the spring of the year 1803 Timothy Kibby built a cabin, and settled on the aforesaid claim on the 17th of November of the same year, and also raised a crop on said claim in the year 1803, and that there have been crops raised on the same every year since. The witness also says that he saw the claimant living on said land in the latter part of the winter of 1805, and that he has been living there ever since.

Opinion of the Board. November 22d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY STEPHENSON, assignee of Arthur Burns.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for one thousand and eighty arpents of land, situate on the river Peruque, district of St. Charles. Produces a survey of the same, dated the 7th of December, 1805. The claimant declares that he only purchased the labor of said Burns on said land, and does not claim any title to the aforesaid land through him.

Testimony taken. July 29th, 1806. John Laffeur, being duly sworn, says that one Burns, having raised two or three crops on said land, sold his right to the same to the said claimant, who moved on it in March, 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day. The said Burns had a wife and five children.

Adam Martin, being duly sworn, says that he was present, in July, 1803, when claimant applied for and received permission to settle, from James Mackay, who was then a commandant.

Opinion of the Board. November 22d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CLAIBOURNE RHODES.—A claim, under the second section of the act of Congress, for six hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Mississippi, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a special permission

to settle, from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 17th February, 1800; and a survey of the same, taken the 30th December, 1803, and certified the 20th of January, 1804.

Testimony taken. July 16th, 1806. William Ewing, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, some time in the fall of 1803, cut house logs, with the intent of building a distillery; that, at that period, the Indians seeming inclined to hostilities, he did not think it prudent to proceed any further in the same.

Samuel Griffith, being also duly sworn, says that, about the time claimant was preparing for the aforesaid distillery, three young men were killed by the Indians at a very small distance from the aforesaid tract; that claimant, fearing a repetition of the same, gave up his plan of said buildings; that the first knowledge he, the witness, had of claimant's intention of building said distillery, was derived from the persons whom he had engaged for the building of the same; that he had, prior to that period, improved another tract of land, situate at the Portage des Sioux; that he cultivated the same for three years consecutively, to wit, in the years 1798, 1799, and 1800; that he did afterwards, at the request of the Lieutenant Governor, and upon the promise of another tract, move out of the same, and relinquish his right thereto, having prior to that complied with the Spanish law and regulations, whereby three years of cultivation vested in the cultivator the right of domain.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. July 16, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, commissioner. The Board reject this claim, and observe that claimant lived in the Territory on the 20th December, 1803.

Approved the above minutes, July 22d, 1806.

November 24th, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW REED.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. François, in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 29th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 5th, 1806. Jesse Smith, being duly sworn, says that the claimant is by trade a blacksmith: that he settled the said tract of land, in 1801; that in 1802 he went out of the country; that, having returned in 1803, he raised on said tract of land a crop; that he had a house built on the same, which he did actually inhabit when cultivating the said tract of land; that he went out hunting, but always left in said house or cabin his said utensils or implements of husbandry, and always considered said house as his actual residence; and further, that he raised on said land seventy or eighty bushels of corn in 1803; was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. May 5th, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the claimant one hundred arpents of land, situated as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

November 25th, 1809. On application, the Board agree to take testimony in the above claim.

Testimony taken. November 25th, 1809. Joseph Coke, being duly sworn, says that, in the year 1801, he went with claimant to a commandant of Cape Girardeau, whom he believes to be Lorimier, but will not be positive as to his name; that said commandant gave permission at that time to claimant to settle.

Opinion of the Board. November 25th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Joseph Lacroix, assignee of François St. Cir, by a public sale.—A claim for six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Philip, in the district of St. Louis. Produces a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to François St. Cir, dated the 1st of December, 1800; also a plat of survey of the same, dated the 9th of January, 1802, and certified the 2d of March, 1802; and a conveyance from Joseph Lacroix to claimant, dated the 31st of June, 1805.

Opinion of the Board. November 25th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MORRISON, assignee of James Batey, assignee of John Littlejohn.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces a plat and certificate of survey, dated the 3d, and certified the 12th February,

1806; also a deed of conveyance from said Littlejohn to James Batey, dated the 24th October, 1804; and a deed from said Batey to said Morrison, dated the 18th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 6th, 1807. James Vanbibber, being duly sworn, says that Daniel Boon, commandant of Femme Osage district, gave permission to claimant to settle about the last of October, 1803.

David Kinkaid, being duly sworn, says that, on the 23d of October, 1803, he saw the said Littlejohn had a cabin built, and was clearing land on the above claim; and that he was raising corn in 1804.

Opinion of the Board. November 25th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID DARST, Junior.—A claim for two hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, dated 1st June, 1797, and a certificate of survey of two hundred and sixty-four arpents, dated the 8th of July, 1798.

Testimony taken. February 11th, 1806. William McConnell, being duly sworn, says that he is well acquainted with the above claimant; that he is a cripple, and weakly, and of the age of about fourteen; he further says that he was present when the above concession was granted to claimant; that it was intended as a support for said child. The above tract joins the land conceded to David Darst, the father of the claimant.

Opinion of the Board. November 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC DARST.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents of land. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 10th of March, 1803, and a plat and certificate of survey, certified the 28th of March, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. November 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES VANBIBBER.—A claim for four hundred and twenty-six arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Missouri, district of St. Charles. Produces a certificate of survey, dated February 27th, 1806.

Testimony taken. April 7th, 1806: Jonathan Bryan, being duly sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. April 7, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

November, 29, 1804: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NATHAN BOONE, assignee of Robert Hall.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 26, 1798, to said Robert Hall, and a certificate of survey of said land, dated 10th January, 1800.

Testimony taken. February 3, 1806. Jonathan Bryan, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled by the above Robert Hall in December, 1799; that he, the said Hall left the country prior to the 1st October, 1800, and has never returned, and that the above claimant did, prior to and on the 28th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, being then the head of a family.

August 6, 1807. Isaac Vanbibber, being duly sworn, says that, immediately after Robert Hall left said land, Nathan Boone settled on it, raised a crop in 1800, and has inhabited and cultivated it ever since.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 13, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the above claimant eight hundred arpents of land, as per the above concession.

December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, being of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed to Robert Hall, or his legal representatives, under the fourth section of the act of 1807.

JEREMIAH GROJEAN, assignee of George Weiland.—A claim of three hundred arpents of land, situate on the

river Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 10th of October, 1799, together with a plat and certificate of survey, dated 20th January, 1804; also, a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from said Weiland to claimant, dated the 20th of January, 1801.

Testimony taken. August 6, 1807. James Lewis, being duly sworn, says that he knows the fields near Christopher Clark's, and that the claimant has cultivated the aforesaid land two or three years; and that the field cultivated contains eight or ten acres.

Objection of the agent of the United States. August 6, 1807. The agent of the United States alleges fraud and antedate. The Board require further proof.

Opinion of the Board. December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

Colonel DANIEL BOONE.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 24th, 1798, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 9, 1800; also, a letter from Don Zenon Trudeau to him, dated in the year 1798, inviting him to remove, with his family, to Louisiana, with the promise of a grant of land; and also a commission from Don Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to him, said claimant, dated 11th July, 1800, appointing him commandant of the district of the Femme Osage.

Colonel D. Boone stated to the Board, that, on his arrival in Louisiana, he took up his residence, with his lady, at his son Daniel M. Boone's, in the said district of Femme Osage, and adjoining the lands he now claims; that they remained there until about two years ago, when he moved to a younger son's, Nathan Boone, where he now lives. It is proved that the said claimant is of the age of about seventy years, and his wife about sixty-eight. He further stated, that, having inquired of Charles D. Delassus as to the propriety of improving and settling his land within a year and a day from the date of the concession, as directed by the Spanish laws, he was informed by said Delassus, that, being commandant of the said district, he need not trouble himself about the cultivating of the same as, by the commission he held of commandant of said district, he was not considered as coming within the meaning of said laws.

Testimony taken. February 13, 1806. Jonathan Bryan, being duly sworn, says that he knew Colonel Daniel Boone in this country in the year 1800.

Opinion of the Board. December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES LEWIS.—A claim of four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 21, 1799, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 20, 1804.

Testimony taken. February 17, 1806. William Linn, being duly sworn, says that the aforesaid tract of land lies on the frontiers, and at great distance from any other plantations; that the claimant actually inhabited and cultivated the same in the beginning of 1804; that, in the spring of that year, he was obliged to leave it, the Indians having about that time killed three white men in that neighborhood; and that he returned on the same in the fall of that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Objection of the agent of the United States. August 6, 1807. The agent of the United States alleges against said concession fraud and antedate. The Board require further proof.

Opinion of the Board. December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB GROJEAN.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September the 20th, 1799; and a certificate of survey of the same, January 20, 1801.

Testimony taken. February 15, 1806. William Linn, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant had a small cabin on said land in December, 1803; that, in the beginning of 1804, he built up a larger one, moved his family on said land, and has to this day actually inhabited and cultivated the same.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 15, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, but think it a case of equity.

Objection of the agent of the United States. August 6, 1807. The agent of the United States alleges fraud and antedate.

Opinion of the Board. December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH CHARTRAN.—A claim for nine hundred and ninety-eight arpents of land, situate on the river Charrette, district of St. Charles. Produces a survey of the same, dated the 1st February, 1805.

Testimony taken. July 31, 1806. Charles Tayon, being duly sworn, says that, when he was commandant of St. Charles, the above claimant applied to him for permission to settle on vacant lands; that he then submitted the said application to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, who told him he might grant the said permission; that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1801, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife and four or five orphan children, entirely destitute of the means of subsistence, and looking up to the claimant for the same.

August 7, 1807. John B. Leauzon, being duly sworn, says that he knows the land claimed by the said Chartran, situate at the village Charrette; that the same was settled by claimant in the year 1801, and that he has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since; that the said claimant has generally had four orphan children with him looking up to him for support, and whom he has treated with tenderness, and in every respect as a good father would treat his own; that, in 1803, he had three of them with him.

Opinion of the Board. July 31, 1806: John B. C. Lucas attended the Board. The Board grant the said claimant two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MORRISON, assignee of William McHugh.—A claim for one thousand three hundred and twenty arpents of land. Produces a deed from the said McHugh and his wife, dated 23d April, 1803; and a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 14, 1806, and certified 21st February, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 7, 1807. Jonathan Bryant, being duly sworn, says that he knows the above claim, and that William McHugh settled on it in 1801, and lived in a camp until some time in July of the same year; planted about two acres of corn and tended it; and that he and the greatest part of his family were taken sick and moved away, and that he had a wife and nine children at that time.

William Ewing, being duly sworn, says that the said McHugh had some of his cattle killed by the Indians, and the witness says he saw the Indians carrying away some beef they had killed at the same time; and that he was living in the house with said McHugh, and that he was alarmed, and believes that said McHugh, and the rest of his family were also; that, in consequence, they all moved off; and that they were ten or twelve miles beyond any other settlement; and that the said McHugh had three children killed by the Indians at the place of his last removal, about the year 1804.

Opinion of the Board. December 2, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM DARST.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Charrette, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th of October, 1799; also a plat and certificate of survey, dated the 2d of December, 1801, and certified the 17th of September, 1802.

Testimony taken. August 7, 1807. Thomas Smith, being duly sworn, says, that in January, 1804, he went with claimant to said tract, and aided him in clearing some land and planting an apple orchard; and the next fall went back with claimant, built a house, fenced the orchard, and planted turnips; and that there has been nothing done on said land since.

Objection of the Agent of the United States. August 7, 1807. The agent of the United States alleges fraud and antedate. The Board require further proof.

Opinion of the Board. December 2, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BELLAND, in the right of his wife, the widow of Peter Peltier, who was assignee of Joseph Robidoux.—A claim for a lot in the village of St. Charles, bounded by the first high street, on one side by Duplessis, on the other by a parade ground, and in the rear by the Missourri. Produces a certified copy of a deed of sale from Robidoux and wife to claimant, dated 26th July, 1804.

Testimony taken. July 31st, 1806. Charles Tayon, being duly sworn, says that a house was built on said lot about ten years ago, by one John B. Senecal, and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day.

Opinion of the Board. July 31st, 1806. The honorable John B. C. Lucas attended the Board. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

December 2d, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NATHANIEL SIMONDS.—A claim for four hundred and ten arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces a special permission to settle, from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated February 4, 1801; and a survey of the same, dated January 3, and certified February 10, 1804.

Testimony taken. July 15, 1806: Zadock Woods, being duly sworn, says that the claimant settled said tract of land in the year 1802; and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then three children.

August 7, 1807. Isaac Cottle, being duly sworn, says that the claimant moved on the aforesaid land in 1802; raised a crop that year; and that in 1802 his wife died there, and that the claimant did not reside on said land, he believes, for two years after; residing in the intermediate time at St. Louis and St. Charles.

William Farrisworth, being duly sworn, says that the claimant was living on his land in December, 1803, and that the witness heard him chopping wood; also says that the claimant had a son living with him at that time.

Silvenius Cottle, being duly sworn, says that the claimant went on the land claimed in May, 1802, with his family, and built a cabin, and broke up some ground, and that the claimant's wife died in September following; and that he continued to inhabit until the next spring; and that he then left his place, and was absent about one year, and returned to the place in 1804, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

Jonathan Woods, being duly sworn, says that the claimant moved on his land about the 25th of May, 1802; that he, the witness, saw ground ploughed, corn planted and coming up on said land; that he, the witness, was sick the remaining part of this season; and further says, that the claimant's wife died about the 4th of September, and that he, the witness, was convalescent, and went to the house at that time, and saw claimant there residing, and the claimant brought his family to the witness's house to reside, where one of them died fifteen days after; and that the claimant, with the rest of his family, removed to Warran Cottle's; and that said claimant was, during the greatest part of the summer of 1803, at St. Louis; and that he returned to his land in the latter part of November, 1803, but had no crop growing that fall; and that it has been the place of his residence ever since.

Ira Cottle, being duly sworn, says that, to the best of his knowledge, the claimant resided on said land on the 20th of December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. July 15, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, commissioner. The Board grant the said claimant two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there. Approved the above minutes, July 22d, 1806.

December 2d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS ROY.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of St. Charles.

LOUIS ROY.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

BAPTISTE ROY.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

JOSEPH ROY.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th December, 1799; also a plat and certificate of survey dated 20th January, 1804.

Testimony taken. August 7, 1807: Toussaint Cerre, being duly sworn, says that he knows the above four claimants; that the oldest of them is now twenty-five years of age, and that the youngest is seventeen years of age, and that the above claimants claim no other land in the Territory.

Objection of the agent of the United States. August 7, 1807. The agent objects on account of the claimants being under age at the time the grant bears date. The Board require other proof.

Opinion of the Board. December 2, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that the above four claims ought not to be confirmed.

TOUSSAINT CERRE.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th of October, 1799; also a plat and certificate of survey, dated 20th of January, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. December 2, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

TOUSSAINT CERRE.—A claim for one hundred and sixty arpents, situate on the river Dardennes, district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st of July, 1796; together with a plat and certificate of survey, dated 1st December, 1799, and certified 8th January, 1800.

Opinion of the Board. December 2d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN COOK, assignee of John Vallet.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces a survey of the same, taken the 20th February, 1806, and certified the 28th of the same month; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated May 12th, 1803.

Testimony taken. August 29th, 1806. Noel Hebert, being duly sworn, says that he saw the said John Vallet on the said tract of land in the year 1802; that he was then ploughing.

August 8th, 1807. Joseph Sorain, being duly sworn, says that, eight years ago, the said Vallet moved on said land, and continued there about one week; after which he left it, and went to reside in St. Charles; that, in the fall of the same year, he, the said Vallet, went back to the same place, gathered his corn, and took it to St. Charles.

June 29th, 1808. John Vallet, being duly sworn, says that he has no interest in this claim; that he, witness, is the father of seven children, and improved said land in the beginning of the year 1800, and worked thereon until May, 1803, when he sold the same to claimant; and resided thereon during the time of raising his crops, with his wife and children; that, after having been one year on the land, he applied to Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for permission to settle: said Lieutenant Governor told him, deponent, to take his plough and go on with his work, and nobody should disturb him.

Antoine Marechal, sworn, says that he was on the place claimed in the spring of 1803; then saw corn stalks in a field, which appeared to have been cultivated the year before; and also, at the same time, saw about three-fourths of an acre of land ploughed round the houses for a garden; that he, deponent, inhabited and cultivated the land claimed the last year, 1807.

Opinion of the Board. December 5, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS DUQUETTE.—A claim of four hundred and thirty arpents, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces a duly registered warrant of survey, dated the 22d December, 1795; a certificate from A. Soulard, that the same does not belong to the domain, having been surveyed by another person, the same dated 17th October, 1799; and an additional warrant of survey of Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, also duly registered, and dated 10th of November, 1799; together with a survey of four hundred and thirty ar-

pents, taken the 6th, and certified the 28th of March, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. August 15, 1806: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject it.

December 5, 1809. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners.

FRANCIS DUQUETTE.—A claim for four hundred arpents, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces a warrant of survey from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated July 1, 1796; and a survey of the same, taken the 26th July, 1800, and certified February 17, 1804.

December 5, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS DUQUETTE, assignee of Isadore La Croix, a foreigner.—A claim of a town lot, situate in St. Charles. Produces a warrant of survey for the same, from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d January, 1797; a figurative plat of the same, dated the 10th December, 1799, and certified the 22d December, 1803; together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated the 6th September, 1800.

Testimony taken. August 15, 1806. Francis Fabien, being duly sworn, says that, about seven years ago, the said lot was cleared, and house logs hauled on it for the purposes of building.

Opinion of the Board. December 5, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS DUQUETTE, assignee of Isadore La Croix, a foreigner.—A claim for six thousand arpents of land, in the district of St. Charles, and adjoining the town. Produces a petition for a tract contained within certain natural boundaries therein described; a certificate from Charles Tayan, the then commandant of St. Charles, stating his belief that the land petitioned for will not exceed ten arpents in breadth; a warrant of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 23, 1797, for such a quantity as may be found in breadth, between a tract, the property of said claimant, and the Marias *Temsclair*, by a depth of forty arpents; together with a survey of four thousand four hundred arpents, taken the 5th September, 1799, and certified May 30, 1803; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 6th September, 1800.

Testimony taken. August 15, 1806. François Fabien, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was cultivated about nine years ago.

Opinion of the Board. August 15, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark that, from the papers upon record, it appears that four hundred arpents were intended to be granted by the aforesaid concessions.

December 5, 1809: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALMOND COTTEL.—A claim for eight hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, on the river Perouque. Produces a notice to the recorder, dated August 8, 1807.

Testimony taken. August 8, 1807. Ira Cottle, being duly sworn, says that claimant, in the year 1803, lived on the above land, and raised a crop; had also his family with him, but cannot say whether he was there the 20th day of December, 1803; he, said claimant, having moved off said land about that time, and has not returned; and believes he was not there on the 20th December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. December 5, 1809: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS BARRADA, assignee of Francis Saucier.—A claim for a lot in the village of St. Charles, one hundred and thirty feet by three hundred feet. Produces a deed of conveyance from said Francis Saucier to claimant, dated April 24, 1804.

Testimony taken. August 8, 1807. Louis La Marche, being duly sworn, says that eleven years ago said Sau-

cier built a house on said land, and that it has been inhabited and cultivated until this day.

Opinion of the Board. December 13, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS BARRADA, assignee of Francis Saucier.—A claim for a lot in the village of St. Charles, one hundred and twenty feet by one hundred and fifty feet.

Testimony taken. August 8, 1807. Louis La Marche, being duly sworn, says that about ten years ago said Saucier enclosed said lot for a garden, and that it has been cultivated ever since.

Opinion of the Board. December 13, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT SPINGER.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces a plat and certificate of survey, dated September 5, 1805, and certified to be received for record February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 8, 1807. Etienne Bernard, being duly sworn, says that in 1802 the above land was inhabited and cultivated by claimant, and until this day; and that in 1803 he had a wife and one child.

Opinion of the Board. December 13, 1809. Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

IRA COTLE, assignee of Henry McLaughlin, assignee of William Hays.—A claim for six hundred arpents of land, situate on rive Cuivre, district of St. Charles. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, to said William Hays, dated January 24, 1798; and a certificate of survey, dated January 8, 1800; a deed of transfer of said land, from said William Hays to the said H. McLaughlin, dated May 16, 1800; and another deed of transfer from the said McLaughlin to claimant, dated 31st January, 1805.

Testimony taken. March 24, 1806. Martin Woods, being duly sworn, says that said McLaughlin did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

August 8, 1807. Bazile Proulx, being duly sworn, says that Henry McLaughlin lived in 1799 on the land claimed, and remained on the same until 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 24, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, six hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per said concession.

December 15, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN STEPHENSON, JUN.—A claim of three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri river, in the district of St. Charles. Produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated October 10, 1799; and a survey of the same, taken the 9th of February, and certified the 1st of March, 1804.

Testimony taken. August 7, 1806: Antoine Souldard being duly sworn, says that the above concession was granted in the year 1803, as a relief to claimant's father, in consequence of the great loss he met with by the burning of his house; that, in consequence of that, Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, directed him, the witness, to antedate the same, in order to make it agree with the claim of the father.

Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that, about five years ago, to the best of his recollection, the father of claimant having been robbed by the Indians of all he possessed, and left without even the necessary clothing, he came to this place, where the commandant drew out an instrument of writing, recommending him as an object of charity to the inhabitants.

Colonel Daniel Boone, being some time ago before the Board, when the aforesaid claim was first produced, and being requested to tell what he knew respecting the situation of claimant's father, said that, about three or four years ago, James Stephen, senior, the father of claimant, having had his house destroyed by fire, and his property taken away by the Indians, he did at his request, inform the Lieutenant Governor of the same, praying, at the same time, that he might grant him an additional concession of some two or three hundred arpents of land; that said Stephenson, on his return from St. Louis, informed him, the said Boone, of his success, and told him that the commandant had granted him a concession in the name of his son.

Opinion of the Board. December 15, 1799: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER CLARK.—A claim for eighty arpents of land, situate on Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis. Produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 14, 1799; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated April 19th, 1803.

Testimony taken. February 1st, 1806. James Richardson, being duly sworn, says that the tract of land above claimed is adjoining the land on which the said Alexander Clark now resides; that he, the said Alexander, having no water on his land, and having found a spring on the said adjoining land, he applied to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for a concession of the same, which was accordingly granted him.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 1st, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim; the said land not being actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, nor prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803; they, however, think the case very hard.

December 15th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BOLLINGER.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 20th, 1800; and a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated March 5th, 1801.

Opinion of the Board. December 22d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB MILLER.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on White river, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a certificate of permission to settle, list B, on which said claimant is No. 32; and a plat of survey signed B. Cousin, and signed by Antoine Souldard, as received for record.

Testimony taken. February 11th, 1809. Joseph Neyswanger, being duly affirmed, says that claimant settled in the year 1801, cleared five or six acres, and built a cabin; on the same or the following year claimant sold this improvement, and removed to another tract which he had purchased; which latter was an enclosure and cultivation of about ten acres, a cabin, and stable; inhabitation and cultivation to the present day. Claimant has a wife and one child.

Opinion of the Board. December 22d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ENOS RANDALL, Sen.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents of land, and eighty-five and a quarter perches, situate on the waters of Cape La Cruche. Produces to the Board, as a permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 149; a plat of survey, dated 7th December, 1805, and certified 21st February, 1806.

Testimony taken. February 11th, 1809. Thomas Bull, being duly affirmed, says that said land is situate on the waters of Cape La Cruche; that claimant settled in the year 1806 or 1807, built a cabin, and enclosed five or six acres, and has continued to cultivate and inhabit to the present day; has a wife and one child.

Opinion of the Board. December 22d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM RANDALL.—A claim for seven hundred and seventy-eight arpents twenty-nine perches of land, situate on Hubble's and Randall's creeks, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which said claimant is No. 52; a plat of survey, dated March 2d, 1805, and certified February 13th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 30th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau.) Thomas Bull, duly affirmed, says that said land was first improved by the establishment of a cabin by witness's brother-in-law, who abandoned the same in two or three months, as public land; in 1801, or 1802, Peter Bellew took possession of and lived in the said cabin for a short time, who, in 1803, left the same; after which claimant made a settlement, in 1804, repaired the roof of the cabin, and planted peach trees, who has ever since inhabited and cultivated the premises; about seven or eight acres now in cultivation; claimant has a wife and two children.

May 31st, 1808. John Abernathie, duly sworn, says that when Peter Bellew left the premises, in September, 1803, he offered for sale merely his labor, disclaiming all right to the soil, intending to place, or having previously placed, his head right on or near White water.

Medad Randall, being duly sworn, says that Peter Bellew left the premises with an intention to keep a stock for witness; some little time after that, claimant observed to Bellew that he wished to settle on this tract thus abandoned; Bellew replied that he might do so, for that he, Bellew, had no claim to it; he was welcome.

Opinion of the Board. December 23d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MILLER.—A claim for thirteen hundred and twenty-four arpents twenty-one perches of land, situate on White river, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 19, and a plat of survey dated January 3d, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in October, 1803, built a cabin thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that, in 1804, he cleared about forty acres of the same, and moved his family thereon; and further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and nine children, and claims no other lands in his own name in the Territory.

May 30th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau.) Joseph Neyswanger affirmed, says that claimant settled in the year 1803, built a dwelling, cabin, and stable, and cleared and cultivated between fifteen and twenty acres; said improvements have been improved and extended from year to year until the present day; claimant has a wife and twelve children.

Opinion of the Board. December 23d, 1809. Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ISAAC MILLER.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on White Water creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 30; and a plat of survey dated January 9th, 1806, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 30th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, affirmed, says that claimant settled the land in 1804, and it has been uninterruptedly inhabited and cultivated until the present day; claimant had a wife and two children, his wife lately died.

Opinion of the Board. December 23d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FREDERICK LIMBAUGH, Senior.—A claim for eight hundred and fourteen arpents forty-two perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 16, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 17th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant did, in the beginning of 1803, cut house logs; that he cultivated the same in the year 1804; that he was a schoolmaster, and had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a child; claims no other lands in his own name in the Territory.

May 30th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, affirmed, says that said land was first cultivated in 1800, and the following year; claimant, under the above-mentioned permission, settled said land in October, 1803, and during the following winter built a cabin thereon, and has inhabited and cultivated the premises every successive year to this day; claimant has two sons in Louisiana.

Opinion of the Board. December 23d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

URBAN ASHERBRAUNER.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on Castor creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27th, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 30th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Daniel Asherbrauner, being duly sworn, says that claimant improved a tract of land in the year 1800; that the survey of Philip Bollinger afterwards took in the spring of the claimant, which induced him to abandon his improvement, and leave the country in the following year; he again returned in the year 1805, and in that year improved the premises now claimed; settled in the following year, erected a cabin, a mill for the grinding of corn and wheat, and cultivated about three or four acres of land; claimant has continued to inhabit, cultivate, and improve till the present day; has a wife and one child.

Opinion of the Board. December 23d, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BOLLINGER, son of John.—A claim for five hundred and sixty-one arpents and fifty-one and a half perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 105; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 30, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Daniel Asherbrauner, being sworn, says that said land was first improved in 1803, and inhabited in the following year; he left said tract in the spring of 1805, and again removed thereon in the fall of the same year, since which time he has constantly inhabited and cultivated ten or twelve acres; he has a good dwelling-house, stable, and spring-house, and has a wife and three children.

Opinion of the Board. December 23, 1809; Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES TAYON, Jun.—A claim for forty-three arpents of land, situate adjoining Charrette village, district of St. Charles. Produces a plat of survey, dated February 17, 1806, and certified February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken. December, 28, 1809. Joseph Chartrand, being duly sworn, says that the land claimed has been inhabited and cultivated for claimant for seven years last past; and that he, witness, as syndic of Charrette village, did, in 1802, give permission to Charles Tayon, Sen. to settle this land; that his permission was to settle on two hundred and forty feet front, by forty arpents in depth, provided so much could be found vacant there; that the survey of Ramsay bounds in the rear the present claim, and interferes with it; said Ramsay commenced cultivation on his claim about two and a half or three years after claimant.

Opinion of the Board. December 28, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FREDERICK LIMBAUGH, Jun.—A claim for five hundred and twenty-nine arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 17; and a plat of survey, dated January 21, 1806, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, duly affirmed, says that claimant settled said land in the month of November, 1803, at which time he commenced the building of a house and the clearing of the land, and has inhabited and cultivated the premises to the present day; about fifteen or twenty acres are now in cultivation; claimant had a wife and six or seven children in 1803.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting thereof.

MARTIN COTHNER.—A claim for seven hundred and seven arpents seventy-four perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 25; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 2, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in November, 1803, put up a cabin, and moved his family on the same; and that he did, in 1804,

raise a crop thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and two children, and about fifteen acres cleared.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

MARTIN THOMAS.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 33; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, affirmed, says that claimant, in 1806, enclosed about one-fourth of an acre of land, and planted turnip and apple seed.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH NEYSWANGER, Jun.—A claim for five hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 103; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1809. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Frederick Limbaugh, Sen., being duly sworn, says that said land was first settled in 1804 for claimant, at which time a cabin was built, and stables, and five or six acres were cleared and cultivated; and the premises have been uninterruptedly inhabited and cultivated by or for claimant to the present time; claimant has a wife and one child.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH NEYSWANGER, Sen.—A claim for one hundred and sixteen arpents fifty-four and one-third perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 162; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Bollinger, duly sworn, says that claimant settled and cultivated said land in 1804, and has, either himself or by tenants, constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; eight or ten acres of land are enclosed and cultivated; claimant has a wife and three children.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CONRAD STOTLER.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-three arpents ninety-six perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 164; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, Sen., affirmed, says that there is no cultivation; two years ago a house was built, which still remains; no other improvement.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

VALENTINE LORR.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 110; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1809. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take

testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, Sen., affirmed, says that claimant, in the year 1804, made preparations for building, but never established his cabin; no enclosure, no cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL BOLLINGER, son of John.—A claim for seven hundred and one arpents eighty-nine perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 104; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 1, 1806. Adam Stotler, being duly sworn, says that claimant proceeded to settling of said land in the fall of 1803, cut house logs, and began to put up his cabin, which having completed in the spring of 1804, he moved on said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that he was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards on the 20th December, 1803, and claims no other lands in his own name in this Territory.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY BOLLINGER, son of Daniel.—A claim for seven hundred and one arpents eighty-nine perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 97; and a plat of survey, certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by A. Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized by the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Bollinger, sworn, says that claimant improved said land in the fall of the year 1803, built a cabin, cleared six or seven acres in the first year, moved on said tract the following year, and has continued till the present time to inhabit and cultivate; wife and one child in the year 1803; ten or twelve acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. December 29, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

HANDEL BARKS.—A claim for five hundred and eighty-four arpents ninety-one perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 18; and a plat of survey certified to be received for record February 27th, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land about the middle of December, 1803, built a cabin thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and five children; claims no other lands in his own name in this Territory.

Opinion of the Board. December 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of five hundred arpents.

PHILIP BOLLINGER, son of Daniel.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 99; and a plat of survey certified to be received for record February 27th, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. December 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHAEL LIMBAUGH.—A claim for three hundred and fifty-one arpents ninety perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 34; and a plat of survey, dated January 18th, 1806, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized by the Board to take

testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Neyswanger, Sen., affirmed, says that in the year 1804 he marked a spring, but made no improvement.

Opinion of the Board. December 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HAND.—A claim for three hundred and sixty arpents twenty-one and two-thirds perches of land, situate on the waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 70; and a plat of survey, dated December 6th, 1805, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Henry Hand, duly sworn, says that claimant improved or commenced improvement June 13th, 1803, cleared a small lot, and planted corn; since which he has enlarged his improvement, but has never inhabited; claimant was only turned of seventeen years when he commenced his improvement.

Opinion of the Board. December 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS BULL.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the head waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 147; and a plat of survey for one hundred and eighty arpents twenty-seven perches, dated February 3d, 1806, and certified February 13th, same year.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Anthony Randall says that a man of the name of Daniel Brant, five years ago made a small improvement on this land, cleared and enclosed one acre and a quarter, and built a dwelling-house and stable, and soon thereafter, same year, said Brant sold his improvement, and laid his head right in another place; a man of the name of Monday became the purchaser, who sold to a third person; after which the premises were comprehended in the survey. Abraham Randall, being duly sworn, says that in 1805 David Holey, son-in-law of claimant, was placed on the premises by (as witness was informed by Holey) claimant; said Holey has remained thereon to the present time as the tenant of claimant; witness does believe that this was the case, and that said Holey was moved to premises in claimant's wagon.

Opinion of the Board. December 29th, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

REUBEN NORMAN, assignee of Jacob Foster, Jun.—A claim for one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau.

THE SAME, assignee of Allen McKenzie.—A claim for one hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which Jacob Foster, Jun. is No. 140, and Allen McKenzie is No. 136; and a plat of survey of two hundred and fifty arpents, signed Bartholomew Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Dennis O'Sleecy, being duly sworn, says that in the year 1806 he saw claimant building a cabin on the land claimed, on the west side of the creek.

Opinion of the Board. January 13th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board, that these two claims ought not to be granted.

ISAAC WILLIAM.—A claim for nine hundred and twenty-four arpents fifteen perches of land, situate on Cape La Cruche, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 54; and a plat of survey, dated February 2d, 1806, and certified February 13th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Abraham Randall, being duly sworn, says that claimant improved said land in the summer of 1803, cleared some ground for building, and had logs cut for a cabin.

Medad Randall, being duly sworn, says that he assisted claimant to raise a house on said tract in 1801; house finished and inhabited same year; in the year 1805 claimant cleared, enclosed, and cultivated between four and five acres, and has constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time. Claimant had a wife when he moved on said land.

Opinion of the Board. January 13th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTHONY RANDALL.—A claim for one hundred and sixteen arpents ninety perches of land, situate on the waters of Randall's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 132; and a plat of survey, dated February 27th, 1806, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Thomas Morgan, being duly sworn, says he assisted in the survey of said land, on which there is no improvement.

Opinion of the Board. January 13th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORGAN BYRNES, assignee of Timothy Connelly.—A claim for one hundred and sixty-five arpents and forty-one perches of land, situate on Gibany's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which Timothy Connelly is No. 125; and a plat of survey, dated December 28th, 1805, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General; also a deed of transfer from said Connelly to claimant, dated April 3d, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. January 13th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS S. RODNEY.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on the waters of Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 67; and a plat of survey, dated February 14th, 1806, countersigned February 28th, 1806, by Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31st, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Martin Rodney, being duly sworn, says, no improvement except deadening trees, &c.

Opinion of the Board. January 16th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, JUN.—A claim for two hundred and fifty-seven arpents forty perches of land, situate on the waters of Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 123, and a plat of survey, dated December 28th, 1805, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General. Said tract adjoins a cultivated tract of claimant.

Opinion of the Board. January 16th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LEMUEL CHENEY.—A claim for one hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 142.

Opinion of the Board. January 16th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM BONER.—A claim for one hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 124.

Opinion of the Board. January 16, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD F. BOND, assignee of John Hays, assignee of John Magee, assignee of Alexander Andrew.—A claim for two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Can's creek, fork of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Gi-

ardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Alexander Andrew, dated January 5, 1798; a plat of survey, dated March 30, 1802, and certified May 2, 1803; a deed of conveyance from Alexander Andrew to John Magee, dated March 9; a deed of conveyance from Michael Quin to John Hays, dated October 5, 1804; and a deed of conveyance from John Hays to claimant, dated October 21, 1805.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Byrd, Esquire, being duly sworn, says that John Magee cultivated said land in 1803, at which time he also inhabited the same; believes the premises have been generally inhabited, and knows perfectly that a crop has been cultivated every year to the present day.

Opinion of the Board. January 16, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT GIBANY.—A claim for three hundred and forty-eight arpents forty-two perches of land, situate on Gibany's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle list A, on which claimant is No. 46; a plat of survey, dated December 24, 1805, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. May 31, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Andrew Ramsey, Sen. sworn, says, claimant came to the country about the last of the year 1797, or beginning of the year 1798; that he has continued in the country ever since, and performed all those duties usually enjoined on subjects during the continuance of that Government; that claimant followed the business of a blacksmith, which witness presumes prevented a more early application for a concession.

Samuel Bradley, being duly sworn, says that he has seen claimant working on the tract claimed; that several acres, perhaps ten, were cleared, and a sufficiency of rails maulled to enclose it; the claimant also occupied a sugar camp on said land.

Opinion of the Board. January 16, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH YOUNG.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-three arpents ninety-six perches of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 120; and a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. January 16, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEREMIAH CONWAY, assignee of Peter Bellew.—A claim for seven hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the waters of White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which P. Bellew is No. 4, for four hundred arpents; and a deed of transfer from Peter Bellew to claimant, dated October 1, 1804.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Ithamar Hubble, duly sworn, says that Peter Bellew settled on said tract in October, 1803, built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and, on the following year, cultivated about three acres; constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time; about ten acres now in cultivation; Bellew had a wife and one child in 1803.

Opinion of the Board. January 16, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of four hundred arpents.

ELIJAH WELSH.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on the waters of the river White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 62; a plat of survey, dated December 6, 1805; countersigned February 28, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. August 29, 1806. Jeremiah Conway, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1803, built a cabin on the

same, and actually inhabited it prior to and on the 20th day of December of that year; that he had then a wife, and further, that he did, in the year 1804, raise a crop on it, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Opinions of the Board. August 29, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual cultivation prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803.

January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

EBENEZER HUBBLE.—A claim for seven hundred and forty arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 51; and a plot of survey, dated December 5, 1805, countersigned February 28, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. April 16, 1806. Athamar Hubble, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant was at the time of obtaining said concession, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; that he did proceed to the improvement of said land in 1803, sowed one acre of said land in turnips, planted peach trees; that, in 1804, he put up a cabin, and hired a man in that year, who did cultivate the same for him.

June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Athamar Hubble, duly sworn, says that a turnip field was sowed on this land in 1803; in the following March a cabin was built, and claimant's family moved into it, and have continued to inhabit and cultivate to the present day about twelve acres; in cultivation at this time; no children, but was twenty-one years of age.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARTIN RODNEY.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-six arpents seventy perches of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 151; a plat of survey, dated December 19, 1805, countersigned by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) B. Cousin, who acted principally for the late commandant, Louis Lorimier, states that this is a continuation to a former concession which was deemed too small.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN GUETHING.—A claim for five hundred and eighty-four arpents eighty-one and three quarters perches of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 37; a plat of survey, dated December 16, 1805, certified February 21, 1806.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER AIDENGER.—A claim for four hundred and sixty-five arpents of land, situate on the waters of Little White river, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 35.

Testimony taken. May 2, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1801; that, in 1802, he cleared about two acres of the same, and raised a crop, and has actually cultivated it to this day; and further, that he did, in 1804, move his family on said tract, and has actually inhabited it to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN HUBBLE, son of Jonathan.—A claim, for the benefit of Robert English, for seven hundred and forty acres of land, situate on White Water creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special

permission to settle, list A, on which said Jonathan Hubble is No. 50, for two hundred and fifty arpents; a plat of survey, dated December 18, 1805; a transfer from the said Hubble to John McCarty, dated May 8, 1805; and a transfer from said McCarty to said English, dated November 22, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Athamar Hubble, duly sworn, says that, in December, 1803, about a week before Christmas, claimant moved on this land, where a camp had been previously established; next spring he built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and raised a crop of corn; remained two years, and raised two crops, after which he moved off, and no crops raised since; there has been occasionally a tenant on said land, who did not cultivate.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER HARTLE.—A claim for six hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 23, and a certificate of survey of three hundred and forty-five arpents, dated January 15, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 2, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in November, 1803, cut house-logs, and fenced in a small piece of land; that his cabin being completed in January, 1804, he moved on said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and six children.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, Sen., assignee of Solomon Thorn.—A claim for two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Solomon Thorn for the same, dated 5th January, 1798, a plat of survey, dated May 9, 1799, and certified October 30, 1799; and a deed of conveyance from said Thorn to Andrew Ramsay, Sen., dated May 14, 1804.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Robert Gibany, duly sworn, says, land was improved in the year 1801, a camp built, about twelve or fourteen acres were grubbed, chopped, and cleared in a body, about one-half of which belonged to the said premises; a nursery was cultivated, and an orchard planted; a garden was also made, and abandoned in the following year.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW RAMSAY, Sen., assignee of Samuel Bradley.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Samuel Bradley, dated December 15, 1797, a plat of survey, dated May 10, and certified November 2, 1799; and a deed of conveyance from said Bradley to claimant, dated May 14, 1804.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Robert Gibany, sworn, says, land was improved in 1801, a camp built, about twelve or fourteen acres cleared in a body, half of which belonged to the adjoining tract, and half to these premises; a nursery planted, and orchard; a garden made; abandoned in the following year.

Opinion of the Board. January 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN WEAVER.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on Ramsay creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 60, and a plat of survey, dated December 21, 1805, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. January 23, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB WELKER.—A claim for nine hundred and eighty-two arpents sixty-five perches of land, situate on waters of Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which the claimant is No. 109, for three hundred arpents, a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, and certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Leonard Welker, duly sworn, says that claimant settled in November, 1804, and moved his family on in the spring following; built a cabin, and cultivated about six acres of ground; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time.

Opinion of the Board. January 23, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LORANCE.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 106.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Christopher Aidenger, duly sworn, says that claimant made a small improvement in 1804, moved on to it in the following year, and continued to inhabit and cultivate it to the present time; between nine and eleven acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. January 23, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID GREEN.—A claim for three hundred and forty-seven arpents fifty-three and a half perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which the claimant is No. 81, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated November 28, 1805, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES COWAN.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on river Dubois, district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated February 28, 1806, certified January 8, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General. For permission to settle, see Mackay's list.

Testimony taken. January 24, 1810. John Sullens, being duly sworn, says that the improvement of claimant was made in 1804; witness then saw turnips and corn growing on the place; not quite half an acre fenced in; the land was cultivated the next year; no house then built; claimant was a single man, and resided in the neighborhood, at his brother-in-law's.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, assignee of Charles Bunch.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, to Charles Bunch, dated April 9, 1800; an order of survey from said commandant for three hundred arpents, in favor of said Bunch, dated September 9, 1800; a plat of survey, signed James Story, surveyor, New Madrid district; a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from Charles Bunch to claimant, dated November, 1803, and certified October 28, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Robert Gibany, duly sworn, says that, in the year 1802, Andrew Ramsay cultivated the premises; he had a house, and an enclosure of a few acres; premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time; about twenty-five or thirty acres now in cultivation; a good nursery and small orchard.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID DOWNARD.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 73.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN DOUGHERTY.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 39, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey of four hundred arpents, dated February 28, 1806, signed Edward F. Bound, countersigned February 28, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Guething, Esq., duly sworn, says that claimant cleared a part of this land in the year 1800, but believes there were no other improvements.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, Sen.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 123.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808: (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Simpson, duly sworn, says that claimant has made sugar on this land, but knows of no other improvements than the camp.

Opinion of the Board. January 24, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER HAYS.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a permission from Don Casa Calvo, Governor General, to him, to settle on vacant land, dated January 28, 1800; a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for one thousand arpents; dated July 25, 1800; a plat of survey of one thousand two hundred and ninety-three arpents eighty-seven perches, dated December 3, 1805, signed B. Cousin and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. April 16, 1806. James Earl, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in February, 1800, and did, prior to and on the 1st day of October in that year, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and had then a wife and a child.

June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) James Earl, duly sworn, says that said tract was settled by claimant in 1800, who built a house, and cleared and cultivated several acres of land; premises inhabited and cultivated to the present time; about five hundred acres now in cultivation.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. April 16, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the aforesaid claimant eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, by virtue of and making part of the said concession.

January 27, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, does declare that, if this claim did not exceed eight hundred arpents, he would vote for its confirmation; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for its confirmation.

CHRISTOPHER HAYS.—A claim of five hundred arpents of land, situate on Table creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 140; a plat of survey for four hundred arpents, dated March 8, 1803, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. April 16, 1806. James Earl being duly sworn, says that claimant did proceed to the improving of said tract in 1803, and cleared about ten arpents.

June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Benijah Lafferty being duly sworn, says that, in 1803, in the fall, he saw Monday, a tenant of claimant, clearing land, which said Monday told witness was for claimant; witness passed in the following spring, and saw about ten acres cleared; no inhabitation.

Opinion of the Board. January 27, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES RAMSAY, Jun.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 36.

Testimony taken. June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) James Earle, duly sworn, says that in 1802 he saw a cabin and small garden spot made by the tenant of the claimant.

Elisha Welsh, duly sworn, says that the land was improved in October, 1800; a hut or cabin built; claimant then cleared, enclosed, and the following year cultivated, a small spot of ground; premises constantly cultivated (but not inhabited) till this time; three small spots of corn, peach trees and water-melons have been cultivated.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN HELDEBRAND.—A claim for three hundred acres of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 111, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, and certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Frederick Slinker, duly sworn, says that claimant settled in 1805, built a cabin, and cleared about four acres, and still inhabits and cultivates.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM PATTERSON.—A claim for nine hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 24, for six hundred and fifty arpents; and a survey of nine hundred and seventy arpents, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 2, 1806. George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in October, 1803; built a cabin thereon, and moved his family on the same; that he did, in the year 1804, clear ten acres, raised a crop that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had, on the 23d December, 1803, a wife and nine children.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of six hundred and fifty arpents.

DANIEL HELDEBRAND.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents, and ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 108, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General, February 27, 1806, as received for record.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated January 24, 1800, and a survey of the same, dated December 25, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) David Fenel,

sworn, says that claimant had a pair of millstones cut on premises in 1803; a cabin built and inhabited; about forty acres are now enclosed, cultivated, and inhabited at this time by John Gibany.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ABRAHAM BYRD, JUN.—A claim for two hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces a certificate of a warrant of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid, dated March 21, 1804, and a certificate of survey dated January 11, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 1, 1806. George Hacker, being duly sworn, says that one Cown settled the said tract of land in 1802; that the same was, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant; that said claimant held another tract of land in the district of Cape Girardeau, of which he had disposed prior to the 20th December of that year. Abraham Byrd, Sen., the claimant's father, observed that he was in 1803 of the age of eighteen or nineteen, and was doing militia duty in 1803.

Solomon Thorn, being also sworn, says that claimant has done militia duty under him for upwards of six years.

Opinion of the Board. February 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, SEN., assignee of Jonathan Stoker, assignee of John Johnson, assignee of William Smith.—A claim for four hundred and forty-five arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant at New Madrid, to John Johnson, to settle on twelve or fifteen arpents of land, dated 26th August, 1800; a certificate of survey for the same, dated January 11, 1806; a deed of transfer from the said Jonathan Stoker to John Johnson, dated November 17, 1801; and a deed of transfer from said John Johnson to the above claimant, dated December 29, 1802.

Testimony taken. May 1, 1806. Andrew Ramsay, being duly sworn, says that the said John Johnson settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1800; that he built a house on the same, and actually inhabited it.

Solomon Thorn, being duly sworn, says that crops were raised on said land in the years 1801 and 1802, and that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife, five children, and nineteen negroes.

June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Andrew Ramsay, Jun., sworn, says that Johnson settled this land the last of the year 1800, or first of the year 1801; built a cabin; cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a small field; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time, a large field now in cultivation.

James Brady, duly sworn, says that he has been on the lands of the claimant, and supposes that sixty or seventy acres are enclosed and in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. May 1, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents, situate as aforesaid.

February 6, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, SEN. assignee of Jonathan Stoker.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid. Produces a certificate of a petition, and a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, dated March 24th, 1802; a certificate of survey, dated January 11th, 1806; and a deed of transfer of the same executed to claimant by Abraham Byrd, Jun., attorney to the said Jonathan Stoker, dated January 11th, 1804; and the power of attorney of said Stoker to said Abraham Byrd, Junior, to sell said land, dated December 29th, 1802.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. George Hacker, being duly sworn, says that the said Jonathan Stoker settled the said tract of land in the spring of 1802, and raised a crop thereon; and that the same was, prior to and on the 20th of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant, by his negroes, and has been so to this day. This tract is adjoining the tract above claimed by said Abraham Byrd, Senior.

June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Andrew Ramsay, Junior, sworn, says that Stoker settled this land in 1802; cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a field, and inhabited a cabin, which had been previously built; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, SEN.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid. Produces a duly certified copy of permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid, dated March 24th, 1802, and a certificate of survey, dated January 11th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. George Hacker, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1803, and that the same was, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by his negroes, and for his use.

June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Andrew Ramsay, Junior, duly sworn, says that claimant settled, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated in 1803; built a house; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time; upwards of twenty acres now in cultivation; claimant, in 1803, had six children and a wife.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810. Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, SEN., assignee of Charles Fenley.—A claim for three hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate at Prairie St. Charles, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a certified copy of a petition for a concession, dated December 20th, 1800; a certificate of survey of said land; and a deed of transfer from the said Fenley to the said Abraham Byrd, Sen., dated January 17th, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 1st, 1806. Stephens Jones, being duly sworn, says that said Charles Fenley settled the said tract of land in the year 1801, and raised a crop thereon that year, and that he had, prior to his selling of the same to the said claimant, cleared about eight or nine acres; and further, that the same was, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant's negroes, and for his use; that he had on the same a good cabin and about fifteen acres in cultivation; and, lastly, that the said tract came to the said Fenley by virtue of an exchange, the property of one Bowee.

June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Robert Lane, being duly sworn, says that Fenley settled this land in 1801; cleared, enclosed, and cultivated six or seven acres; built a cabin; and premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated to the present time; ten or twelve acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, JUN.—A claim for three hundred and seventy-four arpents forty-nine perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 117; a plat of survey, dated December 11th, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MOSES BYRD.—A claim for three hundred and fifty-two arpents of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 119; a plat of survey, dated December 11th, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Abraham Byrd, Jun., duly affirmed, says, improvement was made in the year 1807; ten or twelve acres cultivated; a house, stable, spring-house, &c.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD.—A claim for five hundred and eighty-five arpents and eighty-four perches of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 118; a certificate of survey of five hundred and eighty-five arpents and twenty-four perches, dated December 30th, 1805; and a quit-claim from one Jacob Myers and Kesiah his wife, late widow of ene Joseph Crutchlow, dated April 12th, 1802.

Testimony taken. April 16th, 1806. Joseph Young, being duly sworn, says that the said Joseph Crutchlow did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; that he died on said land in the year 1801; that the said claimant did, in the year 1802, clear twelve or fifteen arpents of the said tract; cultivated that year, and to this day.

Bartholomew Cousin, being also duly sworn, says that the aforesaid Kesiah Crutchlow, after the death of her husband, obtained from the commandant, Louis Lormier, permission to cultivate the said land; that the said commandant had promised her a concession for the same; and further, that claimant, having purchased the said tract of land, applied for a concession for the same, and obtained the aforesaid concession, so dated as mentioned in list A.

June 2d, 1803. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Young, being duly sworn, says that the premises were improved in the spring of 1800; a house was then built, a small field cleared, and a part cultivated. Since the year 1803 claimant has cultivated a part of this tract. No person was living on this land on the 20th December, 1803, though in cultivation.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. April 16th, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The claimant having had a tract of eight hundred arpents of land confirmed to him under the first section of the act, and the same not being actually inhabited on the 20th December, 1803, the Board reject this claim. They, however, observe that they think it a hard case.

February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of Samuel S. Kennedy.—A claim for four hundred and sixty-eight arpents and fourteen perches of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 2; a plat of survey of the same; and a transfer of said Samuel S. Kennedy to claimant, dated January 12th, 1805.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of James Arrell.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-four arpents and five perches of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which James Arrell is No. 131, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated January 1st, 1806, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of Josiah Lee, Junior.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-four arpents of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which said Lee is No. 121, for two hundred arpents; a plat of survey for two hundred and thirty-four arpents; and a conveyance from said Lee to claimant, dated October 3, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of William Jackson.—A claim for four hundred and eight arpents and eighty-six perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 89; a plat of survey, dated December 30th, 1805, signed B. Cousin and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Young, being duly sworn, says the premises were improved in the year 1803; a field of several acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated to this day, but not inhabited; about seven or eight acres in cultivation at this time.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AMOS BYRD, SENIOR.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of a fork of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 7th, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 29th and 30th November, 1799, and certified December 5th, 1799.

Testimony taken. June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Abraham Byrd, being duly affirmed, says this land was first improved in 1801; in the following years, particularly in 1803, a field of several acres was cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, a house built, and the premises inhabited and cultivated to the present time. Upwards of fifty acres are now in cultivation.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof; but the said majority do declare that, if the said claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for its confirmation.

ANDREW PATTERSON.—A claim for three hundred and fifty-one arpents and fifty perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 72, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated December 2d, 1805, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 6th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EPHRAIM CARPENTER.—A claim for seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Saline, district of St. Genevieve. Produces a duly registered general permission to settle on any of the vacant lands, from Peter Delassus Deluziere, dated March 29th, 1793; and an order from the same to remove from the tract he had first settled on to any other part of the public lands.

Testimony taken. June 23d, 1806. Job Westover, being duly sworn, says that claimant had on said tract of land a house; that, in the year 1798, he, the witness, was employed by claimant to lay a floor in said house; that, about two months afterwards, about the time said claimant was preparing to improve and cultivate the said tract, a party of Indians fired at a Mr. Dodge, an inhabitant of that part of the country, and pursued him for several miles; that the settlers, among whom was claimant, being alarmed at the conduct of said Indians, left their settlement; and further, that about a year or eighteen months afterwards, one Philip Emdie moved on said land, and remained thereon during the years 1800 and 1801.

James F. Piller, being also duly sworn, says that he, the witness, arrived in the country in the year 1799; that he purchased said land from claimant, proceeded to the improvement of the same, and lived on it, and raised a crop in the year 1800; that, about the latter part of that year, to wit, Christmas, a Mr. Vallée, surveying a tract of land adjoining the same, surveyed it in, whereupon said witness lost the said improvement, and was obliged to move out; that the said Vallée never paid witness any thing for said improvement so surveyed in; that, in 1802, said witness cultivated again the said tract, raised a crop on the same, one-half of which he gathered, leaving the other half for the said Vallée; that Vallée told witness that the house on said land was the property of the above claimant. Said claimant had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and child.

Walter Fenwick, being also duly sworn, says that he knew said claimant in the country about nine years ago, and that he remained in it about three or four years.

February 10th, 1810. Stace McDonough sworn, says that the land claimed is situate on the north side of the north fork of the Saline creek, about six or seven miles from its mouth. Witness was on the place claimed in

1798; claimant was then with his family, consisting of a wife and child, and two hired men, and had a house built, which he was living in; had about four acres grubbed, and some fences mauld; that while witness was at the house of claimant, an express came and informed them that the Indians were robbing the settlement, and had whipped three men in consequence of this information: the settlement was abandoned about a year and a half afterwards. Witness was present when claimant and one Jean F. Pillars made an agreement together, which was, that said Pillars might go and settle on the place claimed; that about Christmas of the year 1800, witness was on the place claimed, and found Jean F. Pillars, with his family, then inhabiting it. Witness saw corn stalks in the field adjoining the house, and appearances of its having been cultivated that year; that the year after, said Pillars, with his family, moved off this land, and went to a place about a mile further up the creek, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the place moved to ever since.

Opinion of the Board. June 23d, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation by claimant, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803.

February 10th, 1810. Present, John B. C. Lucas and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL BOLLINGER, Senior.—A claim for three hundred and seventy-two arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 161; a plat of survey of the same, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned the 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 19th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAWALT BOLLINGER, son of Daniel Bollinger.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 98, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, and certified to be received for record February 27th, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Philip Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant cultivated the premises in 1804.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PHILIP BOLLINGER.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on Crooked creek, water of White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 99.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MATTHIAS BOLLINGER, Senior.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 160; a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, and certified to be received for record February 27, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN BYRD.—A claim for four hundred and fifty-seven arpents twenty perches of land, situate on Cow creek, fork of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 116; a plat of survey, dated December 10, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY HOWARD, assignee of Joseph Young, assignee of Jephtha Cornelius.—A claim for six hundred ar-

cents of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. —; and a certificate of survey of five hundred and eighty-five arpents and forty-four perches, dated December 10, 1805; a deed of transfer from Jephtha Cornelius to Joseph Young, dated September 9, 1803, and another deed of transfer from said Young to claimant, dated May 21, 1804.

Testimony taken. April 12, 1806. James Earl being duly sworn, says that the said Joseph Young did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

Opinion of the Board. April 12, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee of Joseph Young, six hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the said concession.

February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE F. BOLLINGER.—A claim for one hundred and eighty arpents and fifty perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for two hundred and fifty arpents, dated January 20, 1800; and a plat of survey, dated January 8, 1806.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. February 19, 1810. The petitioner is styled George Frederick Bollinger, but signs his name "Frederick Bollinger." A majority of the Board being of opinion that the signature "Frederick Bollinger" ought to be, and is actually, the criterion of the name of the claimant; therefore, it is considered by them that the notice and the style of the petition ought to have been in the name of Frederick Bollinger. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE HAYS, assignee of Rowland Meredith, assignee of Mary Fitzgibbons.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on Gibany's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Mary Fitzgibbons, for the same, dated January 5, 1798; a plat of survey, dated May 10, 1799, certified April 13, 1801; a transfer from Mary Fitzgibbons to Rowland Meredith, dated January 15, 1805; and a transfer from said Meredith to claimant, dated February 28, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Andrew Ramsay, junior, being duly sworn, says that there was a sugar camp on this land in the year 1800; no other improvements; sugar still made on the premises.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER KRITZ.—A claim for one thousand one hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 28, for five hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated January 6, 1806, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1809. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) George F. Bollinger, being duly sworn, says that claimant commenced his improvement in the year 1803, and having cultivated corn in that year, moved his family finally to the premises, in the year 1804; he had been occasionally there in the preceding year; thinks claimant raised his house in 1803; constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; about sixteen or seventeen acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER KRITZ, legatee of Duwalt Kritz.—A claim for two hundred and thirty-four arpents and thirty-six perches of land, situate on waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which Duwalt Kritz is No. 28, for two hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated January 7, 1806, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) George F. Bollin-

ger, duly sworn, says that this land was improved in the year 1801, in October or November; cabin built; a few acres, about twelve or fourteen, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated; constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day.

Opinion of the Board. February 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES RUSSELL.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 88; a plat of survey dated February 20, 1806, signed Edward F. Bound, countersigned February 28, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Abraham Byrd, duly affirmed, says that the premises were first settled in the fall of 1805; the following year put in sixteen acres of corn and other grain; constantly inhabited to this day; about thirty-two acres are now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORRIS YOUNG.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on a fork of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 41, for three hundred arpents; and a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUSTIN YOUNG.—A claim for three hundred and thirty-eight arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 91, for three hundred arpents; and a certificate of survey of three hundred and thirty-three arpents, dated December 31, 1805.

Testimony taken. April 16, 1806. Joseph Young, being duly sworn, says that claimant was, at the time of obtaining said concession, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; that he hired a person to improve said tract of land, in the year 1803, who raised a crop on the same in that year, when he had about nine arpents cleared; that the same has been cultivated to this day for the use of the claimant, who was working on the land of the witness and boarding with him.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ZEBULON REED.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 75.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES BEVINS.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 31.

Testimony taken. June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Isaac Miller, duly sworn, says that this land was first settled in the year 1805, a cabin then built, and four or five acres enclosed and cultivated; constantly inhabited to this time; about fourteen acres now in cultivation; no family.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES CURRIN, assignee of Jacob Myers.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tewapite Bottom, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a certificate from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid, that a special permission to settle had been granted, dated March 24, 1804; a survey of the same, by James Storry; and a deed of transfer, dated February 11, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 13, 1806. William Cox, being duly sworn, says that the said Myers did settle

the said tract of land in March, 1801, and did also, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife and seven children.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. August 13, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee of Jacob Myers, five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

Opinion of the Board. February 21, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting thereof.

JAMES BOYD.—A claim for one hundred and eighteen arpents sixteen perches of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces a plat of survey, dated December 9, 1805, signed B. Cousin, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. February 27, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH THOMSON, Sen., (the representatives of.)—A claim for two hundred and thirty-four arpents of land, situate on Ramsay creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 156, and a certificate of survey, (two hundred and thirty-four arpents,) dated December 20, 1805.

Testimony taken. April 17, 1806. Joseph Worthington, being duly sworn, says that claimant did improve the said tract of land in the year 1804.

June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) James Cottle, duly sworn, says that improvement commenced in 1807, in the spring; eight or ten acres now in cultivation, and a cabin built.

Opinion of the Board. February 27, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID HARRIS.—A claim for two hundred and sixty-eight arpents ninety perches of land, situate on waters of Ramsay creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 50, for two hundred and fifty arpents, and a plat of survey, dated December 20, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. April 17, 1806. Joseph Worthington, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

June 3, 1808. By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Solomon Thorn, sworn, says that, in the year 1803, claimant improved premises, inhabited same year, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate to this time; about sixteen acres in cultivation; two cabins, both built before the 20th December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. February 28, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER PARISH.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on waters of White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 19.

Testimony taken. June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Alexander Thorn, duly sworn, says that, in the year 1802, or about six years ago, he saw a small improvement made by claimant on the premises, a half-faced cabin, watermelons planted, and a few peach trees.

Opinion of the Board. February 28, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LEVI WOLVERTON.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 42.

Testimony taken. June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Scavers, duly sworn, says that in the year 1805 claimant cleared up

some ground, planted vines, and built a half-faced cabin; about one acre now cleared.

Solomon Thorn, duly sworn, says that he cultivated watermelons on the premises eight years ago; in 1803 claimant cultivated, but did not inhabit in that year.

Opinion of the Board. February 28, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, assignee of Jeremiah Thomson, assignee of John Smith.—A claim for two hundred and forty-six arpents of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a permission to settle for John Smith, sworn to by Louis Lorimier, commandant of Cape Girardeau June 3, 1808.

No improvement except a sugar camp.

Opinion of the Board. February 28, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN BYRD, assignee of Thompson Byrd.—A claim for one hundred and ninety-seven arpents two and a half perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 5, 1798; and a certificate of survey, dated October 1, 1799; and a deed of transfer of said land, dated June 1, 1805.

Testimony taken. April 12, 1806. Athamar Hubbell, being duly sworn, says that claimant was, at the time of obtaining said concession, and still is, under age, and claims no other lands in this Territory in his own name.

June 3, 1808. By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Jacob Jacobs, duly sworn, says that this tract was improved in 1801; in that year, about one acre was cleared, enclosed, and cultivated in corn, tobacco, and vines; never inhabited, and no improvement since.

Opinion of the Board. February 28, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM GARNER, assignee of James Murphy.—A claim for seven hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on the waters of White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 68, for three hundred arpents; a survey of the same, taken the 2d December, 1805, and certified February 26, 1806, and a deed of transfer, dated September 6, 1805.

Testimony and acknowledgements taken. August 15, 1806. Elijah Franks, being duly sworn, says that the said Murphy settled the said tract of land in August 1803, cleared a field, built a house, into which he moved in the fall of that year, and actually inhabited the same prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803; that, in the spring of 1804, he made a nursery of peach trees, and raised a crop that year; and further that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day; that the said Murphy had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

June 7, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c. David Ferrell, duly sworn, says that James Murphy and his brother Frank improved this land in the fall of 1803, built a cabin, and lived in it, which said cabin was constantly inhabited until the year 1805; a field of a few acres was cleared, enclosed, and cultivated till the year 1806; between six and eight acres prepared for cultivation.

Ezekiel Able appears before the said commissioner, and relinquishes all claim to the foregoing tract, having sold the same to William Garner, or rather released the same to him, and suffered him to claim under the transfer of James Murphy.

Jeremiah Able also appears before the said commissioner, and relinquishes all claim to the foregoing tract of land to William Garner.

Ezekiel Able, duly sworn, says that there had been some dispute between Frank and James Murphy, both of whom wish to hold the same plantation. Witness was present when Frank agreed that James should keep possession of the land now claimed by Garner, adding that he would go to the other place; saying at the same time that he, (witness,) or any other person might buy, as he (Frank) had no claims to the premises.

John Shields, duly sworn, says, in 1804 was out and settled near the place settled by James, when he heard Frank say that he had given up the premises now claimed to his brother James.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim

ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

DANIEL HUBBLE.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Foster's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 56.

Testimony taken. June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Matthew Hubble, duly sworn, says that a small improvement was made on this land in the year 1805; a few peach and apple trees planted.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN FOREMAN.—A claim for three hundred and fifty three arpents and eighty-eight perches of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated April 27, 1803; a plat of survey, dated February 4, 1806, and certified February 12, same year.

Testimony taken. June 3, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John Guething, duly sworn, says that in the spring of 1802 Foreman employed him (witness) to work at his mill; worked seven days; that at this time James Campbell came to the mill, and told witness that he had sold his improvement (by which witness conceived that the mere labor and expense were intended) to Jonathan Foreman, for a cow with calf, or for a cow and calf together, with some other property; that witness gave a quantity of corn to Campbell for the cow, and, on said Campbell's order verbal, received her from Foreman.

David Patterson, duly sworn, says that about January or February, 1802, witness was present at the mill with Campbell and Foreman, who were conversing about the purchase by Foreman of Campbell's improvement, who appeared desirous to sell, on account of his apprehensions of Foreman's mill-dam; witness left them for a short time, and returned, when witness was told that they had bargained; that Foreman had purchased Campbell's improvement, for which he was to let Campbell have a cow with calf, or cow and calf, and a quantity of corn; witness understood that the land, as well as the labor and expense, was conveyed by Campbell to Foreman in this bargain.

John Guething, before sworn, in reply to the question of the interfering claimant, Jeremiah Able, answered: I understood it to be the intention of the parties, and the determination of Campbell, after this sale, to lay his head right on some other place.

Peter Burns, being duly sworn, says that he heard Campbell say he had sold his right of that land to Jonathan Foreman, the land lying above where the mill of Jonathan Foreman now stands; witness also heard said Foreman say that he bought said land; witness never understood that Campbell sold his head right to Foreman, and does not believe that he did. Campbell, after this sale, always believed that he had the privilege to lay his head right elsewhere. In 1801 Campbell lived on this land, and cultivated a small spot of ground in turnips and other vegetables; lived in a cabin which had been previously built.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER SUMMERS.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 49.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN ZELLFROW.—A claim for three hundred and forty-nine arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 92, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated December 10, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DENNIS SULLIVAN.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents and ninety-three and one-third perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 94, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated December 30, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) John McCarty, duly sworn, says that claimant came to Louisiana in the year 1803, and worked at the blacksmith's business for two years, since which he has taught a school. No improvement.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of James Earl, alias Arrell.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 131; a plat of survey, dated January 1, 1806, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General; a transfer from James Earl to claimant, dated January 23, 1805.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN P. AIDENGER, assignee of James Earl, assignee of George Morgan.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which George Morgan is No. 61, for three hundred arpents; a transfer from George Morgan to James Earl, dated January 27, 1807; and an assignment from said Earl to claimant, dated April 21, 1808.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, duly sworn, says that he saw Morgan on the land in 1803, but does not know that he lived there; there was no cabin, no cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of Daniel Brant.—A claim for seven hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred arpents, dated December 22, 1805, certified February 28, 1806, in which survey the tract claimed is included; also an assignment of Daniel Brant and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, being duly sworn as to Brant's improvement, says, improvement made in 1802; a good cabin; about one acre cleared, enclosed, and cultivated; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time; eight acres now in cultivation; a second cabin since built, also stables; and orchards planted.

Charles Sexton, sworn, says he knows the statement of Welsh, as to Brant's improvement, is true.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810. Present: John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of Rezin Bailey.—A claim for seven hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred arpents, dated December 22, 1805, certified February 28, 1806, in which survey the tract claimed is included; also an assignment of Rezin Bailey and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, sworn, says, as to Bailey's improvement, cultivated in 1802; lived in a camp in 1803, and cultivated turnips; not inhabited, but cultivated in timothy and orchards, to the present time.

Opinions of the Board. March 8, 1810. Present: John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of William Smith.—A claim for one thousand and forty arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred arpents, dated December 22, 1805, certified February 28, 1806, in which survey the tract claimed is included; also an assignment of William Smith and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, sworn as to William Smith's improvement, says, settled in 1802; built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated three acres; inhabited and cultivated to this time; fifteen acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810. Present: John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of Francis Murphy.—A claim for seven hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred arpents, dated December 22, 1805, certified February 28, 1806; in which survey the tract claimed is included; also an assignment from Francis Murphy and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, sworn as to Francis Murphy, says, improvements made in 1803; about one acre cleared, enclosed, and cultivated; built a cabin and lived in it; wife bore a child; these premises constantly inhabited and cultivated.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810. Present: John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of James Smith.—A claim for six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred arpents, dated 22d December, 1805, certified 28th February, 1806; in which survey the tract claimed is included; also an assignment of James Smith and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808: (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, sworn, says, James Smith improved in 1803; cultivated one-fourth of an acre, did not inhabit; cut up brush and piled it.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ABLE, assignee of Jacob Sharadon.—A claim for six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board an assignment of Jacob Sharadon and others to Ezekiel Able, dated February 25, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Daniel Brant, sworn as to Sharadon's improvement, says, premises were improved in 1803; one-fourth of an acre chopped, trees deadened, brush piled.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810. Present: John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN McCARTY, assignee of William Murphy, assignee of Alexander Andrews, Jun.—A claim for four hundred and forty arpents eighty perches of land, situate on waters of Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which Alexander Andrews, Junior, is No. 13, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated 9th December, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General; a deed of transfer from Alexander Andrews, Jun. to said William Murphy, dated 1st August, 1802; and another deed of transfer, from said William Murphy to claimant, dated the 11th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. August 18, 1806. Francis Murphy, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in the year 1802, and was also prior to and on

the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by one Alexander Andrews, Sen., as tenant to the said William Murphy.

Opinion of the Board. August 18, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, Esqrs. The Board reject this claim for want of actual inhabitation by the said William Murphy, and also of a permission to settle.

March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AQUILLA WATHEN, assignee of Polly Boyd.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board an affidavit of permission to settle, in favor of Polly Boyd, dated 6th June, 1808.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) James Boyd, duly sworn, says that in 1803, before and after the 20th December, Polly Boyd lived on the premises, and in the following year witness, her father, cultivated flax on the premises for her use.

June 7, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, as aforesaid.) James Boyd, duly sworn, says that in the spring of 1802 witness helped to raise a cabin on that place, and also assisted in clearing about one acre and a half of ground, and in breaking it up and planting it; in the year 1803, old Mr. Andrews raised corn on the premises, by permission of witness, as Polly Boyd's father; in 1804, witness put part of it in flax, pulled and put the flax in the cabin which we had built in 1802, which, or a part of it, continued in said cabin until the present spring.

John Boyd, duly sworn, says that he knows very little more than what the foregoing witness, his father, has stated.

Robert Green, sworn, says that the claimant employed witness's son, and paid him twenty dollars for raising a cabin on the premises in 1807.

Opinion of the Board. March 2, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HUGH CRESWELL.—A claim for one hundred and one arpents thirty-one perches of land, situate on Randall's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which the claimant is No. 138, for one hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1806, certified 13th February of the same year.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN GIBANY.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 129; a plat of survey, dated December 3, 1805, signed Edward F. Bond, countersigned February 28, 1806, by Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Elisha Welsh, duly sworn, says that a cabin was built on the premises in 1804, a small spot cleared, but no cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES SEXTON.—A claim for three hundred and fifty arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 48, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated 3d December, 1805, certified to be received for record 28th February, 1806, by Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Daniel Brant, duly sworn, says that claimant made a small improvement in the year 1803, but did not inhabit; this improvement being afterwards taken in by the survey of Ezekiel Able, the surveyor laid out a tract for claimant, in the woods adjoining the lands of the said Ezekiel, which has never been improved.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commis-

sioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SIMPSON.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 45.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BAPTISTE GODAIR.—A claim for two hundred and four arpents of land, situate on Ramsay's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 41, for three hundred and fifty arpents; a plat of survey of two hundred and four arpents, dated 21st December, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to receive testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Samuel Bradley, duly sworn, says that in 1803 a small brush heap was made, and logs cut for a cabin, and cabin raised in 1804; since which time, it has been constantly inhabited and cultivated; about two acres in cultivation in 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MORRISON, assignee of Jeremiah Thompson, assignee of David McMoutrie.—A claim for four hundred and sixty-four arpents ninety-five perches of land, situate on Gibany's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which David McMoutrie is No. 3, for three hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated 6th January, 1806, certified to be received for record 26th February, 1806, by Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General; a deed of transfer from said McMoutrie to said Thompson, dated 6th December, 1804; and a deed of transfer from said Thompson to claimant, dated 7th May, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 4, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Worthington, duly sworn, says that premises were first settled and cultivated in spring of 1803, and continued till the fall of same year; after which year it was left vacant.

Opinion of the Board. March 8, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS FOSTER.—A claim for two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 1st June, 1808.

Testimony taken. June 6th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) David Ferrell, sworn, says that claimant in 1803 built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a field of a few acres, inhabited and cultivated throughout the year 1803, and abandoned until the last winter, when he again took possession.

Opinion of the Board. March 13th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON, assignee of Henry Hall.—A claim for two hundred and eighty-four arpents thirty-one and one-third perches of land, situate on Mill creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated December 20th, 1805, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated December 27th, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. April 17th, 1806. David Ferrell, being duly sworn, says that the said Henry Hall settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1803, and did actually inhabit and cultivate the same prior to and on the 20th of December, 1803, when he had a wife and three children.

Opinion of the Board. April 17th, 1800. Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

March 13th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WORTHINGTON.—A claim for one hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on Ramsay's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 155, for one hundred and fifty arpents; a plat of survey, dated 21st December, 1805, and certified to be received for record 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Opinion of the Board. March 13th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Junior.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Cany Creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 95.

Testimony taken. June 6th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Joseph Worthington, duly sworn, says that claimant, in the fall of the year 1803, went on the premises, built a camp, and lived in it for a short time, (not till 23d of December;) deadened and marked trees, and planted peach stones; no other improvement.

Opinion of the Board. March 14th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL DORSEY, assignee of Horace Austin.—A claim for eight hundred and sixty-five arpents sixty-six perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which Horace Austin is No. 55, for three hundred arpents; and a survey, dated 15th December, 1805, and certified to be received for record 26th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General; also, a deed of transfer from said Horace Austin to claimant, dated May 8th, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 6th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Thomas Foster, duly sworn, says that Austin settled in the fall of 1803, and lived in a cabin previously built; cleared and enclosed a field of three or four acres, and cultivated it the following year, in the fall of which he moved away.

Opinion of the Board. March 14th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

JENNY LOGAN, widow of John Logan.—A claim for four hundred and ninety-one arpents seventy-five perches of land, situate in the district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated December 18th, 1805.

Testimony taken. April 18th, 1806. Jacob Friend, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1802, and did prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then three children.

June 6th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Jeremiah Simpson, being duly sworn, says that in March 1801, the widow went on this land, which her husband had in his lifetime chosen, finished a cabin which had been before commenced and abandoned, cleared one and a half or two acres of ground, enclosed and cultivated it in March or April, 1802; the widow was married and left the premises; since which time there has been neither inhabitation nor cultivation.

Opinions of the Board. April 18th, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant—, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

March 14th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM HAND.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 69.

Testimony taken. June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Henry Hand, duly sworn, says that he made brush piles and cut logs on the 7th January, 1803; in the following year, July 4th, he commenced a clearing, and soon thereafter planted corn

and turnips; July 7th, 1804, John Taylor took possession of the premises, for the removal of whom, he, witness, applied to Louis Lorimer, Esq., then commandant of Cape Girardeau.

John McCarty, duly sworn, says that a few years ago, perhaps in 1803, he saw an advertisement of claimant, warning all persons against trespassing or intruding on a tract of land which he claimed by improvement, or head right, granted by Louis Lorimer, the commandant of the district. This advertisement was posted up at Foreman's mill.

Charles Demoss, duly sworn, says, in 1803, passing through the land now occupied by John Taylor, he saw brush heaps near a spring; same year, at same spring, saw an advertisement on a tree, forewarning all persons from occupying said land, as it was alleged to be the property of the claimant; saw the advertisement alluded to in M'Carty's testimony at the mill.

Gilbert Hector, duly sworn, says that he, witness, went with claimant to premises in the year 1803 or 1804, to the camp of John Taylor, when claimant, in presence of witness, forewarned said Taylor from making any improvement on said land.

Question by interfering claimant, (Able.)—Did you see an improvement on this land in 1803? Answer.—I saw either turnips or corn cultivated on premises, or perhaps both, and enclosed by a brush fence, either in 1803 or 1804, and before Taylor occupied.

B. Cousin, Esq., states, from a registry which he brought to the Board, that William Hand desired him to annul an entry of location for three hundred arpents on Hubble's creek, for the reason that he should lay his head right arising from the general concession at Cape La Cruche; it further appears from the said registry, that the land thus vacated was then entered for John Taylor.

Opinion of the Board. March 14th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN TAYLOR.—A claim for five hundred and sixty-two arpents seventy-three and a half perches of land, situate on Hubble's and Randall's creeks, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which claimant is No. 20, for five hundred and fifty arpents, (this claim interfering with the foregoing;) a plat of survey, dated 6th December, 1805, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken. June 2d, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Samuel Pew, sworn, says he knows the land, lives near it, has passed through it, and knows of no cultivation on the premises in 1803.

David Paterson, sworn, says that he knows this tract of land, and was acquainted with it before Taylor moved to it, and verily believes that there were no improvements on the premises in the year 1803; at this time there are a good square log-house, stable, kitchen, smoke-house, and ten or twelve acres in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 14th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER MENARD.—A claim for four hundred arpents. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for four hundred arpents, dated 5th November, 1798.

Opinion of the Board. March 19th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN C. HARBISON, assignee of John Hays, sheriff of the district of Cape Girardeau, who sold the following property as belonging to Louis Largeau; produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Louis Largeau, for the same, dated August 26, 1797; a plat of survey, dated December 1, 1797, certified January 1, 1798; and a deed of conveyance from said sheriff Hays to claimant, dated December 7, 1805; a claim for one thousand arpents of land.

Acknowledgments taken. June 7, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, authorized from the Board to take testimony, &c. at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Claimant appeared personally before said commissioner, and acknowledged that, for valuable consideration, he has and does transfer to Anthony Hayden two hundred and fifty arpents of the tract now claimed; and claimant also acknowledges that, for valuable considerations, he has transferred, and does hereby transfer, to Rheineke and Steen-

back, two hundred and fifty arpents of the tract now claimed.

Opinion of the Board. March 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LORIMER.—A claim for eight thousand arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a petition for eighty by one hundred arpents; a concession thereon from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor General of Louisiana, for forty arpents front, by one hundred arpents depth, dated October 26, 1795; an official letter from the said Governor General to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, ordering him to put claimant in possession of the other forty arpents front, by one hundred arpents depth, petitioned for by him, dated January 26, 1797; a certified copy of a plat of survey of eight thousand arpents, taken October 26, 1797, certified December 11, 1797, signed Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General of the Territory of Louisiana, February 27, 1806.

Translations of the several papers produced by claimant in support of his claim.

Don Louis Lorimer, inhabitant of this district, with the greatest respect due to your lordship, represents, that wishing to establish himself in the same, petitions your lordship to be pleased to grant him eighty arpents of land in front, by one hundred in depth, front to Cypress island, in Cape Girardeau, bounded on its two extremities by the King's domain; a favor which he hopes to merit of your justice.

At the request of the party interested.

JUAN BARNO Y FERRUSSOLA.

To His Lordship the GOVERNOR GENERAL.

NEW MADRID, September 1, 1795.

I consider the petitioner worthy of the favor which he solicits, for being vested with the circumstances required by the instruction.

THOMAS PORTELL.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26, 1795.

The Surveyor, Don Anthony Soulard, shall establish the petitioner on forty arpents in front of the eighty which he demands, by one hundred in depth, on the place mentioned by the above memorial, provided they are vacant, and do not prejudice the neighbors, under the express condition to make the road and regular improvements within the precise term of one year; and this concession to be declared null and void, if, at the precise term of three, the said land is not established; and not being in his power to alienate the same within the said term; under which provisions the diligence of survey shall be made at the continuation, which will be remitted to me in order to provide the petitioner with the corresponding title in form.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

NEW ORLEANS, January 26, 1797.

You will give orders to Anthony Soulard to survey for Louis Lorimer the forty arpents more of land which he petitioned for, on the place mentioned, and which will complete the eighty he had demanded; after which, he is to demand it by memorial, which you will recommend with reference to this official letter, in order to give him the decree of concession.

God preserve you many years.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

DON ZENON TRUDEAU.

ST. LOUIS, February 26, 1806.

No. 1.—Surveyed in virtue of the decree of His Lordship the Baron de Carondelet, Commandant General of the province, dated 26th October, 1795, and of the official letter by him directed to the Lieutenant Governor, in date of the 26th February, 1797, by him transmitted to me. The said tract surveyed the 26th October, 1797; the certificate of survey delivered the 11th of December, same year.

I certify the present extract to be faithfully copied and translated from the register A. of the surveys in Cape Girardeau district, page 1, No. 1.

ANTOINE SOULARD,

Surveyor General of Territory of Louisiana.

DON LOUIS LORIMER.

Testimony taken. March 20, 1810. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that the claimant inhabited and cultivated the land claimed fifteen or twenty years ago, and

continued so to do until eight years past; the last time witness saw the place claimed, claimant had made considerable improvements on the land.

Marie Philip Le Duc, sworn, says that he saw claimant on the place claimed, inhabiting and cultivating in 1779; that claimant was then erecting large buildings; witness has seen the place claimed several times since, the last time in 1808; always found claimant on the land inhabiting, and cultivating, and improving the same.

Anthony Soulard, sworn, says that the village of Cape Girardeau is on the tract claimed by Louis Lorimer, as proprietor, and that the inhabitants claim under him.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. March 20th, 1810: Full Board. The Board are unanimously of opinion that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners, declaring that if this claim had not exceeded a league square, they would have voted for its confirmation. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, states as reasons of his opinion, that the order of survey or concession under date of the 26th October, 1795, does not appear to be registered; that the letter of office, under date of the 26th January, 1797, directed to Don Zenon Trudeau, is not an order directed by said Zenon Trudeau to Anthony Soulard, even if it should be construed that the said order is of sufficient authority to make the survey. However, it does not appear that the said order bears registry. He further states, that the quantity of land claimed under these two orders is more than the quantity usually allowed, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government; and that no ordinance or copy of ordinance has been shown or exhibited authorizing the Governor to make decrees or orders for such quantity.

LOUIS LORIMER.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land. Produces to the Board a petition to Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, and a recommendation from said Delassus to the Intendant, dated 31st July, 1800.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LORIMER.—A claim for thirty thousand arpents. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800; also an official letter from said Lieutenant Governor to claimant, dated 2d August, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LORIMER, assignee of Francis Bertheaume.—A claim for four hundred and twenty arpents of land. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to said Bertheaume for the same, dated 28th December, 1799; and a deed of transfer from Bertheaume to claimant, dated December 5th, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM LORIMER.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on the forks of Cape La Cruce, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th December, 1799.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LORIMER, Jun.—A claim for one thousand and six arpents thirty-two perches of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for one thousand arpents, dated 28th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated November 25th, 1803, and certified 13th December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE BOUGAINVILLE LORIMER.—A claim for seven hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the

Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for one thousand arpents, dated 28th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated November 25th, 1803, and certified 13th December, 1803.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LORIMER, assignee of Hypolite Mariot.—A claim for four hundred and sixty-one arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Hypolite Mariot, for two hundred and fifty arpents, dated December 10th, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 12th and 13th January, 1804, certified 7th February, 1804; also list A, on which said Mariot is No. 127, for three hundred arpents; a deed of transfer from said Mariot to claimant, dated February 18th, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES EVANS, assignee of Hays, sheriff of the district of Cape Girardeau, assignee of Louis Largeau.—A claim for five hundred arpents of land. Produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated June 7th, 1803; also a deed from said sheriff, who sold the said land as the property of William Lorimer, as heir to Louis Largeau, to claimant; the said deed dated September 18th, 1807; the land claimed lying back of the Old Cape.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HAYS.—A claim for seven hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 71, for four hundred arpents; a plat of survey, dated 18th February, 1806, signed Edward F. Bond, countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General, 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 7th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Solomon Thorn, duly sworn, says that in 1802 he was on this tract, and saw an improvement, to wit, a cabin and a field in cultivation, with corn, which said improvement witness has been frequently told by claimant was his property; witness has passed this tract every year since 1802, and always observed that it was in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN McCARTY, Assignee of Jacob Kelly.—A claim for five hundred and forty-six arpents forty-eight perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Jacob Kelly, dated 24th January, 1800, for five hundred and fifty arpents; a plat of survey, dated 18th April, 1803, certified May 2d, 1803; and a transfer from said Jacob Kelly to claimant, dated August 30th, 1803.

Testimony taken. June 7th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Solomon Thorn, duly sworn, says that Cavender, son-in-law and tenant of claimant, lived on and cultivated this land in 1803, at which time about thirteen acres were cultivated; a good cabin and fences; premises inhabited and cultivated to the present day; fourteen or fifteen acres now in cultivation.

Opinion of the Board. March 22d, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for a confirmation.

GEORGE HENDERSON.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the big bend of the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 82; and also a certificate of permission to settle from Louis Lorimer, commandant of Cape Girardeau district, dated 7th June, 1808, sworn to before Robert Green; a plat of survey, dated 5th February, 1806, signed Edward F. Bond, and countersigned Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General, 28th February, 1806.

Opinion of the Board. March 22, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICOLAS REVEILLE.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on Ramsay's creek, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 115.

Testimony taken. June 7th, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at Cape Girardeau, &c.) Solomon Thorn, duly sworn, says that in the year 1801 he saw a field enclosed, (of about one acre,) with a brush fence, and cultivated in corn, cucumbers, and other vegetables, at which time there was a cabin on this tract inhabited, but how long after the witness does not know; said cabin was below the Big Lick, about one hundred yards on the west side of the creek.

Opinion of the Board. March 22, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS HUFF.—A claim for five hundred arpents of land, situate on lake Le Bœuf, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, for five hundred arpents, dated 22d May, 1801, and No. 1224; and a survey, signed Joseph Story, for four hundred and ninety-six arpents, without date.

Testimony taken. June 15, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at New Madrid, &c.) Edward Mathews, duly sworn, says that premises were cleared, enclosed, and cultivated in 1801; left the land some time in the same year, when claimant left the country; he left also his property, to wit, working tools, &c., and appeared anxious to return, but never did that witness knows of.

William Smith, duly sworn, says, in the beginning of 1801, he came to the country with two negroes and other property, in which year he cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, to wit: four or five acres of land, and abandoned the premises after making one crop, leaving his working tools and some cattle; after removal, claimant wrote to witness, desiring him to take care of his plantation.

Opinion of the Board. March 26, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS HUFF, JUN.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on lake Le Bœuf, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, dated 22d May, 1801, and No. 1224, for two hundred arpents; and a survey of the same, signed Joseph Story, without date.

Opinion of the Board. March 26, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES LUCAS, assignee of Phœbe Jones.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a certified copy of a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, dated March 24, 1802; a survey, dated the 15th January, 1806; and a deed of transfer of Phœbe Jones to claimant, dated September 4, 1805.

Testimony taken. August 13, 1806. John Tucker, sworn, says that the said Phœbe Jones had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a child and two slaves.

June 15, 1808. By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at New Madrid, &c.) William Cox, sworn, says that a sugar camp was established on premises in 1802, and continued till 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 26, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES LUCAS, assignee of Stephen Jones.—A claim for eight hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on Tywappety Bottom, district of New Madrid, on the Mississippi. Produces to the Board a certified list of permissions to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which Stephen Jones is No. 229, for four hundred arpents dated 21st of March, 1801, and signed Henry Peyroux

commandant of New Madrid; a plat of survey of eight hundred and seventy arpents, dated 24th January, 1806, signed Edward F. Bond; and a deed of conveyance from said Jones to claimant, dated 24th June, 1805.

Testimony taken. June 15, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at New Madrid, &c.) William Cox, duly sworn, says that a sugar camp was established in the year 1802, and continued until the year 1804.

Opinion of the Board. March 26th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES LUCAS, assignee of Rezin Bowie.—A claim for three hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on Fish lake, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, dated 19th December, 1800; a survey of the same, dated the 8th June, 1801; and a deed of transfer of Rezin Bowie to claimant, dated October 23, 1802.

Testimony taken. August 13, 1806. William Cox, being duly sworn, says that the said Rezin Bowie arrived in the country in August, 1800; that he immediately proceeded to the building of a house, which he completed; that he sowed turnips, and gathered the same.

John Tucker, being also duly sworn, says that when he, the witness, arrived in the country in the year 1802, he found the said Rezin Bowie on said land, and cultivating the same; that the said land was, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant, and has been so to this day; that he has about fifty acres of the same cleared and under cultivation, with an orchard of about eight or nine hundred fruit trees; had a wife and eight children.

Opinion of the Board. August 13, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim; the said tract not being actually inhabited and cultivated by the claimant.

March 26, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas, and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES LUCAS, assignee of David Bowie.—A claim for two hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Swamp, district of New Madrid. Produces to the Board a certificate of a special permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, dated May 22, 1801, and a survey dated the 9th June, 1801; together with an acknowledgment of sale from said D. Bowie to claimant, dated October 23, 1802.

Testimony taken. August 13, 1806. William Cox, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated by the said David Bowie.

John Tucker, being also duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th day of October, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant, who had about four or five acres of the same sowed in oats; and further, that the said David was, on the 1st day of October, 1800, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 15, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner, authorized from the Board to take testimony at New Madrid, &c.) William Cox, duly sworn, says premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1800, and constantly till this day; about ten or fifteen acres now in cultivation. Bowie, in 1803, had three negroes.

Opinions of the Board. August 13, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim, for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

March 26, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ARUND RUTGERS.—A claim for seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Dardennes, district St. Charles. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th April, 1799; a plat of survey for seven thousand and fifty-five arpents ninety-four perches, dated 1st February, 1800, and certified 5th March, same year. The concession in this claim was given for the building of a mill.

Testimony taken. Peter Provenchere, sworn, says that he (witness) was on the premises the 24th or 25th May, 1803; then saw a large dwelling house on premises, and a large field cleared and ready to be fenced in, timber cut, hewed, and hauled for a mill, and mill-dam;

that, in the preceding November, he (witness) by order of claimant, paid Thomas Howell for doing a part of the above work; claimant returned to this country from the United States about the 2d June, 1803, with a number of workmen, and went immediately on the land claimed with said workmen; inhabited and cultivated the land that year, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate said land ever since; claimant has continually, from the 2d June, 1803, been working on premises, in erecting mills; said mills not yet completed, as the dam has been once or twice carried away by high waters; claimant's whole family moved on premises in July, 1805, and have continued on the same ever since; claimant himself, with his workmen and servants, resided on premises from June, 1803, to the present day.

John Alexander Mickau, sworn, says that he (witness) was on the premises about the 1st of December, 1803; that there were several houses actually built on the premises, and a great quantity of land cleared; that he saw a number of workmen then at work on the place; premises appeared to have been improved some time previous to this, as witness saw a store-house was built, and a store kept on premises; also saw a quantity of hewed timber, and the building of a mill far advanced; witness says that claimant was not on the premises at that time, but saw his overseer; thinks that claimant, with his family, resided on the place in 1804.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he received a letter dated 1799, from claimant, written at Red Banks, or Lexington, Kentucky; the concession in this claim was therein enclosed, and he was requested to survey the land; witness received said letter in the year 1800; that Mr. Mackay, witness's deputy, surveyed said land, whose return was dated at the time the survey was made; that although the survey may not have been made at the time it bears date, it still bears date near the time application was made to him (witness); that the returns of surveys were made by Mr. Mackay on loose sheets of paper; witness always recorded them on his books, and then destroyed them as useless; that he (witness) generally regarded the time in dating his certificates of survey when application was made to him, for survey if recollected, and did not regard the time of the return of his deputy.

Opinion and remark of the Board. April 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose voting for the confirmation of a league square; Frederick Bates, commissioner, declaring that he would have voted for a confirmation, had this claim not have exceeded eight hundred arpents.

JOHN WELDON.—A claim for five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles. Produces to the Board a notice of claim.

John Weldon, the claimant, personally appears before the Board, and renounces all claim to certain land, as surveyed in his name, on the river Missouri; survey dated 17th November, 1803, certified 27th December, 1803, and recorded in book D, page 108, of the Recorder's office.

Claimant produces also, as a permission to settle, a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to him, for five hundred arpents, dated 20th December, 1799.

Testimony taken. March 30th, 1810. John McConnell, sworn, says that the claimant inhabited a tract of land, situate on the waters of the Dardennes, about one or two miles from the inhabitation of Arund Rutgers, in the winter of 1802; in the spring following cultivated, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate said land ever since; claimant had a wife and four children in 1802 and 1803.

Opinion and remarks of the Board. April 3, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; but the Board do declare that they would have voted for the granting of five hundred arpents, had this claim not been embraced in the tract claimed by Arund Rutgers, under the first section of the act of 1805.

JOSEPH PARISH.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 28, 1806.

Testimony taken. May 5, 1806. Robert A. Logan, being duly sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate said tract of land, and had then a wife and seven children.

My 30, 1803. David Logan, sworn, says that in January, 1801, or 1802, he applied to Louis Lorimer, commandant of Cape Girardeau, for permission for claimant to settle on vacant land, who then gave the permission asked.

Opinions of the Board. May 5, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 5, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM HAYS, deceased, (the heirs of.)—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles. Produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 24, 1798; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 10, 1800.

Testimony taken. February 11, 1806. Joshua Dodson, being duly sworn, says that the said William Hays did clear and raise a crop on said land in the year 1799, and that he did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same.

April 7, 1809. John B. Callaway, sworn, says that he, witness, came to this country in the fall of 1799; then found William Hays inhabiting and cultivating the land claimed, and he continued so to do until 1804, when witness left this country; returned again in 1806, and found the representatives of claimant inhabiting and cultivating the same, and they have continued so to do ever since.

Opinions of the Board. February 11, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the heirs of William Hays, deceased, one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 10, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation; but the said majority do declare, that, if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for its confirmation.

LOUIS COURTOIS, Sen.—A claim for seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Merri-mack, district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 18th January, 1804, and certified 29th January, same year.

Testimony taken. October 25th, 1808. Benito Vasquez, sworn, says that about twenty-eight years ago he often saw claimant and family going towards the Merri-mack, where it was said, and then alleged, that they resided; saw them passing for six years, but never was at their improvement.

Opinion of the Board. April 10, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JADUTHAN KENDALL, assignee of Richard Glover.—A claim for two hundred and fifty arpents of land, on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 30th June, 1808, and an assignment from Glover to claimant, dated 27th March, 1806.

Testimony taken. October 26, 1808. David Boyles, duly sworn, says Glover settled this tract in 1803; built a house, planted peach trees, and continued to inhabit and cultivate during that and the following years.

Opinion of the Board. April 10, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AMABLE PARTENAY, assignee of Theresa Colman.—A claim for two thousand five hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Establishment, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board, an order from Manuel Perez, Lieutenant Governor, to Henry Peyroux, commandant of St. Genevieve, to concede, provided it is vacant, a tract of land of fifty arpents square, situate on the river Establishment, at the side towards the Mississippi, adjoining land of Thomas Clem, to Francis Colman, dated 12th May, 1788, a concession from said Henry Peyroux for the same to Francis Colman, dated May 15, 1788; a plat of survey, dated February 21, 1806, certified to be received for record 28th February, 1806; and a transfer from Theresa Colman to claimant, dated 29th January, 1806.

Testimony taken. November 14, 1808. Baptiste Bequet, sworn, says that twenty years ago Francis Colman had a house built on the tract claimed, and enclosed a field.

Opinion of the Board. April 11, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN FERRY.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 26th January, 1804, certified the 5th March, same year, in which survey the land is said to be situated on the Mississippi, but, on examination thereof, it appears evidently to be a mistake, since, if it were so, the land must be situated on the east side of the Mississippi.

Testimony taken. January 28, 1809. Warner Gilbert, sworn, says that he knows the land claimed, and that it is situated on the Missouri, about twelve miles above the mouth; and that, about three years ago, apple trees were planted on the same, and land cleared; that there was a nursery fenced in; claimant resided with witness on an adjoining tract of land in 1802, and raised a crop with him.

Objection of the Agent of the United States. April 14 1810. The agent of the United States objects to this concession, as being antedated.

Opinion of the Board. April 14, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, assignee of George Pursley.—A claim for one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Point Labadie creek, district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a deed of transfer from George Pursley to claimant, dated September 2, 1807.

Testimony taken. October 28, 1808. Aaron Colvin, sworn, says that George Pursley, seven years ago, built a cabin on the tract claimed, and commenced clearing some ground, but never finished it; he knows of nothing else being done on the land by or for him, said Pursley.

Ambrose Boles, sworn, says that George Pursley was living on the tract claimed in April, 1803; had a garden fenced in, and some things growing in it, when he was driven off by the Indians. For permission to settle, see Mackay's list.

January 17, 1810. Peter Pritchett, duly sworn, says that Pursley inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in the spring of 1803; that he, witness, saw vegetables growing at that time on said land; that, on or about the 3d of April, same year, the Indians killed a man by the name of Ridenhour, in the same settlement; that the settlement in consequence of said Ridenhour being killed, broke up. Witness says that George McFall, by permission of said Pursley, inhabited said land in the fall of said year; that Pursley's family, in the year 1803, consisted of his wife and four or five children; witness says that the inhabitants generally returned to the settlement in the fall of 1803.

Opinion of the Board. April 16, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL HODGES, Jun.—A claim for two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis. Produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated March 2, 1798; and a plat of survey, dated October 20, 1802, certified December 17, same year.

Testimony taken. April 3, 1810. Jacob Seely, duly sworn, says that William Davis made an improvement to the east, adjoining Gilbert Hodges's survey, on the place claimed, in the fall of 1801, or spring of 1802; built a still-house in the fall of 1803; witness cut rail timber for William Davis, said William Davis living then on the premises, and carrying on his distillery; in 1804 a mill was built on the land for said Davis. Davis resided on premises in 1802, 1803, 1804.

Elias Mills, sworn, says that in 1806 he was at the distillery of William Davis.

Opinion of the Board. April 16, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS VALLE, Senior, (the representatives of.)—A claim for seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Saline, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey and plat of the same, taken September 15, 1797, and a certificate of the same, dated November 16, 1805; also a certificate from Anthony Souldard, Surveyor General, stating that he has seen, and had in his possession, a concession for the aforesaid tract of land; said concession granted by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, and bearing date the 9th day of September, 1796.

Testimony taken. June 20th, 1806. Baptiste Vallé, being duly sworn, says that about the year 1798, or 1799, he saw the aforesaid concession; and further, that the same having been sent down to New Orleans to procure a complete title, he saw the receipt of the person who took the same down to that effect; that about 1798, or 1799, two farms were laid out on said land, and a number of buildings erected on the same.

Israel Dodge, being also sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in the year 1797, forty or fifty arpents cleared, and that the said tract has been actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the said Francis Vallé, or his representatives, from that period to this day. A large stock has always been kept on the same.

December 1, 1807.—Francis Vallé, Junior, one of the representatives aforesaid, being duly sworn, says that the concession was sent to New Orleans, and that Don Zenon Trudeau wrote to the deponent's father that he had made a search in the office at New Orleans for the concession, and that it could not be found; and that the said concession is not now in the possession of any of the said representatives, to the best of the deponent's knowledge and belief.

Opinions and remark of the Board. June 20, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of one league square; but the said majority declare, that if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for its confirmation.

FRANCIS VALLE, Senior, (the representatives of.)—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Saline, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a concession (not duly registered) from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated December 25, 1799. Said concession intended as a complement of the aforesaid seven thousand and fifty-six arpents, granted, as appears by reference to the foregoing claim, and whereof six thousand and fifty-six arpents only could be surveyed: the said one thousand arpents granted for cutting of woods to enable claimants to carry on salt works; also, produces a survey of said one thousand arpents, taken December 15, 1800, and certified the 15th of May, 1801.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. June 20, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; they are satisfied that it was granted at the time it bears date.

April 16, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS VALLE, Senior, (the representatives of.)—A claim for a town lot of two arpents square in the town of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a permission to settle from Antonio Doro, dated September 22, 1785, (not duly registered.) Not inhabited and cultivated.

Opinion of the Board. April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS VALLE, Junior.—A claim for seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Establishment, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, (not duly registered,) dated July 4, 1796; and a survey of the same, dated April 4, 1799, and certified July 6, 1799.

Testimony taken. June 20, 1806. Joseph Pratt, being duly sworn, says that claimant did, in the year 1796, build a house and out-houses on said tract of land; that he cleared about forty acres of land, which he did actually cultivate, and has now about fifty acres under cultivation, in three separate parks; and further, that the same was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800,

actually inhabited and cultivated, and has continued to be so to this day.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. June 20, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, for want of a duly registered warrant of survey, and claimant being under age at the time he obtained said concession.

April 17, 1810. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of a league square. Frederick Bates, commissioner, declares that, if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, he would have voted for its confirmation. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, states, as reasons of his opinion, 1st, that the warrant or order of survey does not bear registry; 2d, that the quantity is greater than that generally allowed by the known Spanish regulations; 3d, that the grantee was under age at the time the grant was made, and that the regulations contemplate no other persons to whom lands may be granted but families or heads of families. Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, refers to the first section of the act entitled "An act respecting claims to lands in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana," passed the 3d of March, 1807.

FRANCIS VALLE, JUN.—A claim for seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of New Bourbon, on the river Aux Vases. Produces to the Board a petition to Don Morales, the Intendant General at New Orleans, for the above quantity of land, for the purpose of building a saw-mill, dated the 10th March, 1802, together with a recommendation from Pierre D. Deluziere, commandant of the district of New Bourbon, to the said Intendant General, stating that the claimant is worthy of the grant solicited; also, an order by the said Morales to Peter Derbigny, translator, to have the petition and recommendation translated, and then to be transmitted to the fiscal for examination.

Testimony taken. December 1, 1807. Thomas Dodge, being duly sworn, says that Francis Vallé, Jun. began to build a mill and a cabin on said tract in July, and finished it in November, 1802, and that it was inhabited from that time until this day for claimant; was cultivated in 1803, and ever since; that the mill has worked ever since it was completed, when there was a sufficiency of water.

Opinion of the Board. April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EZEKIEL ESTES, alias EASTRIDGE.—A claim for six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Grand river, district of St. Genevieve, by virtue of a verbal permission from Francis Vallé, commandant of St. Genevieve district. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated January 29, 1806.

Testimony taken. January 29, 1806. Michael Hart, being duly sworn, says that the said Ezekiel Eastridge did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and that he was at that time the head of a family.

December 1, 1807. Robert Estes, being duly sworn, says that he knows the above claim of land, and that the same was inhabited and cultivated in the year 1802 by the claimant, and ever since, to the present day; that he had a wife and eight children.

The claimant declares that Francis Vallé, commandant, gave him verbal permission to settle on vacant lands, within the bounds of this district, in 1802.

Opinions of the Board. January 29, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the said Ezekiel Eastridge six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as his settlement right, provided the same be found vacant there.

April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT ESTES.—A claim for eight hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on Terre Blue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 18, 1806.

Testimony and declaration taken. February 21, 1806. Jacob Mosteller, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant settled said land in 1801, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, when he had a wife and four children.

December 1, 1807. Robert Estes, the said claimant, being duly sworn, says that he applied to Francis Vallé, commandant of St. Genevieve district, in the year 1801, in the presence of a certain man named Crow, for per-

mission to settle on the vacant land, and that said Crow was a stranger to said claimant; and that he never has, to his knowledge, seen him since, nor does he know where he is at this time.

Observation of the Board. December 1, 1807: The said commandant, Francis Vallé, has been dead some years.

Opinions of the Board. February 21, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant Robert Estes one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN AUGUST.—A claim for seven hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on Terre Blue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated the 7th of January, 1806, and certified 20th February, same year. No permission to settle proven.

Testimony taken. December 1, 1807. John Andrews, being duly sworn, says that he knows the premises; that said land was inhabited by the claimant in the year 1802, and that in the year 1803 a small crop of corn was cultivated by him, perhaps one acre; witness also says that claimant gathered in his crop of corn in the autumn of the year 1803, and thinks he inhabited as late as the last of the month of December of that year.

Opinion of the Board. April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT ADAMS.—A claim for six hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey of said land, dated January 7, 1806, and received for record February 20, 1806. No permission to settle.

Testimony taken. February 22, 1806. Jacob Mosstler, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and two children.

Opinions of the Board. February 22, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the said claimant nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 17, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES HAWKINS.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Mill creek, near Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated January 25, 1806, certified to be received for record February 28, 1806. Permission to settle on file.

Testimony taken. November 2, 1803. John Strickland, being duly sworn, says that in the fall of 1803, claimant cut logs on this tract, and in the spring of 1804 put up a cabin, and planted corn; lived in the same while raising his crop that year; has never done any thing on the tract since.

Opinion of the Board. April 10, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HAWKINS, assignee of Alexander Murdock.—A claim for two hundred and ninety-nine arpents forty-six perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, opposite Pole Island, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey taken December 5, 1805, and certified February 27, 1806; also, a petition to the Intendant General at New Orleans, dated February 24, 1803, praying for three hundred arpents of land; and a certificate from Pierre Delassus Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, that the petitioner merits the land solicited; also, a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from the aforesaid Alexander Murdock to said claimant, dated June 20, 1804.

Testimony taken. June 24, 1806. James Burns, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the beginning of 1803; raised a crop on the same; that he was a single man, and lived with his brother, whose tract is adjoining the aforesaid land; and that he actually cultivated the same on the 20th day of December of that year, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 18, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ISAAC DOGHEAD.—A claim for seven hundred and ninety-two arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey, of the same, dated February 18th, 1806.

Testimony taken. February 21st, 1806. Robert Estes, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled said tract of land in the spring of 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and that his family did, on the 20th day of December, 1803, consist of himself, wife, and two children.

December 2d, 1807. Abraham Parker, being duly sworn, says that he was present at the commandant's of St. Genevieve about the year 1801, when the said claimant obtained permission to settle on the vacant land in the district of St. Genevieve.

Opinion of the Board. April 18th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM EADS.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 8th, 1799; and a survey of three hundred and ninety-eight arpents eighty perches of land, taken November the 30th, 1802, and certified January 15, 1804.

Testimony taken. June 25, 1806. Aquila Low, being duly sworn, says that the said Eads acknowledged before him that he has sold the aforesaid tract of land to one James Keith; that the said Keith settled the said tract in the year 1804, and actually inhabited and cultivated it in 1804, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 18th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT J. FRIEND.—A claim for eighteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the river St. François. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated March 18th, 1798; and a certificate of survey, dated December 27th, 1803.

Testimony taken. December 2d, 1807. Joseph Pratt, being duly sworn, says that he has no interest in said claim, and that claimant told him, either in 1799 or 1800, he had obtained a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor.

Opinion of the Board. April 18th, 1810: Present John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM HOLMES.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land. Produces to the Board a concession of Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated March 29th, 1800; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated December 27th, 1803.

Testimony taken. December 2d, 1807. James Davis, being duly sworn, says that said tract was first cultivated in July, 1804; shortly after there was a house built on the same; that claimant moved into said house, and that this tract has been inhabited and cultivated ever since.

Opinion of the Board. April 18, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MOSES BATES.—A claim for eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Bellevue, waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a special permission to settle from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 8th, 1799; and a survey of the same, taken the 2d January, and certified the 28th May, 1800.

Testimony taken. August 29th, 1806. Benjamin Strother, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the spring of 1804, raised a crop on the same, built a house, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that claimant is one of Moses Austin's followers, and arrived in the country in the year 1798; that claimant and his family arrived in the country sick, and continued so for upwards of a year; and further, that he, the witness, did, about two years after claimant's arrival, hear of his having applied for a concession.

Opinions of the Board. August 29th, 1806. Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commis-

sioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the concession was granted at the time it bears date.

April 18th, 1810. Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC JACKSON and STEPHEN EVANS, assignees of Samuel J. Withero.—A claim for eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated January 10th, 1806; an assignment of said land from the above Samuel J. Withero to one Abraham Baker, dated November 26th, 1803; an assignment from the above Abraham Baker to one Jacob Mosteller, dated February 10th, 1804; and an assignment from the said Jacob Mosteller to the said claimants, dated May 8th, 1804.

Testimony taken. February 18th, 1806. Robert Eastus, being duly sworn, says that the above-named Samuel J. Withero settled the said tract of land in the year 1803; that he raised a crop thereon, and moved out of it in October of that year; that he afterwards conveyed his right to the said land and crop to one Abraham Baker, who gathered the same; and, lastly, that the said claimants moved on said land in the spring of 1804, and have actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. February 18th, 1806: Full Board. The Board reject this claim, and think it a case of equity.

April 18th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE BOYER.—A claim for one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on *Terre Blue*. Produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated June 10th, 1797; also, a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated January 25th, 1800, and certified June 10th, 1800.

Opinion of the Board. April 18th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH JAMES.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Obrazo creek, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 9th, 1806, and certified February 26th, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 21st, 1806. Samuel Hinch, Senior, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in the year 1801; that the same was actually cultivated and inhabited for the use of claimant, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, at which time he had two cabins on the same; was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and had then a wife.

December 2, 1807. John Hawkins, being duly sworn, says that he was present when Samuel Hinch, Senior, (the witness formerly examined on this claim, and who is since dead,) was examined by the Board, and says that he was present at Mr. Deluziere's, commandant of New Bourbon, when the claimant received a verbal permission from said commandant to settle on vacant land.

Opinion of the Board. April 18th, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD JOHNSTON.—A claim for nine hundred and fifty-four arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same dated January 3, 1806, and certified February 6, 1806.

Testimony taken. June 26, 1806. John Sinkler being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

John Lewis, being also duly sworn, says that he was on said land in February, 1804, when claimant was actually settled on and inhabited the said tract of land; that he raised a crop that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM PARKER.—A claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated the 6th February, 1806, and certified the 29th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken. December 3, 1807. Abraham Baker, being duly sworn, says that he did, about five years ago, hear the claimant say that he had obtained permission to settle on vacant land, and the witness saw that he built a house on the same tract in 1801; that he moved into the same in 1802, raised a crop the same year, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since; and had a wife and eight children in the year 1803.

Opinion of the Board. April 19th, 1810. Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DARIUS SHAW.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, (mine,) situate in the district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 8, 1806, and certified the 28th February of the same year; also the oath of Joseph Deselle, syndic, at the Mine à Breton, taken before James Austin, a justice of the peace, dated November 28, 1807, declaring that he gave permission to said Darius Shaw to settle on said land the 12th of May, 1803.

Testimony taken. August 29, 1806. John McNeal, being duly sworn, says that claimant actually cultivated the said tract of land in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, and raised crops on the same in the said years; that he moved on it in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day, and was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

December 3, 1807. John McNeal, (the person formerly sworn) being now duly sworn, says that he is well acquainted with the tract claimed; that there has been some digging there, but no mineral found, that it is about half or three quarters of a mile from the mine called New Diggings, and about two miles from the Mine à Breton.

Opinion of the Board. April 19th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAKER.—A claim for four hundred arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 26, 1806, and certified the 28th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken. June 25, 1806. William Alley, being duly sworn, says that he was informed that the Lieutenant Governor had promised to grant the above quantity of land to such persons as went with him as militiamen on an expedition to New Madrid, where some Indians were to be executed. The above claimant was one of those who went on that expedition; that he settled the said tract of land in the year 1798, and has actually cultivated the same to this day; was, on the 1st of October, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

Opinion of the Board. April 19th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted: Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of one hundred arpents.

URIAH HULL.—A claim for eight hundred and fifty-three arpents and ninety-six perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 22, 1806, and certified the 28th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken. June 26, 1806. Walter Crow, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804, raised a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife.

Testimony taken. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SINCLAIR.—A claim for one thousand two hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river of St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 20th February, 1806, and certified the 26th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken. June 25, 1806. Edward Johnson, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant land.

William Crawford being also duly sworn, says that about the 15th of December, 1803, he saw claimant on the said tract of land; that he was then actually inhabiting the same, and had with him his family, which then

consisted of a wife and twelve children; and that a crop had been raised on said land, but gathered prior to claimant moving on it.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

This claim and James Campbell's are united, and one settlement.

WALTER CROW.—A claim for four hundred and forty-one arpents and fifteen perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 30, 1806, and certified February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Thomas McLaughlin, being duly sworn, says that he, the witness, arrived in that settlement in 1803; that claimant was then actually cultivating the said tract of land, and raised a crop; that in the beginning of 1804 he built a house on the same, moved his family into it, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and further, that he, the witness, was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant land; and that he had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and child.

December 3, 1807. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn says that in 1803 he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle, from Deselle, syndic at Mine à Breton.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN.—A claim for seven hundred and seven arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 29, 1806, and certified February 5, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant improved the said land in 1803, built a house in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and further that he had obtained permission to settle on vacant lands from the commandant; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM REED, Senior.—A claim for one thousand and seventy-seven arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 4th February, 1806, and certified the 27th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in February, 1803, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had a wife, three children, and four slaves.

Joseph Gerrard, being duly sworn, says that claimant had obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Opinions of the Board. June 27, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said William Reed four hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN ANDERSON.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-seven arpents and forty-six perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken January 30, 1806, and certified February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that claimant proceeded to improve the said tract of land in 1803, but never inhabited and cultivated the same.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS BEAR.—A claim for three hundred and seventy-five arpents and thirty-five perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 4th February, 1806, and certified the 27th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. David Roza, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Benjamin Crow, being also duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1804, raised a crop on the same in that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; and was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH McMURTRY.—A claim for one thousand and twenty-four arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces, in support of said claim, a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated February 18, 1806, and certified to be received for record February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that, in October, 1803, he went with claimant to choose a place; claimant fixed on one, and built a cabin on it in 1804, and raised a crop that year; and has inhabited and cultivated the same until this day.

Opinion of the Board. April 19, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BERNARD ROGAN.—A claim for one hundred and sixty-one arpents and thirty perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 25, 1806, and certified February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant settled the said tract of land in February, 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day, and that he was on the 20th day of December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SARAH STARNATER.—A claim of seven hundred and sixty-one and a half arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 20, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 22, 1806. Jacob Mosteller, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, having then five children.

Opinions of the Board. February 22, 1806: Full Board. The Board grant the said Sarah Starnater one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM REED.—A claim for one hundred and seventeen arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 20th January, and certified the 25th February, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Camille Delasus, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant applied for, and obtained, permission to settle on vacant lands.

Joseph Manning, being also duly sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then seven children.

Opinions of the Board. June 25, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM REED, Junior.—A claim for seven hundred and twenty-seven arpents and eleven perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 26, 1806, and certified the 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. John Lewis, being duly sworn, says that he always understood from the neighbors of the claimant, that he had obtained a per-

mission to settle, from some person authorized to grant the same; that he arrived in the country in November, 1803; settled said land in 1804; worked on the same occasionally, living then with his father-in-law; and further, that he was a single man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM BATES.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate at Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 3, 1806, and certified to be received for record February 27, 1806.

Testimony and declaration taken, December 3, 1807. The claimant's brother declares that claimant was not of age in 1803; that he did not know of his having any permission to settle, but that he knows of his having no other claim in the Territory.

John McNeal, being duly sworn, says that claimant built a cabin on said tract in September, 1804.

Opinion of the Board. April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH REED, JUN.—A claim for seven hundred and forty arpents and three perches of land, situate at Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board in support of said claim, a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 8th, 1806, and certified to be received for record February 28th, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 3d, 1807. Joseph Girard, being duly sworn, says that some time in 1802 he was present at Francis Valle, late commandant of St. Genevieve, when he gave a verbal permission to claimant to settle on vacant land.

William Reed, being also duly sworn, says that claimant built a cabin on the aforesaid tract in 1804, and that the same has never been inhabited nor cultivated.

Opinion of the Board. April 20th, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS REED.—A claim for seven hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 4, 1806, and certified the 27th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Joseph Gerrard, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Benjamin Crow, being also duly sworn, says that claimant began the improving of said land in 1803; built a cabin in 1804, and was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Opinion of the Board. April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHAEL RABER.—A claim for nine hundred and twenty-two arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Joachim, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 5, 1806. Edward Butler, being duly sworn, says that he was present when the commandant granted the above claimant permission to settle on vacant lands; that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and two children.

Opinions of the Board. July 5, 1806: Present, James L. Donaldson, commissioner. The Board grant the said claimant three hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there. Approved the above minutes July 7, 1806.

April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS DONAHOE, assignee of Rowland Meredith, assignee of Jesse Evans.—A claim for three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to the said Jesse Evans, (not duly registered,) dated December 14, 1797, a survey of the same, taken September 28, 1799, and certified the 10th October of the same year; also a deed of transfer of the same from Jesse Evans to Rowland Meredith, dated April 19, 1804; and a deed of transfer

from said Rowland Meredith to claimant, dated February 14, 1806.

Opinions and remarks of the Board. June 24, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual cultivation and inhabitation, the Board reject the same. They observe that the said Jesse Evans claims no other land in his own name in the Territory, and that the aforesaid concession (also not duly registered,) was granted at the time the same bears date.

April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BEDE MOORE.—A claim for nine hundred and thirty-five arpents and eighty-five perches of land, situate on the Saline, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate from Pierre D. Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, that he had permitted said claimant to settle on vacant lands, dated December 3d, 1805, and a survey of said land taken the 4th of January, 1806, and certified February 26, same year.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Peter Tucker, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1803, moved his family on the same, and actually inhabited it for about three months of that year; that he cleared and fenced in a few acres; and claims no other land in his own name in this Territory; and had then a wife and two children.

Opinion of the Board. April 20, 1810: Full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred arpents.

THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.—A claim for nine hundred and eight arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 22d of January, 1806, and certified the 5th February same year.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Benjamin Crow, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands; that he began the improving of said land in 1803; made a camp on the same, and had his family on it; but was obliged by sickness to remove from the same; that, in the beginning of 1804, he built a cabin, raised a crop on said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and child.

Opinion of the Board. April 23, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MIDDLETON.—A claim for seven hundred and fifteen arpents forty-nine perches of land, situate on Cape Cinqhommes, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated the 19th February, 1806, and certified the 28th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Cox, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in the year 1802, built a house on the same, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was twenty-one years of age and upwards. Camille Lassus, being also duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle from commandant.

Opinions of the Board. June 26, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 23, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BERNARD LAYTON.—A claim for nine hundred and forty-seven arpents fifty-six and a half perches of land, situate on Cape Cinqhommes, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a special permission to settle, certified by Pierre D. Deluziere, dated December 14, 1805; and a survey of the same, taken the 18th February, 1806, and certified the 25th of the same month and year.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Joseph Manning, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1803; built a house on the same, and was preparing to move on it, when he was detained by sickness; that he moved his family on the

same in the spring of 1804; raised a crop thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had a wife and two children.

Opinion of the Board. April 23, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LAKIN WALKER, assignee of Isaac Murphy.—A claim for one hundred arpents of land. Produces to the Board a notice of the recorder, and a relinquishment and sale from the said Isaac Murphy to claimant, dated January 16, 1805.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. William Murphy, being duly sworn, says that in 1802 Isaac Murphy cut house logs and made rails, and that in 1805, the present claimant built a cabin, and raised a crop in 1806, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since; and that he, the witness, obtained permission from Pierre D. Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, for Isaac Murphy to settle in the fall of 1800; and said Murphy was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards in 1803.

Opinion of the Board. April 23, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MANNING.—A claim for one hundred and eighty-two arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 21, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Camille Delassus, being duly sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Henry Riley, being also duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1803, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December in that year, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife and child.

Opinions of the Board. June 25th, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant two-hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 23d, 1810: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARK MANNING.—A claim for one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve. Produces to the Board a permission to settle, certified by Pierre D. Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, dated December 5, 1805, and a survey of the same, certified January 20th, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25th, 1806. Joseph Manning being duly sworn, says, that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1803; built a house on the same; after which, being taken sick, and his family being also in a sickly state of health, he could not move on it until the spring of 1804; and that he has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and three children.

Opinion of the Board. April 23d, 1810: Present, Clement B. Penrose and John B. C. Lucas, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BERNARD CECIL, claiming eight hundred and ninety-four arpents of land, situate on Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certificate of permission to settle from Pierre Deluziere, commandant, dated 14th December, 1805; a plat of survey, certified 5th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, April 1st, 1806. Clement Haydon, being duly sworn, says that claimant had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and four children; that he was then preparing to build a house on said land; that in 1804 he raised a crop on the same, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that prior to claimant moving on said land, there was a house on what he intended to survey; but that one Hawkins, in surveying the adjoining tract, had surveyed the same; and further, that the family of said claimant was, in the said year 1803, all sick, and thereby had it not in their power to cultivate the said tract.

April 23d, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEREMIAH GROJEAN, claiming eight hundred and ninety-six arpents of land, as assignee of James Lewis, produces to the Board a plat of survey, certified the 26th February, 1806, district of St. Charles.

Testimony taken, August 6th, 1807. William Lynn, sworn, says that James Lewis settled on the aforesaid claim in 1802, raised a crop in 1803, and sold the same about September, 1803, to claimant, who moved on said land in the spring of 1804, and has inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; said Lewis had a wife and one child when he moved from said land; and that he remained on the same until spring of 1804.

November 24th, 1809: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BARTHOLOMEW COUSIN, claiming seven hundred and sixty-seven arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, Tywappity Bottom, district of Cape Girardeau; produces a grant for the same from Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General of Louisiana, dated 28th April, 1802, and found in the abstract of all the concessions and patented grants of lands appertaining to the district of Louisiana, recorded in the registers kept by the Spanish and French Governments of the province of Louisiana since the 2d July, 1756, until the 23d of April, 1802, transmitted to the Board by the Secretary of the Treasury, said grant also accompanied with a certified copy of a plat of survey taken the 13th April, and certified 2d November, 1799; said grant conditioned for the compliance with the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th and 9th articles of regulations published by the Intendancy the 17th July, 1799.

March 9th, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The Board ascertain that the alleged grant is not a title made and completed under the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the Territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana."

BARTHOLOMEW COUSIN, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 15th October, 1799; a plat of survey, certified 1st March, 1802; said land granted as a compensation to claimant for his services to Government. Claimant also produces a letter from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th October, 1799, wherein he acknowledges his claim to the generosity and benevolence of the Spanish Government, for the many services he had rendered the country since his arrival in the same, showing a disposition to do more for him when occasion should offer, and promising to procure him the appointment of interpreter to the district of Cape Girardeau, with a fixed salary annexed to the same; an official letter from the same to the Governor General, dated 25th June, 1802, wherein, after reciting the services rendered by claimant to Government, he recommends him to the said Governor; and one other official letter, from the same to claimant, dated 30th March, 1803, wherein he dispenses him (as far as in his power) with the compliance with the 4th article of the regulations, to wit, settlement and inhabitation.

Testimony taken, August 30, 1806. Anthony Soulard, duly sworn, says that claimant was employed by Government as interpreter of the English language to Louis Lorimer, commandant of that district; that the object of Government was to extend the settlement of said district to the river St. Francis; that Zenon Trudeau, whose favorite claimant was, had recommended him to Delassus; that, some time after, having shown a desire to move from said district, Delassus persuaded him to remain, and promised him an office, with some salaries annexed to the same, together with other compensations for his former services to Government.

August 30, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark that they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time the same bears date.

March 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. On the motion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, as follows, to wit: Whereas, it appears in the minutes of the former Board that the said Board have remarked, that they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time the same bears date; and inasmuch as it does not appear that any suggestion of fraud and antedate was made, either by the agent of the United States, or any of the members of the Board, which, being the case, shows that no question did exist before the said Board as to fraud or antedate, to which

this decision, by way of remark, can apply; and whereas any decision, without question, is in itself preposterous, and might be considered as officious, *Therefore, resolved*, That this remark and decision be rescinded. A question being taken on the motion, it was negatived; and on a question being taken on the claim, it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BARTHOLOMEW COUSIN, claiming ten thousand arpents of land; produces a pre-emption right for fifty thousand arpents, granted by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, March 5, 1800; said land to be paid for in services, or otherwise; also a concession from said Delassus, dated 17th December, 1802, for ten thousand arpents, as compensation for services rendered, being part of the above fifty thousand arpents.

March 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AQUILLA LOW, claiming two hundred and eighty-five arpents and fifty perches of land, situate in Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. William Murphy sworn, says, that in the fall of 1800, witness obtained permission to settle from Deluziere, commandant, for Acquilla Low, to settle on vacant land.

Edward Johnson, sworn, says that the son of witness cut house logs on said tract in 1804; heard his son say that he gave up his improvement to said Low; claimant built and moved in a cabin on said tract in 1805; remained in said cabin about three months; moved in it again in 1816, and raised a crop; has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL PIERCEALL, claiming one thousand and forty-nine and three-quarters arpents of land, situate on Flat river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, dated 18th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 20, 1806. Ezekiel Estes, duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and two children.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. James Cunningham, being duly sworn, says that, to the best of his recollection, in 1803 claimant built a house, but did not move therein; raised a crop of potatoes that year; that in the year 1804, the claimant moved upon the said tract, raised a crop, and has inhabited and cultivated it ever since; was a single man in 1803.

James Davis sworn, says that in April, 1803, he passed the cabin belonging to claimant; he was then residing therein; raised a crop that year, and has inhabited and cultivated it ever since, and had then a wife and two children.

February 20, 1806. Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the above claimant nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 24, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GIDEON W. TREAT, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate on the west fork of Prairie Spring creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. John McNeal, sworn, says that one Francis Tibaut actually cultivated and raised crops on the said tract of land, in the years 1801 and 1802; that, having sold the same to claimant, he, the said claimant, in the year 1803, had a person who actually cultivated the same on shares, prior to and on the 20th of December of said year; and further, that the said claimant, who was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, lived with one Darius Shaw; that he has a tan-yard established on said tract.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. Darius Shaw, sworn, says that he was present when Mr. Deselle gave permission, in 1803, to claimant to settle on vacant land; that the land lies about three-quarters of a mile from the New Diggings, but does not know of any mineral having been discovered; said tract adjoins witness.

April 24, 1810. Present: Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM DILLON, assignee of Christopher Anthony, claiming one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of St. Francois, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certificate of permission to settle for Christopher Anthony from Delassus Deluziere, dated 7th December, 1805; a plat of survey dated 13th February, 1806, a deed of transfer from Anthony to claimant, dated August 13, 1804.

Testimony taken, February 15, 1806. John Callaway, duly sworn, says that Christopher Anthony did, in January, 1802, cut logs for and laid the foundation of a house; that the said Christopher did that year raise a crop on said land; that the said Anthony's family not having then arrived in the country, he had taken his board with the witness, about a mile distant from said land; that, in the year 1803, one Matthew Logan, a tenant of said Anthony, did actually cultivate said land, and raised a crop thereon, said crop being intended by said Anthony as a compensation to Logan, for work done by him, said Logan, for said Anthony; that, about the latter end of 1803, the said Anthony having completed a house on said land, moved thereon, and did actually inhabit and cultivate the same until about the middle of 1804; that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and three children.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of three hundred and fifty arpents.

JOHN COOPER, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 23th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Elisha Baker, duly sworn, says claimant settled said tract of land in 1804, raised a cabin, and cultivated a small spot; had, on 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MCNEAL, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces two plats of surveys: one for five hundred and forty-four arpents and sixty-two perches, and the other for two hundred and three arpents and fifty-five perches; said surveys certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. William Bates, duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the aforesaid tract of two hundred and three arpents and fifty-five perches in the month of March, 1804; raised a crop on the same that year; that in 1805 he moved on it, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS MOORE, claiming two hundred and eighty-five arpents and fifty perches of land, situate on south fork of Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. Peter Tucker, being duly sworn, says, that claimant went on the land claimed in 1805, and raised a crop; it was inhabited and cultivated that year, and in the year 1806, by claimant; and present year inhabited and cultivated for him.

Clement Hayden, sworn, says, that he, witness, applied to Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, in 1803, and obtained for claimant permission to settle.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MOORE, Sen., claiming nine hundred and fifty-one arpents of land, situate on Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certificate from Pierre Deluziere that he had permitted claimant to settle on vacant land, dated 14th December, 1805; a plat of survey, certified 1st February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Tunis Quich, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in November, 1803; had then a house built on the same; that he moved on it in the beginning of 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, 20th December, 1803, three children.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HUMPHREY GIBSON, Jun., claiming eight hundred and fifty-three arpents fifteen perches of land, situate on river Platin, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 20th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Thomas Bear, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1802, and did prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife, three children, and three slaves.

Joseph Jerred, being duly sworn, says that he was present when the commandant permitted claimant to settle on vacant lands.

June 27, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant four hundred and ten arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 24, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOAB LINE, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate on the western fork of the river St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Pierre Deluziere, dated 6th December, 1800.

Testimony taken. September 9, 1806. Michael Hart, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled a tract of land in the spring of 1801, on the waters of the river St. François; that said tract is distant about four miles from said river; that he raised two crops on the same, to wit, in 1801 and 1802, but did not actually inhabit the same; that, in the fall of 1802, he sowed a crop, which witness believes he did not gather; that in the beginning of the winter of that year he left his house, his wife having eloped from him; had about sixteen or seventeen arpents under fence; that, when absent, he still kept on said tract his goods, furniture, and stock, and would often call to see the same; that he, the witness, was present when a survey of one Murphy, taken by virtue of a concession, took in said improvement; that claimant objected to the same, threatening to sue him, but all without effect; that, when said survey took place, he had a crop of grain in his fields.

James Cunningham being also duly sworn, says that he saw the claimant in full possession of said land, in the spring of 1803; that he remained so until the year following, when the survey of said Murphy, by virtue of the aforesaid concession, took in all his improvement to about three arpents, and also that his house was surveyed in, and was taken possession of; he claims no other land in his own name in the territory, and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife.

May 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SARAH MURPHY, widow and representative of William Murphy, Sen., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, to William Murphy, Sen., her deceased husband, dated 1st March, 1798; a certificate from Pierre Delassus Deluziere, dated December 20th, 1805, whereby it appears that a special permission of settlements had been granted to the above claimant, a certificate of survey of seven hundred and ninety-nine and a half arpents of land, dated April 10, 1800.

Testimony taken, January 14, 1806. William Murphy, Jun., duly sworn, says that William Murphy, Sen., the husband of the above claimant, having obtained from the Spanish Government a special permission to establish himself and family on such spot of His Majesty's land as he might think the most suitable to his purposes, and being since dead, the above claimant, in consequence thereof, determined upon availing herself of the above permission so granted as aforesaid; that, accordingly, she sent a younger son to this country with instructions to settle on a certain tract of land, situate on the waters of the river St. François; that the young man accordingly began a settlement, and raised a crop on said land, and put a family on the same; that said family did actually reside upon and cultivate the said tract of land, for the said claimant on the 20th day of December, 1803; that the above claimant and her family, together with three slaves, did arrive in this country some time in the year 1804.

January 14, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board refer this case to Congress, and are of opinion that the above claimant, Sarah Murphy, must have experienced a great hardship in leaving

a situation in all probability comfortable, in the State of Tennessee, her former place of abode, in expectation of availing herself of the special permission granted to her late husband, and in pursuance of the then Spanish commandant's promises of encouragement to her other sons in this country.

May 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MILES, claiming twelve hundred arpents of land, situate on the Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certified permission to settle, by Pierre Delassus Deluziere, dated December the 14th, 1805; a plat of survey, certified 3d of February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 21, 1806. Peter Tucker, sworn, says, that the aforesaid claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1803, built a house on the same, made hay, and actually inhabited it prior to and on the 20th day of December, of that year; and further, that he raised a crop on the same, in the year 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had, 20th December, 1803, a wife and seven children.

June 21, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the above claimant five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board, that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of five hundred and fifty arpents.

JOHN CARRAWAY and HENRY DODGE, assignees of James James, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified the 13th of February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. William Johnson, being duly sworn, says that one James James did, some time in the month of October, 1803, clear a piece of land, part of said tract, planted the same in challotes, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, of that year, actually inhabit and cultivate the same having then a wife and child; that he claims no other land in his own name in the territory.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY OWSLEY, widow of Jonathan Owsley, claiming twelve hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of the St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Jonathan Owsley, for twelve hundred arpents of land, conditioned, that said Owsley shall build a saw and grist mill, dated 3d December, 1799; a plat of survey, certified 1st October, 1805.

Testimony taken, February 14, 1806. William Dillon, sworn, says that said land was settled in November, 1800; the same was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by the above claimant.

December 5, 1807. William Johnson, sworn, says said claimant had a slave.

December 1, 1808. Ezekiel Able sworn, says that Jonathan Owsley inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1800, and until he died, and it has been inhabited and cultivated since by his representatives; commenced the building of a grist and saw mill in 1801, and completed them in 1802, when they went into operation, and have continued in operation ever since.

February 14, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant Mary Owsley and her heirs seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, as per the act of Congress in that case made and provided.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Penrose, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof, and the said majority declares that, if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

JAMES MAXWELL, assignee of Ecuyer Jean René Guiho Sieur de Kerlezand, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated

15th January, 1800, with a written certificate of reference of Morales, Intendant, to the fiscal, and assessor, for his opinion, certified by Pedro P. Dalaur, notary public, under the date of the 22d October, 1802, who gives his opinion that the same may be granted, by his certificate, under his hand, dated 23d October, same year, followed by an order of survey from Morales, and a promise that, upon producing a plat of survey, a title in form will be granted, dated 25th October, same year.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Israel Dodge, sworn, says that, when Kerlezand obtained the aforesaid concession, his family consisted of himself, wife, five children, and six slaves.

June 28, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and observe that they are satisfied that the aforesaid concession was granted at the time it bears date.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN LEWIS, claiming nine hundred and forty-seven arpents fifty-five perches of land, situate on the waters of Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a survey of the same, dated 22d January, and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. William Reed, Jun. sworn, says that claimant arrived in the country in the year 1803, when he immediately proceeded to the improving of said land, cut house logs, and put up his cabin; that, in the beginning of 1804, he moved on it, raised a crop that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

December 5, 1807. Edward Johnson, sworn, says, that said Lewis married a daughter of Joseph Reed, who was reputed to be a brother of old William Reed.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Bois Bruly, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle from the commandant.

James McClean, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1800, and has actually cultivated the same to this day; that he had built on the same a cabin, wherein he lived until the year 1802; that the same being carried away by the water in that year, he moved to his father's, where he lived on the 20th December, 1803; that, in the spring of 1806, he put up a new cabin, where he moved, and is now actually inhabiting; was, on the 20th December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and claims no other land, in his own name, in the territory.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELIAS AUSTIN ELLIOTT, assignee of Jacob Job, assignee of Joseph Reed, claiming seven hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate in Bellevue settlement; produces a conveyance from Joseph Reed, Sen. to Jacob Job, dated April 7, 1805; also a deed of conveyance from said Job to claimant, dated 23d October, 1805.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. William Humphrey, sworn, says that he was present, in 1798 or 1799, at Mr. Deluziere's, commandant of New Bourbon, when said Deluziere gave permission to old William Reed to settle in his district for himself, and family, and connexions; and that he always understood that the above Joseph Reed was a brother of said William.

John Lewis, sworn, says that Joseph Reed came on the tract claimed in November, 1803; cut house logs and built a cabin; moved thereon sometime before Christmas of the same year; raised a crop in 1804, and it has been inhabited and cultivated by or through them ever since; and that the said Joseph Reed had a wife and one child in 1803.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ARCHIBALD MORGAN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he knows of permission to settle having been granted the said claimant.

James McClean, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract in the year 1802; built a house on the same, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually cultivate the same, living then at one Thomas Donohoe's; and further, that he was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

May 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH DONNAHOE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey of three hundred and ninety-nine arpents of land, dated 28th March, 1799; a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated November 13, 1797.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. James Callaway, sworn, says that he, the witness, went with claimant in 1798 or 1799 to cut logs, and that, in the spring following, they were collected together.

Frederick Woolfort, sworn, says that, in the year of the high May fresh, about nine years ago, he, the witness, passed by said tract, saw the logs collected, foundation laid, and cabbages growing, but no fence round them.

May 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS CLARK, son of Henry, claiming two hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruly creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 3d of December, 1807.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. Mary Fitzgibbon, sworn, says that she came to claimant's house in 1803; on said tract she saw a crop growing thereon; that claimant has inhabited and cultivated the same to this day, and had then a wife.

May 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN COX, Jun., claiming seven hundred and forty-nine arpents fifty-two perches of land, situate on Cape Cinquehomme, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey of the same, certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that the claimant had obtained permission to settle on vacant lands.

William Middleton, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1803; made hay, sowed turnips, and planted peach stones; and further, that he did, prior to and on the 20th December, in that year, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was a single man, and of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

May 4th, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN COX, Sen., claiming eight hundred and forty-seven arpents fifty-two perches of land, situate on Cape Cinquehomme, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey, certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. William Middleton, sworn, says that he was present when permission was granted by the commandant to claimant to settle on vacant land; that he, the witness, settled said tract of land for claimant in 1802; made a garden on it: that, in 1804, a crop was raised by claimant, who has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

June 26, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson. The Board reject this claim, for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation on 20th December, 1803.

May 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN PATTERSON, claiming seven hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Alexander M'Connohoe, sworn, says that one Spencer Adams settled the said tract of land, and raised a house on the same in the year 1803; that claimant having purchased his improvement in the year 1805, he raised a crop on the same in the year 1805, and has actually cultivated it to this day; that he had, 20th December, 1803, two children, then living in the United States, and claims no other land in his own name in the territory.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. John Smith, sworn, says that the first improvement made on the place claimed was by one Archibald Comster; that said Comster did, in 1801, clear about eight or ten acres of land, and that, about 1802, a certain Adams came and raised a crop on said place, and lived with said Comster, in the house; that said Comster built in 1801; then said Adams went to the upper end of the farm in 1803, and put up a few logs, but did not finish the house, merely having put it up three logs high, and never did any thing on the place after.

May 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM JAMES, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Vase, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th February, 1798.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. Thomas Madden, duly sworn, says that said tract has been neither inhabited nor cultivated, but had the concession either in 1798 or 1799, for the purpose of surveying the same.

May 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MISSELL, assignee of Roswell P. Johnson, assignee of Francis Vallee, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francois, about three miles from the Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, dated 26th January, 1803, a transfer from Valliere to Johnson, dated 12th January, 1805, from Johnson to claimant, dated 22d September, 1805.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MISSELL, assignee of Henry Cassedy, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river St. Francois, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 11th February, 1803; a transfer, dated 29th November, 1804.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN FOOY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, opposite Wolf river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant ad interim, dated 9th September, 1803; certified to be registered by Gilbert Leonard, and Aximiren, a plat of survey, dated 6th September, 1802, certified 3d May, 1803.

The following remark was made by Frederick Bates, commissioner, at Camp Esperance, June 27th, 1808.

Valuable improvements of various kinds, under the personal observation of the deputation while holding the session at Camp Esperance.

July 16th, 1811. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN FOOY, assignee of John Hogan, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grande, late commandant, dated 16th September, 1802, and a concession from said Grande, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th September, 1802, a plat of survey, dated 17th September, 1802; a transfer from Hogan to claimant, dated 7th January, 1805.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Isaac Fooy, duly sworn, says that this tract lies adjoining the tract cultivated by Henry Fooy, son of the claimant, and under the management and direction of the said Henry, and contiguous to his cultivated fields.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN FOOY, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate twelve miles northwestwardly from Fort Esperance, at the Wappenoche bayou, or the drain; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant, dated 17th September, 1802; a second concession from said Grandé, approved by Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th September, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 14th September, 1802.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN FOOY, assignee of John W. Hunt, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the bayou Wappenoche, or the drain; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant, dated 14th September, 1802; a second concession from the same, approved by C. D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th September, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 16th September, 1802; a transfer from Hunt to claimant, dated 9th January, 1805.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC FOOY, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, on the Mississippi, district of Arkansas, produces a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant, dated 1st October, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, 1st October, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. John Henry Fooy, sworn, says that these premises were improved in the year 1800 or 1801, at which time there was a small cultivation of corn, and a cabin on this tract, since which it has not been cultivated.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN GRACE, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the bayou Wappenoche, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant, dated 29th September, 1802; a second concession from said Grandé, approved by C. D. Delassus, Intendant Governor, dated 2d October, a plat of survey, dated 13th September, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. John Henry Fooy, duly sworn, says that claimant deadened trees on this tract in 1802 or 1803, and made a large bark camp; no improvement since.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EZEKIEL BASSETT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francis y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 6th February, 1803; appears to have been erased; a plat of survey, dated 1st February, 1804.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Phoebe Patterson, duly sworn, says that claimant settled on this tract in the year 1803; cleared a field without enclosing or cultivating it in the following year, 1804; cultivated a field of corn; a single man.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTIN GRANDE, claiming nine hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on bayou Wappenoche, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a survey dated 15th January, 1806.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM BASSETT, JUN., claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on bayou, a branch of Glaize; produces to the Board a concession from Francis y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 20th March, 1803, a plat of survey, dated 11th February, 1803.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NATHANIEL BASSETT, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on a branch of bayou Glaize, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francis y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas,

dated 20th March, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 12th April, 1803.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NOAH WALL, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Mississippi swamp, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francis y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 23d March, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 10th April, 1803.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTHONY PENA, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802, a second concession from said Grandé, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this land was granted to claimant for services rendered the Spanish Government while witness was commandant of Camp Esperance.

July 16th, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM BASSETT, Sen., claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Villemont, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 12th July, 1800.

July 19th, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTIN GONZALES, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27th, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19th, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEAN FRANCOIS ALMENDROS, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant at Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 15th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27th, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19th, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH DOMINGUES, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant at Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802, surveyed 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance, to claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEAN ANDRE ESCRIVANO, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance, to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS TROSON, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance, to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JUSTO MARTIN, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance, to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN RODRIGUEZ, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 10th December, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 13th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Augustin Grandé, duly sworn, says that this tract was granted during the command of witness at Camp Esperance, to the claimant, for services rendered the Spanish Government.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW ELIZABETH JONES, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Alligator lake, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 31st August, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 3d December, 1802.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MONTFORD PENNYMAN, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on bayou Wappenoche, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Augustin Grandé, late commandant of Camp Esperance, dated 30th September, 1802; a second concession from same, approved by Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th September, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 30th September, 1802.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ABRAHAM RAMER, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near the Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the Recorder; a plat of survey, dated 2d March, 1805.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Phoebe Patterson, duly sworn, says that these premises were improved in the year 1802; a house was then built, and a field of three or four acres cultivated in corn; this tract has been constantly inhabited and cultivated from the first improvement to the present time; claimant had a wife and two children in 1803.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SOLOMON BODWELL, claiming four hundred and forty arpents of land, situate near the river St. François, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 27th February, 1803.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. William Russell, duly sworn, says claimant was a subject of His Catholic Majesty, and resided in Louisiana, in the year 1799, *certainly*, and witness thinks as early as the preceding year, and understood at that time that said Bodwell believed himself entitled to lands by virtue of that residence.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SYLVANUS PHILLIPS, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, near the river St. François, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of said district, dated 8th February, 1803.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. William Bassett, duly sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated this land in the year 1802, and constantly to the present time; at least twenty acres now in cultivation.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER EDWARDS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Eel river, nine miles above the mouth of the river St. François, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Casso y Luengo, late commandant of said district, dated 8th February, 1803.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. Sylvanus Phillips, duly sworn, says that these premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1796, and two or three of the following years; since which, it has remained unoccupied and uncultivated, except that, in 1804, a few peach stones were planted, and that claimant was a resident in Louisiana in the year 1803.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SYLVANUS PHILLIPS, assignee of Henry Curter, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate and adjoining Francis Valliere, nine miles from the river Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 26th February, 1803; an unauthenticated transfer, dated 6th June, 1801.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 27, 1808. William Bassett, duly sworn, says that Curter was a resident of Louisiana, in the year 1800, and is still in the country.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH STILLWELL, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate near the village of Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 8th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 26th May, 1806.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN STILLWELL, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate six or nine miles from the river St. François and the Mississippi; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 12th December, 1803.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. Sylvanus Phillips, duly sworn, says that John Stillwell, claimant, has been an inhabitant of Louisiana, and resident in the district of Arkansas, since the year 1798 to the present time.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HAROLD STILLWELL, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate six or nine miles from the St. François and Mississippi, on waters of Lick creek; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 16th December, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. Sylvanus Phillips, duly sworn, says that claimant has been an inhabitant of Louisiana, and resident in the district of Arkansas, since the year 1798 to the present time.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER PETER, alias Alexis Picard, claiming eight hundred and forty acres of land, on river St. François, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the Recorder.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. Baptiste Grimard, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from 1802 to the present time; a wife and two children in 1803; about ten or twelve arpents now in cultivation; witness lives in New Madrid, is an inhabitant of that village and a voyager.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES GOSSIOT, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Marechal's Hill, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 3d January, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 20th March, 1806.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 9th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated March 10, 1802.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. William Patterson, duly sworn, says that he, witness, saw these premises in 1802 or 1803, and saw a small cabin thereon, and a small clearing, probably intended for a plantation; several persons were then on the land, but did not appear to be residents; there was afterwards a regular inhabitation, and an enlargement of the cultivation, but at what particular time witness has forgotten.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SYLVANUS PHILLIPS, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, (not located,) in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Villemont, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 27th September, 1800.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. Joseph Stillman, duly sworn, says that claimant has been regularly an inhabitant of Louisiana, resident in the district of Arkansas, since the year 1798 to the present time.

July 19, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE PLACIDE, alias PLACIE, claiming four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on river Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board two certificates of Ignace de Leno, late commandant of Arkansas, (unauthenticated); a plat of survey, dated 17th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at Camp Esperance, July 4, 1808. Francis Vaugine, duly sworn, says that these premises have been constantly cultivated, without interruption, for thirteen years past; during the time of cultivation,

this tract has always been inhabited; when crop has been secured, claimant has generally resided on another plantation.

Michel Petersee, sworn, says that there are about forty acres in cultivation; on this tract are two small houses.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BOUGY, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Arkansas swamp, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 6th November, 1802; a plat of survey for eight hundred and twelve arpents, dated 19th March, 1806.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL TREAT, assignee of Joseph Michel, assignee of Joseph Tessier, claiming four hundred and eighty arpents of land, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles Villemont, late commandant of Arkansas, dated March 17, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 5, 1808. William Glass, duly sworn, says that he, witness, cultivated and inhabited this tract in the years 1805 and 1806, and that, from the appearance of the improvements on this tract, he verily believes that they must have commenced before the year 1803; the peach trees appeared to be six or seven years old, and the house was then falling to decay from age.

Christopher Kepler, duly sworn, says that these premises were cultivated in corn eleven years ago; Tessier then lived on this land, and witness knows positively that this tract was inhabited and cultivated during the year 1803, till 20th December, and believes that such inhabitation and cultivation have been continued to this time.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL TREAT, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Joseph Tessier, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on river Caches, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 20th August, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806; a transfer from Tessier to Michel, dated 1st July, 1806; a transfer from Michel to Treat, 16th March, 1807, for nine hundred and eighty acres of land.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE DECHASSIN, claiming six hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate on the Big bay, four and a half miles from Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles de Villemont, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 2d April, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 7th March, 1806, certified by Antoine Soulard, May 18, 1807.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 5, 1808. William H. Glass, duly sworn, says ten or twelve acres are now in cultivation; says, further, that there are indications on this tract of former improvements, to wit, the ruins of walls which appear to have been formed some years ago, a part of a dwelling-house; the fields have also vestiges of former cultivation.

Andrew Fagot, duly sworn, says that, in the year 1798, and in every succeeding year until the United States took possession, the hostile and disorderly conduct of the neighboring Indians was such as to render the cultivation of the soil unsafe, except in the immediate vicinity and under the protection of the post. Don Carlos de Villemont told the people desirous of settling themselves in the country that it was improper for them to do so, as his protection could not then be extended to them; the same interruptions, and the same advices, given in the time of Luengo, as during the command of his predecessor; witness believes claimant to be the oldest man in the settlement, where he has resided many years.

Joseph Stillwell, duly sworn, says (not specially in relation to this claim, but as regards the country generally) that, in the year 1798, and until the United States

took possession of this post, the inhabitants, from time to time, suffered much and vexatious embarrassment from the marauding, disorderly, and violent inroads of the Indians; the property of the people was frequently stolen, and they were as often under apprehension of personal injury; witness remained in his house on his plantation, but he believes many persons were deterred from encountering similar hazards; a son of the witness has been in those times driven from the field where he was at work, by having a gun presented at him.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER LEFEVRE, assignee of Baptiste Soucier, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on White river, (Big island,) district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 30th August, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806; (a copy) a transfer, dated 15th September, 1804.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas, July 5, 1808. David Haker, duly sworn, says that premises were settled three years ago, four or five houses were then built, and six or seven acres planted in corn; since which, this land has been constantly inhabited and cultivated at this time.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LEFEVRE, devisees of, claiming two hundred and fifty-seven arpents of land, situate on bayou La Prairie, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession or order of survey from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, dated 8th February, 1792, a plat of survey, dated 17th February, 1806, also the last will and testament of said Louis Lefevre.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, district of Arkansas, July 6, 1808. Francis Vaugine, duly sworn, says that the premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1807; the testator died in the year 1795, and none of the present claimants are yet of the age of twenty-one years.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES DROUOT, claiming two hundred and forty-nine arpents of land, situate on bayou La Prairie, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles de Villemont, late commandant of Arkansas, dated May 9, 1799, for two hundred and forty arpents of land; a plat of survey, dated 18th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 6, 1808. John Larkin, duly sworn, says that a small house was built nine years ago, and inhabited one year; no cultivation at that time.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER RANDALL, assignee of John Moore, claiming two hundred and fifty-eight arpents of land, situate two miles from the village Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 17th February, 1806, transfer, dated 5th September, 1804.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 6, 1808. Francis Vaugine, duly sworn, says that in the year 1801 claimant built a house and blacksmith's shop; a small plantation of corn and tobacco in the following year.

Christopher Coupman, duly sworn, says that witness assisted to build a house on this land eight years ago; a small field cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, and the house inhabited for the two following years; it was last year in corn.

July 22, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER KEPLER, claiming two hundred and sixty-eight arpents of land, situate on the west side of the Great Prairie, district of Arkansas; produces a copy of survey, made 13th March, 1806.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 6, 1808. Christian Pringle, duly sworn, says that premises have been cultivated and inhabited six or seven years, from the year 1801 or 1802 till the last year, and cultivated

this year; about nine or ten acres now in cultivation, a wife and one child in 1803.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Andrew Fagot, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on a bay of White river, thirty-six miles from Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant of Arkansas, dated 6th November, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 5th April, 1806; a transfer from Fagot to Francis Michel, dated 2d July, 1806, from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. John Delaplace, duly sworn, says these premises were improved, about fourteen years ago, potatoes, corn, and other vegetables, cultivated, and a house built same year; cultivation suspended in consequence of Indian interruptions; peach trees were planted, improvements again resumed six years ago, and cultivation continued constantly to this time.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS GORIOT, claiming six hundred and twenty-six arpents of land, situate between the Bay and Arkansas village; produces to the Board a plat of survey, of the same date, 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Michel Petercel, duly sworn, says that these premises were cultivated seven years ago, and inhabited, and constantly to the present time; eight acres now in cultivation; claimant had a wife and four children in 1803.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, who was assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Albert Berdu, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on a bay of White river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 22d November, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 5th April, 1806; a transfer from Berdu to Lefevre, dated 24th April, 1804; from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808; said transfer on file.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Peter Lefevre, Junior, duly sworn, says that premises were constantly inhabited and cultivated since the year 1800, inclusively, to the present time; some small buildings on this land; about ten acres now in cultivation.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEAN BAPTISTE DEPLACIE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Caches, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Andrew Fagot, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1795, '96, and '97; a house was then built, and about twenty arpents enclosed.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARIA CLOSSEIN, widow of Peter Clossein, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the Bute Marechal, two leagues from the village of Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. John Jordilas, duly sworn, says that these premises were cultivated more than twelve years ago, when this tract was also inhabited; four acres were then enclosed after two or three years habitation and cultivation; the Indian troubles caused it to be abandoned; the late Peter Clossein had a wife and two children.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS P. LEVY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Arkansas river, forty leagues above the village, adjoining Michel Bonne; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Maurice Fortnay, duly sworn, says that the premises were cultivated and inhabited about five years ago; a dwelling house was then built; had a wife and one child.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Louis Soulegney, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 8th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806, a transfer from Soulegney to Lefevre, dated 30th April, 1804; from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Peter Lefevre, Jun., duly sworn, says that four years ago witness saw a cabin, and some wood cut on this land, which appeared to have been done at least four or five years previously; this tract appeared to have been formerly cultivated.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Raphael Bennett, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 6th December, 1802; a transfer from Bennett to Lefevre, dated 1st June, 1804; a plat of survey dated 10th April, 1806; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Peter Lefevre, Jun., duly sworn, says that improvements appeared to have been made on this land at an early time; he knows not when.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Louis Pertius, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 6th December, 1802; a plat of survey dated 10th April, 1806; a transfer from Pertius to Lefevre, dated 20th April, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Peter Lefevre, duly sworn, says that he saw trees cut in November, 1804.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Peter Pertius, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 25th November, 1802; a plat of survey dated 10th April, 1806; a transfer from Pertius to Lefevre, dated 17th April, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. Peter Lefevre, duly sworn, says that in December, 1804, saw a kind of a house, from which he conjectured this land had been cultivated.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Louis Berthelemay, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 8th December, 1802; plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806, a transfer from

Berthelmay to Lefevre, dated 11th May, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Louis Lariviere, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 12th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806; a transfer from Lariviere to Lefevre, dated 28th April, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated 6th July, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Joseph Belletto, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, 18th December, 1802; a plat of survey dated 9th April, 1806; a transfer from Belletto to Lefevre, dated 1st of June, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated July 6, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Antoine Trudell, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 18th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806; a transfer from Peltier to Lefevre, dated 1st May, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated July 6, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Antoine Trudell, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 12th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 8th April, 1806; a transfer from Trudell to Lefevre, dated 23d April, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; a transfer from said Francis to claimant, dated July 6, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Antoine Jeanot, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 20th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated April 8, 1806; a transfer from Jeanot to Lefevre, dated 18th May, 1804; a transfer from Francis Michel to claimant, dated July 6, 1808; a transfer from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated May 12, 1806: said transfer to Joseph Michel on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Francis Michel, assignee of Peter Lefevre, assignee of Michel Bonne, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 8th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1806; a transfer from Bonne to Lefevre, dated 10th October, 1804; from Lefevre to Francis Michel, dated 12th May, 1806; from said Francis to claimant, dated July 6, 1808: said transfer on file.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH SOULMANDE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the north side of White river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a plat of survey, dated 6th April, 1806.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH POUILLON, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the north side of White river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated April 6, 1806.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS LAROZIE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near Prairie des Turcs, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 7th April, 1806.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHEL AQUITAN, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate near the river Caches, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 1st June, 1808.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 7, 1808. John Deplace, being duly sworn, says that about thirteen years ago, in the time (during command) of Villemont, improvement commenced; house then built; cultivated during six successive years: after which the improvements were suspended, owing to the disorderly and hostile conduct of the Indians. Three years ago the cultivation and residence were resumed, and continued to this time. Claimant had a wife and ten children.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB BRIGHT, assignee of Anselmy Bellette, claiming two hundred and seventy-six arpents of land, situate on the bayou of the Prairie, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 27th February, 1803, for two hundred and forty arpents; a plat of survey, dated 17th February, 1806; a transfer, dated 22d May, 1805.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MOSES PRICE, assignee of John Moore, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate adjoining the claim of William Winter and Lefevre; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles de Villemont, late commandant, dated 4th June, 1798, for three hundred and twenty arpents; a plat of survey of one hundred and fifty-four arpents, dated 16th February, 1806; a transfer from Moore to claimant, dated 7th August, 1807.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER BURRELL, claiming two hundred and fifty-one arpents of land, situate adjoining land of Bonzy Brinsback and Joseph Deruissaux, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Charles de Villemont, late commandant, dated 4th September, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 27th March, 1806: said petition for two hundred and forty arpents.

Testimony taken, at Arkansas village, July 8, 1808. Michel Petersel, duly sworn, says that these premises have not been inhabited or cultivated; timber has been cut; but a fear of the Indians has prevented the cultivation and improvements which were contemplated. Claimant purchased one acre and a quarter of land, about three miles in the nearest (impracticable) direction from the premises, on which small lot claimant resided with a large family.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RAPHAEL BRINSBACK, claiming four hundred arpents of land, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a

petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles de Villemont, late commandant, dated 9th August, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 27th March, 1806:

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GARMAIN CHARBONNEAU, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate one mile and a half from Arkansas village, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 17th February, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 27th March, 1806.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN S. BAIRD, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Turk bay, White river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 30th December, 1802.

July 23, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS PLACIDE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Grues, or Crane river, to lake in bluff, adjoining land of Charles Bougy, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Francisco Caso y Luengo, late commandant, dated 6th November, 1802.

July 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN LAFFERTY, assignee of Henry Hatton, claiming two hundred and fifty acres of land, situate opposite the upper end of the Devil's island, in the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a transfer from said Hatton to claimant, dated the 6th March, 1807.

Testimony taken, by Frederick Bates, commissioner, at Cape Girardeau, June 4, 1808, by authority from the Board.

Stephen Byrd, duly sworn, says that in the year 1803 Hatton chopped a few trees on this tract, and marked his name on others, saying that the commandant had permitted him to look for a mill-seat, and this was the one he had chosen; afterwards, in the spring of the present year, witness was on the premises, when he saw a cabin built, and about ten acres nearly cleared.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CLEMENT, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappety prairie, St. Charles, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 16, 1808. Jacob Myers, duly sworn, says that a cabin was built in 1800, and land cultivated about two years; since abandoned; claimant above the age of twenty-one years.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS W. WATERS & Co., assignees of Henry Lawson, assignee of Stephen Jones, assignee of John Kennedy, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, lake Le Bœuf, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified copy of transfer from John Kennedy to Stephen Jones, dated 5th March, 1802; a transfer from Stephen Jones to Henry Lawson and Zadock McNew, dated 6th August, 1805; a transfer from Lawson to Thomas W. Waters & Co., dated 19th October, 1805.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 16, 1808. William Smith, duly sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated in spring of 1801; built a cabin, cleared four or five acres of land, and constantly afterwards, until the present year; twenty acres now in cultivation; a wife and ten children in 1803.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER PORIER, claiming one hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate near Big Lake, Little Prairie,

district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Francois Lesieur, No. 1219; a plat of survey, dated 23d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1803, and constantly to this day; about five acres now in cultivation; wife and two children in 1803.

December 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH LAPLANTE, claiming two hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate near the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 15th March, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 27th February, 1806, and signed M. Ameroux.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808. Henry Godair, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated from 1802, inclusive, till last year; four or five arpents then in cultivation; a wife and six or seven children in 1803.

December 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE AIME, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate near the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808. John B. Olive, duly sworn, says that premises have been inhabited and cultivated from either the year 1801 or 1802, to the present time; from eight to ten acres in cultivation in 1803.

December 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW BURNS, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, near the Brushy Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. William Cox, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from the 1st of March, 1803; cleared about four acres in that year, and continued to inhabit and cultivate to this time; a wife and five children in 1803; eight or ten acres in cultivation.

December 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

REESE SHELBY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, opposite the Iron Banks, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. William Cox, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1803, and constantly to the present time, except in the year 1805; about eight or ten acres now in cultivation; no family; above the age of twenty-one years.

January 4, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS SOJOURNER, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on Brushy Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. Jacob Myers, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly to the present time; about fifteen or twenty acres now in cultivation; a wife and one child, and one slave in 1803.

January 4, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL SEXTON, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Caney creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. William Smith, duly sworn, says that claimant cultivated this tract in 1803, in which year he cleared, enclosed, and cultivated about three acres, and built two cabins; a wife and two children, and two slaves in 1803.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARES CHARTERS, assignee of John Johnson, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou de Bœuf, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1803. William Smith, duly sworn, says that in the year 1804 or 1805, claimant cultivated and improved this land, cleared a few acres of ground, and sunk a well.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BARTHELEMY TARDIVEAN, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John and St. Thomas; produces to the Board a concession from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, dated 28th November, 1793; a plat of survey, dated 23d February, 1806, and signed Michel Ameroux.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1803. P. A. Laforge, duly sworn, says that timber has been cut on the premises for the purpose of building a mill, which witness understood was the only condition of the grant; said land is so subject to be overflowed as to be unfit for cultivation, and could only have been petitioned for the use above stated.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BARTHELEMY TARDIVEAN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. Thomas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806; for permission to settle, see list, No. 1369, on file.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, as aforesaid, June 18, 1803. P. A. Laforge, duly sworn, says that premises were granted to claimant for the purpose of getting out timber for a mill, and to supply afterwards a mill for sawing logs; land being low, swampy, and unfit for cultivation.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Louis Tirard, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on lake Gayoso, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from François Lesieur, No. 1206; a plat of survey, dated 8th January, 1806; a certified copy of transfer from said Tirard to claimant, dated 18th August, 1804.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. Francis Trenchard, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to this day; a wife and two children in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH DUTAILLES, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid, (on Big Island); produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the beginning of 1803, and constantly to this time; seven or eight arpents now in cultivation; above twenty-one in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

IGNACE BELAN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on fork of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19th, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to this time between twenty and twenty-five acres; now in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH LAPOINTE, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Big Island, of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated

since the beginning of 1803 to this time; ten acres now in cultivation; above twenty-one years of age in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE MILLET, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19th, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from 1802 to this time; about twenty-one years of age in 1803; five or six arpents in cultivation.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MILLET, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19th, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited early in 1803, and constantly to this time; four or five arpents now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BADEAU, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19th, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from 1802 to this day; six or seven arpents now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER POWER, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19th, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from 1801 to the last year; widow now resides; twelve arpents now in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN L. HUIILIER, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been inhabited and cultivated, constantly from 1812 till this time; eight or nine arpents in cultivation; single man above the age of twenty-one in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW GODAIR, Jun., claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Island of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were constantly inhabited and cultivated, from 1803 to this day; eight or nine arpents now in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

January 17, 1811. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES GAIL, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Big Island of St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated constantly, to this

day; twelve or fourteen acres now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTHONY JANIS, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on Black water, fork of White river, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been inhabited and cultivated from 1801 to this time, constantly; a wife and six children in 1803; about thirty arpents now in cultivation.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS JANIS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Black water, fork of White river, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from beginning of 1803 to this day; five or six arpents now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS JANIS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Black water, fork of White river, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from the year 1802 to this day; five or six arpents now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE JANIS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Black water, fork of White river, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, as aforesaid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the present time; eight or nine arpents now in cultivation; about the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH GUIGNOLET, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Black water, fork of White river, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 19, 1808. Joseph Legrand, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to this day; fifteen or sixteen arpents now in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

January 17, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS BABY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on river Gayoso, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle No. 1209, from François Lesieur.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, duly sworn, says premises were improved in the fall of 1802; cabin built in that year; in the following year 1803 inhabited and cultivated the premises and constantly to this time; about five acres in cultivation in 1803; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

January 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER SAMSON, claiming three hundred arpents of land, in two surveys, the one of one hundred and

twenty arpents, adjoining the village of Little Prairie, and the other of one hundred and eighty arpents on Gayoso, district of New Madrid, surveys dated 10th February, 1806; produces to the Board a permission to settle from François Lesieur for three hundred arpents, No. 1213.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. Francis Trenchard, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1801, (the tract of one hundred and twenty,) and constantly till the year 1803; said tract cultivated by administration on the death of claimant till the present time; the tract of one hundred and eighty arpents was cultivated in 1803, (not inhabited,) and constantly to this time; claimant and wife died in 1803, leaving seven orphan children.

January 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HARDY SOJOURNER, assignee of John Baptiste Barse-loux, who was assignee of Anthony Trudell, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate seven and a quarter miles northwest course from New Madrid; produces to the Board a transfer from said Trudell to said Barse-loux, dated 18th September, 1801, a transfer from Barse-loux to claimant, dated 27th March, 1804; a plat of survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806; produces also an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 4th October, 1800.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. Jacob Myers, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated in the year 1802, and inhabited in 1803 and a part of the year 1804, and constantly cultivated until 1807; seven or eight acres in cultivation last year.

January 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH HUNOT, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Portage of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle from François Lesieur, dated 20th June, 1802.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. Francis Trenchard, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1802, and constantly to this time; seven or eight acres now in cultivation; a wife and three children and an orphan child in the year 1803.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER WINSOR, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. William Cox, duly sworn, says that claimant put stock on this tract in 1803, and cultivated and inhabited that and the following year, since which he has planted fruit trees, and has continued to reside on the premises in the winter and spring of every following year; a housekeeper only.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE ANTOINE LAFORGE, assignee of John Baptiste Olive, assignee of Daniel Barton, assignee of Peter Higgins, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Henry Peyroux, commandant, to Peter Higgins, dated 5th September, 1800; a certified abstract of the public sale of said premises, as the property of said Higgins, to Daniel Barton, dated 5th March, 1801; a certified abstract of the public sale of the said premises, as the property of Daniel Barton, to John Baptiste Olive, dated 4th September, 1804; and a certified copy of a transfer from said Olive to claimant, dated 29th September, 1804.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. Edward Robertson, duly sworn, says the premises were improved in the fall of 1799, cultivated and inhabited in 1800, and constantly till the last of the year 1806; twenty-four acres then in cultivation; a single man, about twenty-one years.

March 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Simon Sublet and Samuel Masters, assignees of John Baptiste Barseloux, for two hundred arpents; and Joseph Michel, assignee of said Barseloux, for twenty arpents; claiming two hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified copy of a petition and recommendation for a concession from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated September 27, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 7th November, 1796, signed Joseph Story; a conveyance from said Barseloux to claimant for about twenty arpents, dated 21st February, 1804; a conveyance from Simon Sublet and Samuel Masters to claimant, dated 18th February, 1806, for the remaining two hundred arpents; an assignment from Barseloux to claimant of a debt due from said Sublet and Masters, being the consideration money for said two hundred arpents, dated 21st February, 1804.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 20, 1808. Peter Dumay, duly sworn, says that premises were constantly inhabited and cultivated since the year 1798; thirty arpents now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN ROBERTS, Jun. claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. William Coxe, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1803, and constantly to this time; about seven acres now in cultivation; a wife in 1803.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD MASTERS, assignee of Benjamin Patterson, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 3d September, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 3d July, 1797; a certified copy of transfer from Patterson to claimant, dated 18th January, 1802.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Edward Patterson, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1800, and constantly till last year; about sixteen or eighteen acres then in cultivation.

Luke Devore, sworn, says that Patterson had a wife and four children in 1803.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM ZANES, assignee of William Masters, assignee of Peter O'Neal, *alias* Peter Neal, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces, as a permission to settle, list No. 1369, (said list on file;) a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806; a certified copy of transfer of two hundred arpents from Peter O'Neal to William Masters, dated 17th December, 1803; a certified copy of transfer from Masters to claimant, dated 5th September, 1804.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. William Coxe, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to the present time; about twelve or fourteen acres in cultivation; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, claiming one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Jacob Friend, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to the present time; thirty or forty acres are now cultivated; a wife, four children and five slaves, in 1803.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS Y. HORSELEY, claiming one thousand arpents of land, on the Mississippi, below Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Luke Devore, duly sworn, says that premises were improved in 1801, and cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly to the present time; about twelve acres now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

April 10, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELIAS WHEAT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. William Coxe, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly till the fall of 1807; about five or six acres in cultivation last year; a single man in 1803; about the age of twenty-one years.

April 10, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm, claiming eighty-one arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition, dated 2d July, 1797, with a recommendation from Charles Dehaut Delassus, commandant, dated 4th July, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 25th April, 1797, survey stated to be made by order of Charles Dehaut Delassus, commandant; a certified copy of transfer from Chisholm to claimant, dated 10th September, 1801.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. John Lamb, duly sworn, says that premises were improved and settled in 1797, and inhabited and cultivated to the present time, with the exception of a few occasional interruptions.

April 12, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB MYERS, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of lake St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1801, and constantly to the present time; ten or fifteen arpents now in cultivation; a wife and three children in 1803.

April 12, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BLOCK claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near lake St. Ann, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the last of 1807; about eight or nine acres last year in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELEAZER PATTERSON, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou of Big Lake, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, duly sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, cultivated and inhabited in 1803, and constantly to the present time; three acres now in cultivation, a wife in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HEIRS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF RICHARD JONES WATERS, deceased, who was assignee of John Culberston, assignee of Absalom Hichlin, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, duly sworn, says that premises were improved in 1801, and about an acre cleared in the following year, and constantly cultivated to the present day; not inhabited; three or four acres now in cultivation; a single man, over the age of twenty-one years, in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS W. CAULK, Junior, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. William Coxe, duly sworn, says premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly until the end of the last year; about seven acres last year in cultivation; a single man, above the age of twenty-one, in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

TOUSSAINT GODAIR, Junior, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Portage, of river St. Francis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and constantly to the present time; about twenty arpents now in cultivation by claimant; a wife in 1803 and five children.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH GRAVIER, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to the present time; twenty arpents now in cultivation by claimant; a wife and one child in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER LAUSSON, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to the present time; twenty-five arpents now in cultivation by claimant; a wife and five slaves in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

IGNACE CHATTIGNY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to the present day; thirty arpents in cultivation by claimant; a wife and two children in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN FRANCIS CHATTIGNY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to the present time; twenty arpents now in cultivation by claimant; a wife and child in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS CANTELMY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to this time; twenty-five arpents now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXIS PICARD, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and constantly to the present time; thirty arpents now in cultivation; a wife and four children in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE GIRARD, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and constantly to the present time; twenty-five arpents under fence; a wife and five children in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN DOMINIQUE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to this time; twenty arpents now in cultivation; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years, in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER SAFFRAY, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Joseph Serezo, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated, from the year 1795 till 1804, by claimant, and afterwards, to the present time, by his heirs; a wife and two children in 1803; thirty arpents now in cultivation.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH EATUE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the bayou, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808. Toussaint Goder, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated, from 1802 till 1804, by claimant, and afterwards, to the present time, by his heirs; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years, in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PATRICK ESTES, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of —; produces a plat of survey, certified 15th January, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. William Murphy, duly sworn, says that he applied to Commandant Deluziere, in 1801, for permission to settle for the persons who came with him to the country; that said commandant told him they might go and settle, and that claimant is one of the persons who came with him; that claimant built a cabin and moved there in 1802; cultivated a garden in 1803, but was not resident on the place in the month of December, that year; that claimant moved back to the same in the winter of 1805, raised a crop in 1806, and moved away again from the same in the winter of 1806, in consequence of his cabin being burnt.

May 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN STROTHER, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Cedar creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a special permission to settle from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th December, 1799; and a survey of the same taken 20th January, and certified 28th May, 1800.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. Present, Lucas and Penrose. William Bates, duly sworn, says that claimant began the building of a mill on said tract in the beginning of 1804; that the same was not completed until the beginning of 1805; and that claimant has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day, and was the head of a family.

May 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, vicar general of the late province of Louisiana, claiming four leagues square, situate at the fork of Black river, in the district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated November 3, 1799, and a survey of one hundred and twelve thousand eight hundred and ninety-six arpents, dated and certified the 9th day of February, 1806; he also produces an affidavit of Pierre Delassus Deluziere, stating that he was present, in the beginning of 1800, at a conversation which took place between the aforesaid claimant and Charles D. Delassus, then Lieutenant Governor, when the latter inquired of said claimant, where he intended to settle his large concession? Does not recollect the answer; that, a few days after, being at claimant's house, he saw, held, and read the aforesaid concession; a commission of vicar general of the province over the English and American settlers, signed Eng. de Llaguno, dated St. Lorenzo, 22d November, 1794; a letter from the bishop of Orleans, dated May 1, 1799, requesting his attention, as vicar general, to the whole of the clergy of the province, and informing him that he had recommended him to the King; a letter of instructions, founded upon a Spanish supreme consular state at Madrid, directed to claimant, through Lopez Armisto, secretary of the province, wherein the policy of Government towards emigrants is explained, instructing the Governor to grant them lands, and showing a desire that they might be converted to the Roman catholic religion.

Remark and decision of the Board. June 28, 1806; Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The consideration on which this grant was founded being an obligation, on the part of claimant, to bring from Ireland Roman Catholic emigrants, and form a settlement of the same; the claimant alleged as a reason for not having complied with the said obligation, the then existing wars, and the subsequent prohibition of emigration from Ireland. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that it was granted at the time it bears date.

May 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. On the motion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, as follows, to wit: Whereas it appears in the minutes of the former Board that the said Board have remarked that they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time the same bears date; and inasmuch as it does not appear that any suggestion of fraud and antedate was made either by the agent of the United States, or any of the members of the Board; which being the case, shows that no question did exist before said Board as to fraud or antedate, to which this decision, by way of remark, can apply; and whereas any decision without question is in itself preposterous, and might be considered as officious: therefore

Resolved. That this remark and decision be rescinded.

A question being taken on the motion it was negatived; and, on a question being taken on the claim, it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on river Gaborie, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated September 19, 1799; and a survey of two hundred and ninety-nine arpents, certified 26th February, 1806.

June 28, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and observe that they believe the concession was granted at the time it bears date.

May 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, claiming three thousand arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the river St. Laurent; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 10, 1799; a survey of the same, certified, 11th March, 1800; claimant produces also an original document of certain proceedings had before the Intendant General, the Assessor General, and an opinion of said Assessor General, and a confirmation of the same, by the Intendant Lopez Angulo, dated New Orleans, 8th July, 1800, reducing the claim of Peyroux to one league square; relating to a claim of land, set up by Henry Peyroux, and sundry inhabitants claiming land adjoining the said Peyroux, the said Maxwell declaring that he is one of said inhabitants, whose claim interferes with Peyroux, as appears by the testimony of Joseph Pratt.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. Camille Delassus, duly sworn, says that there was a house built by claimant on the tract, but does not remember in what time; believes that the house was large, and about forty or forty-five feet square, which has been burnt.

Joseph Pratt, duly sworn, says that he knows the land claimed; in 1801 he went with a public surveyor, by order of the commandant of St. Genevieve, for the purpose of ascertaining the distance from the mouth of the river St. Laurent to a place commonly called the Grand Glaize, which was the spot where the claim of Mr. Maxwell was intended to be located upon; that said land adjoined the claim of Peyroux.

June 28, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim and observe that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

May 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The Board declare that from the testimony of Joseph Pratt, they are not satisfied that the survey has been made at the time it bears date; furthermore, John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur with the opinion of the former Board, to wit, that the said former Board is satisfied that the concession, or order of survey in the present case, was issued at the time it bears date, the said commissioner wishing at the same time to be understood that he does intend to say that it is antedated, leaving it to stand on such merits as it may possess.

Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, declares that, from the testimony above mentioned, he now has his doubts as to the date of the concession.

It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, assignee of Bernard Pratte, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, for the same, (not duly registered,) dated October 19, 1799; a survey of the same, certified 19th February, 1806, no condition inserted in said concession; also a deed of conveyance from said Pratte to claimant, dated May 8, 1806, and duly acknowledged the 9th of May, same year. The Board required further proof of the date of said concession, which were not adduced, May 5, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners.

May 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, assignee of Bernard Pratte, who was assignee of Henry Diell, claiming five thousand arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, for the same, (not duly registered,) dated December 29, 1799; a survey of the same, certified February 19, 1806; a deed of transfer of the same, dated 14th November, 1805; also a deed of conveyance from said Pratte to claimant, dated May 8, 1806, and duly acknowledged, 9th May, same year; no condition expressed in said concession. May 5, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board require further proof of the date of said concession, which were not adduced.

May 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS RUSS, claiming one thousand one hundred and forty-six arpents forty-one perches of land, situate near the Mine a Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces a survey of the same, certified 28th February, 1806; a certificate under the hand of John Fithial, commandant of Washitaw, that said Russ has been regularly

admitted a subject of the King of Spain, dated May 3, 1786.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. Baptiste Valle, senior, duly sworn, says that he saw claimant inhabiting and cultivating land in the village of Mine à Breton, from the year 1792 until the year 1798, at which time the witness ceased to do business at that time.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Amable Parteny, duly sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in the year 1799, enclosed a park of about four acres, and has actually cultivated the same to this day; and further, that he knows that the commandant was at the mine in the year 1799, when he permitted claimant to settle on public lands, and that said claimant had, on the 20th day of December, 1803, a wife and five children.

June 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RAPHAEL ST. JEMS, BATISTE BEQUET, VITAL ST. JEMS, AND BARTHOLOMEW ST. JEMS, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on the north fork of the river Saline; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st February, 1798; a plat and certificate of survey for the same, by Thomas Maddon, dated 16th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. John Mary Legrand, duly sworn, says that he knows the tract claimed; that, in 1805, the same was inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant; that he knows that claimant laid a claim to that piece of land five or six years ago.

The paper purporting to be a plat and certificate of survey, signed by Thomas Maddon, is not authenticated by the proper surveyor.

June 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM GIROUARD, representatives of, claiming forty arpents of land, situate on the river Gaborie, called the fork, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated December 1, 1797; a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated 18th January, 1798, signed A. Soularil, for thirty-two arpents of land; said tract is contiguous, and adjoining to the tract of eighty-six arpents thirty-five perches, claimed by claimant.

June 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ADAM JOHNSTON, claiming two hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of —; produces a notice to the recorder, dated December 3, 1807.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. Camille Delassus, duly sworn, says that some time before 1803, claimant obtained permission from Peter Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, to settle on vacant lands.

William Johnston, duly sworn, says that in August, 1803, claimant went on said tract, and marked some trees, and cut down some bushes; that in 1804, claimant built a house, moved on the place since, and lives thereon at this present time; that claimant's family consisted, in 1803, of a wife and one child, and two slaves.

June 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MATTHEWS, claiming one thousand and seventy arpents of land, situate on the north fork of the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certificate of survey of one thousand and ten arpents and eighty perches of land, dated 13th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 15, 1806. John Callaway, duly sworn, says that claimant settled said land in the year 1802, and raised a crop on the same; that, in the month of September, 1803, after gathering the crop of that year, he went to Carolina for his family, leaving one James Campbell to take charge of his establishment, on which he had left a stock of cattle; that the said Campbell attended to the same during his absence; and that he returned with his family in January, 1804, and has to this day actually inhabited and cultivated the same; he had then a wife and three children.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. Camille Delassus, duly sworn, says that in 1802 claimant had permission from P. Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, to settle on vacant land.

February 15, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and think it a case of equity.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY DIELE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the south side of the river Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated February 15, 1798.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. Camille Delassus, duly sworn, says that in 1798 claimant showed him (witness) a concession, which is the same as the one above stated.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AARON ELLIOTT, assignee of James Maxwell, claiming seven arpents of land in *superficie*, situate near the village of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve, produces a concession from Francis Vallé, commandant of St. Genevieve, dated 26th April, 1798; and a deed of conveyance from said Maxwell to claimant, dated 1st November, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 7, 1807. James Maxwell, duly sworn, says that in 1801 he began to get work done on said tract by digging for a well; believes that he went fifty or sixty feet deep, forty of which were a rock; that he grubbed and cleared part of the same, and had pickets hauled for fencing it.

Remark and opinion of the Board. June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. In the concession in this claim it is stated that Francis Vallé, commandant of St. Genevieve, was authorized, by an official letter from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, said to be dated the 10th February, 1795, to give the same, which official letter does not appear on record, nor is it produced.

It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS GUITARD, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis, fifty-one miles north of the town of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th November, 1799; a plat of survey of the same dated 5th February, 1804, certified 8th March, same year.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES LARDOISE, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of river Mississippi, district of St. Louis, seventy-two miles north of the town of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 19th February, 1804, certified 8th March, 1804.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ELIJAH BENTON, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on the west side of Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 12th February, 1806, and certified by Antoine Soulard, 27th November, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 23, 1808. John Jones, duly sworn, says that claimant built a cabin on said tract of land in the fall of 1804, raised a crop in 1805, and has inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; further says that claimant had a wife and eleven children in the fall of 1804. (Claimant acknowledges that he never had any permission to settle.)

Testimony taken, November 25, 1808: Francis Wide-man, duly sworn, says that in 1799 Francis Vallé, commandant of St. Genevieve, gave him, (witness,) with his family and connexions, as many as he could induce to come to the country, permission to settle, provided they would settle on the frontier, fifteen miles in front of the settlements; that he then wrote to his connexions to come to the country; that claimant came to the country in consequence of this letter, and that he is a brother-in-law to witness.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BAZIL GEARD, by his agent, Rufus Easton, claiming one league square of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, nearly

opposite the village of Prairie du Chien; produces to the Board a notice of said claim, dated 23d June, 1807; a concession from Don Carlos Delassus, Lieutenant Governor of upper Louisiana, dated 20th November, 1800, by which it appears that said Lieutenant Governor, Don Carlos D. Delassus, grants to him such quantity of land as he (claimant) demands in his petition, dated 15th October, 1800, to wit, such quantity as has heretofore been granted to faithful subjects according to law and usages, and also a plat representing said claim, dated 3d May, 1807.

Testimony taken. Nicholas Boloin, duly sworn, says that, seven years ago, he was on the place claimed; that there was then on the place a small cabin and a piece of ground enclosed with a brush fence, about ten acres; that a hired man of claimant's was then residing on the place, and that there was corn and other things growing on the land at the same time; that he has known claimant as a trader living at Prairie du Chien twenty-six years.

Pierre Dorien, Sen., sworn, says that in 1796 claimant had a plantation on this side of the Mississippi, on a bayou, nearly opposite to Prairie du Chien, which was generally reputed to be the plantation of claimant; that claimant had on the place a house for his farmer, and also had stock on the place; saw a crop of corn growing at some time; in the following year, deponent was also on said place, which was then cultivated and inhabited by said farmer; that claimant has lived at Prairie du Chien, as a trader, since 1799; that claimant has an Indian woman and children; does not know the number, but knows that he (claimant) raised them as his own.

Robert Dickson, sworn, says that said land was inhabited and cultivated by some of claimant's people ten years ago, and ever since for his use, and that there was a house and barn on said land; that claimant had at least fifty acres in cultivation eight years ago, and ever since; that claimant has never been disturbed in his possession by the Indians around him; that he has heard several Indians say that the land belonged to claimant; that claimant resides a part of his time on the land claimed; says that the original petition to the Lieutenant Governor was written by him (deponent) at the time it bears date.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB DONNER, assignee of John a Sturgus and Jacob Horine, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, on Platen creek, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, to said John Sturgus for fifteen by twenty-five arpents, dated August 21, 1796; a survey of sixteen hundred arpents, dated 20th March, 1797, certified October 5, 1798; a transfer from said John Sturgus to the said Donner, and Jacob Horine, of said tract of land, dated October 15, 1802, and another transfer from said Horine to claimant, dated November 20, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 21, 1806. St. James Bauvais, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled about eight years ago, by the said John Sturgus, who had then two or three houses on it, and about forty or fifty acres under cultivation; that a mill had been built on said land, which said mill was afterwards carried away by the high freshes, and has since been rebuilt, and further, that the same was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, actually uninhabited and cultivated, and has been so to this day.

June 21, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

Remark and opinion of the Board. June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The concession in this claim is for thirty by fifty arpents, and conditioned to build a mill. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Clement B. Penrose voting for a confirmation of fifteen hundred arpents, the said majority declare that they would have voted for a confirmation had not this claim exceeded eight hundred arpents.

JAMES DUNN, assignee of Bohrer, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis, on Big river; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to David Bohrer, for four hundred arpents of land, dated February 5, 1797; a plot of survey of six hundred and forty acres, made by J. T. Mitchel, deputy surveyor, for George Cunningham, dated 8th March, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 10, 1808. Sally Adams, sworn, says that when she came to this country in May, 1799, David Bohrer was then living in the country, has seen him frequently since, and believes him to be a resident.

Frederick Connor, sworn, says that in September, 1803, he, witness, cut logs for a cabin and partly built it, and deadened some trees on the land described in the plat of survey, then sold his work to David Bohrer, who said he bought it for the purpose of laying his concession on it.

Remark and opinion of the Board. June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The concession in this claim is for four hundred arpents, and has several erasures in the material parts of the petition in different colored ink. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS WIDEMAN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, on the Negro fork of the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and plat of survey, dated 9th April, 1808.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1808. Jonathan Heldebrand, sworn, says that in June or July, 1803, he was on the place claimed, and then saw claimant's wife living on the land, that the same was inhabited and cultivated that year and continued to be so for three years.

Mark Wideman, sworn, says that claimant raised a crop on the land claimed in 1801; inhabited and cultivated it the next year, and ever since; that claimant built a mill thereon in the year 1803.

November 25, 1818. On application of the claimant and cause shown, the Board open this claim for further testimony.

Joseph Gerrard, sworn, says that he was present about nine or ten years ago at St. Genevieve, when Francis Valle, commandant, gave claimant and his brothers, neighbors, and honest citizens, permission to settle.

June 5, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM EASTEP, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a survey of the same, dated 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 5, 1806. Francis Wideman, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1802, and raised a crop on the same; that he moved out of it towards the latter end of that year, and returned with his family in 1804, and further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ISAAC HERRINGTON, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, on Connor's creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 15th June, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1808. Jonathan Heldebrand, sworn, says that claimant built a house on the place claimed in 1804, and marked the initials of his name on a tree and also the date; that claimant came to live with him (the witness) in the fall of 1802, and resided with him nearly two years; says that claimant had a wife and child in 1803.

Francis Wideman, sworn, says that he assisted in raising a cabin on the place claimed, for claimant in July or August, 1803, that he saw claimant in this country nine years ago, has seen him frequently since, and believes him to be a resident from that time to this.

June 5, 1808. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES JAMES, claiming four hundred and seventy-four arpents of land, situate on Cold water, district of St. Louis; produces a survey of the same, certified 25th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 23, 1806. John S. Seely, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804, built a house on the same, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN JAMES, claiming six hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate at Cold water, district of St.

Louis; produces a certificate of permission to settle from James Mackay, dated 10th December, 1805, and a certificate of survey, dated February 12, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 21, 1806. Ebenezer Hodges, sworn, says that claimant put up a cabin on said land in the spring of 1803; that in 1804 he kept a school and actually inhabited the said tract of land; and further, that he did actually cultivate the same in the year 1805, and has inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORRIS JAMES, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st September, 1797, a plat and certificate of survey, dated 5th January, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1803. Guy Seelye, sworn, says that about July or August, 1803, claimant resided on his brother's place, adjoining his claim; cut hay on his own land, and cut and hauled logs in July or August, 1803; had a corn crib built; and some time during the winter following built a cabin and went to reside in it; made a garden in 1804, on the place; and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SULLENS, assignee of Robert Young, assignee of John Moreland, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Bœuf, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 11th January, 1793; a survey of the same, certified the 10th December, 1805, together with a deed of transfer from said Moreland to said Robert Young, dated 29th May 1799, and another deed from said Young to claimant dated 2d February, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Thomas Gibson, sworn, says that one Greenstreet settled said tract of land, built two very good cabins, and has raised a crop of corn this year.

James Greenstreet, sworn, says that he settled the said tract of land in 1805; cleared a small piece of land, sowed grass, and planted about four hundred peach stones; and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SULLENS, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Fifi's creek, district of St. Louis.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1806. James Mackay, sworn, says that he did in 1801 permit the claimant to settle on vacant lands.

Samuel Adams, sworn, says that he knew claimant on said tract of land in 1802; that he did cut rails, house logs, and raised a crop on the same, and remained there for about eighteen months; that in 1803 the said tract of land was actually cultivated by claimant's brother, and for his (the claimant's) use; that his family being sick, and he poor and newly arrived in the country, he could not live on the same; that he moved on one tract the property of one Brown, and has never returned to said tract; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and six children.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BUSHBY, assignee of Gabriel Marlow, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, on the north side of the river Missouri, on the waters of the river Tuque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder without date; an assignment from said Marlow to claimant, dated 9th November, 1807.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1803. Joseph Chartran, ancient syndic of Choret village, sworn, says that while he was syndic of said village he gave permission to Gabriel Marlow to settle on said land; in pursuance of his permission said Marlow settled on said land in 1801, and inhabited the same that year; inhabited and cultivated the same in 1802, when he sold the same to claimant; said land has been inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use ever since.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELISHA BAKER, claiming one thousand four hundred and twenty-six arpents eighty-nine perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 15th February, and certified to be received for record by Antoine Souldard the 27th February, 1806; a written permission to settle on said land by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Walter Crow, sworn, says that he did, about October, 1803, go with claimant to examine a spot whereon claimant might form a settlement; that having found the above, he began the settlement of the same in the fall of that year; built a cabin on the same; that he hired that fall a man, who went on said land, cleared a spot, and planted fruit trees, such as peach, &c.; and further, that his two sons did actually inhabit it on the 20th December, 1803, for the use of the claimant; that in January, 1804, he moved the rest of his family on the same; raised a crop that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and eleven children and a slave; was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant lands.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM BOYDSTON, claiming five hundred and eight arpents fifty-two perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated the 15th February, and certified to be received for record by Antoine Souldard the 27th February, 1806; a written permission to settle on said land by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1808. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that in November, 1803, claimant settled on the land claimed; built a cabin and planted corn in 1804; raised a crop, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since; had a wife and four children in 1803.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of four hundred arpents of land.

ABRAHAM RICKMAN, claiming nine hundred and eighteen arpents thirty perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a written permission to settle on said land by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803; a survey, dated 7th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Thomas Baker, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in the year 1803; built a house on the same, and did prior to and on the 20th December actually inhabit it; that in 1804 he raised a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Elisha Baker, sworn, says that he was present when Decelle, the syndic of that settlement, granted claimant leave to settle on vacant lands; and that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife, child, and a slave.

June 26, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual cultivation on the 20th December, 1803.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of two hundred and seventy arpents.

JOHN RICKMAN, claiming six hundred and ninety-three arpents seventy perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a written permission on said land by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803; a survey of the same, dated 25th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that claimant had obtained from commandant a permission to settle, which he, the witness, saw, and further, that he, the said claimant, proceeded to the improving the said land in 1803; raised a crop in 1804; and

has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; that he had, 20th December, 1803, a wife.

June 6, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS BAKER, claiming five hundred and sixty-two arpents three-perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a written permission to settle on said land, by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803; a survey of the same, dated 15th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that claimant began the improving of said land in 1803, raised a crop in 1804, and, being then a single man of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, he lived with his father; that he, the witness was present when claimant obtained permission from the commandant to settle vacant lands.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN JANES, JUN., claiming six hundred and eighty-six arpents thirty perches of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produces a survey of the same, dated the 18th and certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that claimant did, in 1804, clear about four acres of land on said tract, and raised a crop of turnips and timothy.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN JANES, SEN., claiming six hundred and ten arpents eighty-two perches of land situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a survey of the same, dated 17th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that one Boydston improved said tract of land in November, 1803; that in the beginning of 1804 he gave the same up to claimant, who moved on it, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day, and has now on the same a very good improvement. Claimant had, 20th December, 1803, a wife and nine children, has been in the country upwards of thirteen years, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM JANES, claiming six hundred and twenty arpents twenty-seven perches of land, district of St. Genevieve, Bellevue settlement; produces to the Board a plat of survey dated 20th February, 1806, and certified to be received for record 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Souldard.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1808. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that in 1805 claimant had a claim on the land, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since; raised a crop in 1805.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELIJAH BAKER, claiming two hundred acres of land on Clear Water creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 27th June, 1808; also, a written permission to settle on said land, by Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic at the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, dated 7th November, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 27, 1806. Elisha Baker, father of claimant, sworn, says that he knew of no person in the country, except himself, that can prove what was done on said land in 1803, the same being situated four miles from his house, in the pinery, and a retired situation; that claimant has occasionally cultivated said land since his improvement in the fall of 1803, when he cleared some ground, raised a crop on said land in 1804, and ever since, except the present year.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BALL, assignee of Levin Cropper, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate at the Grand Glaize,

district of St. Louis; produces a special permission to settle, from Zenon Trudeau, dated 10th February, 1798, and a survey of the same, dated 5th March, 1798, certified 2d April, 1799, together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated the 2d February, 1800.

Testimony taken, August 7, 1806. Joseph Conway, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract in the spring of 1803, sowed about two acres of the same in corn, which was afterwards destroyed; that his stock lived on it a part of the year; that in 1804 he planted a nursery; claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

Testimony taken, July 29, 1808. John Kinkead, sworn, says that claimant cleared a piece of ground on the land claimed in the spring of 1803; helped him to plough some land, about two acres; planted corn on the same; afterwards went to plough the corn, and found that the cattle had destroyed it; had rails made and hauled round the cleared ground, but did not put them up, in consequence of the corn being destroyed; claimant was a single man, and did not reside on the place, but lived in the neighbourhood, about three or four miles off; in 1803 planted some apple trees, which deponent then saw growing; witness says that he came into this country six or seven years ago, and found claimant then living in the Territory.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ADAM MARTIN, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces a concession from Zeno Trudeau, mostly destroyed, and dated 16th February, 1797; a further acknowledgment, by Charles D. Delassus, that a concession had been granted for the same, dated 10th September, 1802; together with a survey taken 20th October, 1803, certified 20th March, 1804.

Testimony taken, September 7, 1808. Kinkead Caldwell, sworn, says that he saw a man by the name of Price gathering corn on the tract claimed, in October, 1803; Price then told him that claimant had employed him to make the improvement, and since told him that claimant has paid him, said Price, two cows and calves for the same; says that the place claimed is a frontier situation, and the Indians were troublesome at that time.

Phoebe Wallace, sworn, says that claimant, on the 20th December, 1803, had a wife and nine children, eight of them living with him; that claimant has another claim for two hundred arpents of land, at Marie des Liards, which he bought of one Jacob Lunts.

June 6, 1808: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS MARTIN, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the south side of the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces a special permission to settle, from Charles D. Delassus, dated the 8th February, 1801; and a survey of the same, dated 25th June, and certified 10th December, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 23, 1806. Thomas R. Musick, sworn, says that claimant has been in the country about seven or eight years, and that he began the settling of said tract in the year 1804.

Testimony taken, September 7, 1808. Kinkead Caldwell, sworn, says that he (the witness) came to this country eight years ago this fall; then found claimant residing here, has frequently seen him since, and believes that he has continued to be a resident ever since; that claimant began his settlement on said land in the fall of 1805, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Toussaint Cerre, claiming an island in the Mississippi, commonly called the Parssa island, about eighteen miles from St. Louis, and six above the mouth of the Missouri; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor for the same, to Toussaint Cerre, dated 15th January, 1800, a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from Toussaint Cerre to claimant, dated 28th December, 1803.

June 7, 1807: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Pierre Janin, curate of St. Louis, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis, near the Mississippi; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehaut Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to said Janin, for the same, dated 8th May, 1800; a plat and certificate of survey, dated 14th February, 1804, and certified the 5th March, same year; a certified copy of a deed of conveyance, from said Janin, dated 3d November, 1804.

June 7, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, claiming one thousand two hundred and eighty-one arpents of land, situate on Beaver pond, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 5th January, 1800, and a survey of the same, dated March 5, and certified April 10, 1801; the aforesaid concession granted for the purpose of procuring fuel for a distillery established by claimant, and which could not be kept in operation without fuel; he further produces a permission from Charles D. Delassus, to build the said distillery, the same being then considered by Government as an establishment of public utility and benefit; said permission dated January 3, 1800.

Testimony taken, July 26, 1806. Gabriel Dodie, sworn, says that claimant having purchased the said tract of land, built a house on the same in the year 1800.

Myers Michael, sworn, says that claimant had a distillery built prior to October, 1800.

A. Soulard, sworn, says that to his knowledge claimant did procure from the aforesaid tract of land the fuel necessary for the said distillery.

Testimony taken, September 14, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the petition for permission to build a distillery, dated 5th November, 1799; that the same was written at the time the permission bears date, to wit, January 3, 1800.

June 8, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of Mackay Wherry, sheriff of the district of St. Charles, who sold the same as the property of John B. Gates; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, without date, but which is endorsed as having been received for record, June 30, 1808; said claim being for a lot in the town of St. Charles; produces, also, a deed of conveyance for the same from said sheriff, to claimant, dated 29th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1808. St. Paul Lacroix, sworn, says that he has been fourteen years in the country, that when he first came, he found said lot inhabited and cultivated, and has since been inhabited and cultivated to this day; in 1803, the same was inhabited and cultivated by Toussaint Soulair; was then the head of a family; that the boundaries of said lot, as stated in the deed of conveyance from said sheriff to claimant, are correct.

June 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Joseph Marie and wife, claiming a lot of ground in the village of St. Charles, one hundred and twenty feet front, by one hundred and fifty in depth, French measure; produces to the Board a deed of conveyance for the same from said Marie and wife to claimant, dated 18th September, 1805.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1808. St. Paul Lacroix, sworn, says that he has been fourteen years in the country; that when he first came, he found said lot inhabited and cultivated, and has since been inhabited and cultivated to this day; that in 1803, said lot was inhabited and cultivated by Joseph Marie, and that the boundaries of said lot, as stated in the deed of conveyance from said Marie and wife to claimant, is correct.

June 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM ARMSTRONG, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, together with a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 15, 1806.

Testimony taken, September 16, 1808. Benjamin Walker, sworn, says that in November, 1803, he (witness) planted about twelve hundred peach stones on the tract claimed; that in 1804, he inhabited and cultivated the same about seven months, then sold his right to claimant, who has inhabited and cultivated the same until last year, since when witness has not seen the place; witness says that, in 1803, he had a wife and two children; had no permission to settle, but went to live on Congress land.

June 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE HORN, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi and Merrimack rivers, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 30th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1808. Philip Fine, sworn, says that Captain Stoddart, American commandant, gave claimant permission to settle in 1804, and that claimant did inhabit and cultivate the same in 1804, and until this day.

June 9, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD BUTLER and **PHILIP ROBERTS**, representatives of Anne Skinner, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, on the waters of Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated June 20, 1808.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1808. James Stewart, sworn, says that, in the year 1802, he saw Anne Skinner, Edward Butler, and Philip Roberts, living together on the land claimed, and raised a crop that year; the year following Anne Skinner and Edward Butler raised a crop on the same; says that Anne Skinner was the reputed mother of Edward Butler and Philip Roberts, and that Philip Roberts had a wife and three children in 1803.

June 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CHANDLER, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri river, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehaut Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for a tract of land of six hundred arpents, to be taken where the same might be found vacant, dated 17th June, 1803, and reciting a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th December, 1797, which is also produced; also a plat and certificate of survey dated the 20th February, 1804, and certified 26th February, same year.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1808. Richard Caulk, sworn, says that he (witness) came to the country in the month of January, 1798; that claimant accompanied him part of the way, and arrived in the country shortly after him, (witness.)

June 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LAURENCE LONG, the heirs of, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in Creve Cœur settlement, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board an order of survey for the same from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Laurence Long, dated the 15th June, 1797; a plat and certificate of survey, dated 5th May, 1798, and certified 17th July, same year.

Testimony taken, September 21, 1810. John Ward, sworn, says a cabin was built on said tract in 1797, and inhabited about six weeks by Oliver Caldwell; that families inhabited the cabin for two different winters by permission from Laurence Long, to wit, the winters of 1798 and 1800 or 1801.

June 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

Concession without date; the date above is the date of the petition.

LAURENCE LONG, the heirs of, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate adjoining John Ward's claim, Creve Cœur settlement, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Laurence Long, for the said land, formerly granted to Robert Baldrige, and surveyed for him, dated 15th March, 1798; a plat and certificate of survey of the same, in the name of Robert Baldrige,

dated 20th February, 1798, and certified 30th March, 1798.

Testimony taken, September 21, 1808. John Ward, sworn, says that Laurence Long made sugar on the land in 1799, and one year since.

June 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD CAULK, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Calumet, district of St. Charles; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 5th December, 1799; and a survey of the same taken 17th December, 1804, and certified 30th October, 1805.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. James Mackay, sworn, says that the aforesaid Thomas Caulk was, for some years, syndic of the Bon Homme settlement, in which capacity he received no compensation; and that he, the witness, verily believes that the aforesaid concession was granted him as a compensation for the same.

July 23, 1806: Full Board. The Board require further proof.

June 12, 1810: Present: Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners.

Remarks and opinion of the Board. The Board believe that there is a mistake made in the taking of the testimony of James Mackay in this claim; that the name of Thomas Caulk, in said testimony, was intended for Richard Caulk. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN WATKINS, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a duly registered concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 24th July, 1797; and a survey of the same, taken the 18th, and certified the 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that when claimant left this place for New Orleans, he, the witness, received from him, among other papers left to his charge, the aforesaid concession; that he does not know whether it was granted at the time it bears date, but that he has seen among the official papers of Zenon Trudeau, an order from the Baron de Carondelet to said Zenon Trudeau, to grant said claimant a league square.

September 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

June 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners, declare that the opinion of the former Board, as to the date of the concession in this claim, must be an error, as the said concession bears no date. John B. C. Lucas declares that he does not concur with the opinion of the former Board, so far as it appears by their minutes that they are satisfied that the concession was granted at the time it bears date.

JACQUES ST. VRAIN and ANTOINE SOULARD, claiming about three thousand two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the Point of Missouri and Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 20th February, 1799, and a survey of three thousand six hundred and seventy-five arpents, dated 5th November, 1801, and certified 29th December, 1802; granted for a *vacherie*, and for cutting wood.

Testimony taken, August 23, 1806. Louis Labeaume, sworn, says that, in the month of January, 1799, Antoine Soulard, one of the above claimants, submitted to him a draught of a petition for the aforesaid concession, in order to have the same corrected, in case of any faults of language; that, in the same year, Jacques St. Vrain, one of the said claimants, kept a large stock of cattle, amounting to sixty or eighty heads, on said land, and that he saw a quantity of logs cut.

Manuel Lisa, sworn, says that, in the month of October, 1799, he went on said land, having first obtained leave from claimants to cut rails; that he remained there about two months, during which time he constantly saw St. Vrain's cattle on the same, and got milk from one of his cows.

Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that Anthony Soulard, having applied to him concerning a suitable situation for a *vacherie*, he, the witness, pointed out to him the aforesaid spot.

Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that Anthony Soulard, having inherited from the estate of his mother-in-law a large stock of cattle, valued as per inventory of said estate, at eight hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty cents, he sent the same to the said tract of land.

August 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board are satisfied that the conditions of the grant have been complied with, and that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

June 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board, in the present case, respecting the compliance with the condition specified in the concession, nor respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date. The said commissioner declares, at the same time, that he does not intend any thing contrary to the opinion of the said former Board, as before adverted to, but forbears giving any opinion on the said points, and leaves the whole to rest on such written and parole evidence as has been adduced in support thereof.

ANTOINE SOULARD, for the representatives of Gabriel Zenon Soulard, deceased, and in the name of and for James Gaston Soulard, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-two miles north of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to said Gabriel Zenon Soulard and James Gaston Soulard, dated 20th October, 1799; a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated 13th February, 1804, and certified 8th March of the same year.

Testimony taken, September 22, 1808. Jacques St. Vrain, sworn, says that, in six or eight months after the time his brother, Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, took command here, he knows of a concession having been given by him to the two sons of Antoine Soulard.

June 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. The concession was granted for services rendered by Antoine Soulard, and for the purpose of educating his two sons for His Catholic Majesty's service.

ANTOINE SOULARD, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, granting said land for sugar-making, dated 6th January, 1799; a survey of the same, taken 7th February, and certified 23d August, 1803.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806. Gregorie Sarpee, sworn, says that in 1799 a sugar camp was established on said land, and sugar made.

September 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

June 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares, that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board in the present case, respecting the date of the concession; forbearing, at the same time, to give an opinion contrary to the same, and leaves it to rest upon such merit as it may offer in point of authenticity or date.

JESSE RICHARDSON, assignee of James Mackay, assignee of David Cole, claiming four hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to David Cole, for the same, dated 23d January, 1798; a plat and certificate of survey, dated 15th February, 1805, and certified 10th December, 1805; a certified copy of a deed of transfer from David Cole to James Mackay, dated 14th July, 1799; a deed of transfer from James Mackay to claimant, dated 10th September, 1803.

June 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of Antoine Marechal and Mary Catharine Tibeau, his wife, for himself and the heirs of Francois Moreau, deceased, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate near the village of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board an order of survey for the same, from Don Zenon Tru-

deau, Lieutenant Governor, to Antoine Marechal and François Moreau, dated 20th November, 1796; also, a deed of conveyance from Antoine Marechal and Mary Catharine Tibeau, his wife, to Edward Hempstead, one of the claimants, for their part of said claim, dated 7th February, 1805.

Testimony taken, September 29, 1808. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knew Antoine Marechal and François Moreau; that they resided in the village of St. Ferdinand from the year 1796 to 1803; and were heads of families, and were farmers.

June 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB HORNE, claiming eight hundred arpents of land situate in Rich Woods settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated January 5, 1800; a survey of the same, dated November 1, 1803, and certified 15th January, 1804.

Testimony taken, July 5, 1806. Francis Wideman, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804, and raised a crop on the same; and further, that he had a wife on the 20th day of December, 1803.

June 15, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. The former Board required proof thereof. July 6, 1806.

MICHAEL HORNE, claiming one thousand two hundred and ninety-one arpents and fifteen perches of land, situate in Rich Woods settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 11th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 5, 1806. Michael Butdrer, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant land.

Francis Wideman, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day, and had a wife and six children.

June 15, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER DERBIGNY, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 6th May, 1808; a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same to claimant, dated 20th September, 1799; a plat and certificate of survey of the same, dated January 15, 1801, and certified 5th March, same year.

Testimony taken, October 4, 1808. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that claimant came to Louisiana with him (witness) in February 1794, and was then the head of a family; and has resided in Louisiana ever since, except during the time of a mission to the city of Washington, as agent for the people of Orleans Territory.

June 15, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SALMON RUGGLES, claiming four hundred and sixty-one and three quarter acres of land, situate on Bellevue settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board two plats and certificates of survey, the one for four hundred and sixty-one and three-quarter acres, on the waters of Big river; the other for three hundred and five acres, situate on Flat creek, dated February 6, 1806; and both certified to be received for record 25th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 6, 1808. Gideon W. Treat, sworn, says that claimant settled on the tract of four hundred and sixty-one and three-quarter acres in the fall of 1802, and raised a crop in 1803, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since; in 1803 had a wife.

Moses Austin, sworn, says that in the fall of 1802 he (witness) applied to Don François Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve district, for permission for claimant to settle on vacant lands, which was then granted by said commandant.

June 15, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of two hundred arpents.

SALMON RUGGLES, claiming three hundred and five acres of land, situate on Flat creek, district of St. —; produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 6, 1806, and certified to be received for record, 25th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 6, 1808. Moses Austen, sworn, says that, in the fall of 1802, he (witness) applied to Don François Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve district, for permission for claimant to settle on vacant lands, which was then granted by said commandant.

June 15, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID STRICKLAND, claiming one thousand two hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, situate on Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 25th, and certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. William Bates, sworn, says that said claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804, raised a crop on the same that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

Testimony taken, October 7, 1808. Joseph Decelle, ancient syndic of the Mine à Breton settlement, sworn, says that claimant applied to him (witness) for permission to settle on vacant lands in 1803; witness told him he could not give a permission, as he (claimant) had a concession for land in Bois Bruile; that claimant then asked permission for his son John to settle on the land claimed, which he then gave him. On a written permission being produced to witness, appearing to be a permission to David Strickland to settle, dated 5th December, 1803, witness says it is the same paper; but that since that time it has been cut, and a part taken off, wherein he had revoked the permission given by him to David Strickland, and given one to his son, John Strickland, in consequence of David Strickland having a concession.

June 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARIE PHILIP LADUC, assignee of Albert Tison, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the —, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated August 5, 1799; a certificate of survey of the same, dated 5th March, 1804, and a deed of transfer from said Albert Tison to claimant, dated 22d November, 1805.

Testimony taken, May 6, 1806. James St. Vreen, sworn, says that he knows positively that the above concession was granted at the time it bears date; that he saw the same in the possession of Albert Tison prior to October, 1800.

May 6, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board are satisfied that the above concession is not antedated; they, however, reject the same for want of actual habitation and cultivation prior to and on the 1st of October, 1800. Concession not duly registered.

June 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board, in the present case, respecting the date of the concession, forbearing at the same time to give an opinion contrary to the same, and leaves it to rest upon such merit as it may offer in point of authenticity or date.

MARIE PHILIP LADUC, assignee of Joseph Laduc, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, to Joseph Laduc, dated 24th February, 1804, and certified 5th March, 1804; and also an assignment of the same from Joseph Laduc to claimant, dated 18th February, 1806.

June 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PASCAL DETCHEMENDY, claiming one thousand two hundred and fifty-one arpents of land, situate on the river Au Vase, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated February 20, 1798; a survey of the same, dated 25th and certified 28th February, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 21, 1806. John Geubourd, sworn, says that he saw the land in the year 1799, when

claimant had about twenty arpents of the same under cultivation; a house built and outhouses; and that it was, prior to and on the 1st of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated, and has been so to this day; claimant had then a wife and two children.

June 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of one thousand two hundred and fifty-one arpents of land, the said majority declare that if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents they would have voted for a confirmation.

JEAN PIERRE CABANNE, claiming two thousand arpents of land, to be taken on any vacant land; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 31st May, 1808, in which he states his concession to have been lost; produces to the Board a registry of the same in book No. 2, marked B, page 44, lodged in the Recorder's Office.

Testimony taken, October 7, 1808. Claimant, sworn, says that he has not the concession in his hands at present; does not know where it is, and believes it to be lost.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that, about the year 1800, he had the concession of claimant in his possession, and then recorded it in the registry, as before stated, in book No. 2, marked B, page 44.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. The Board, on examining the registry referred to in the claim, to wit, book No. 2, marked B, find several concessions, of subsequent dates to the one referred to in page 44, in the pages of the Book preceding that number, and, particularly in page 43, one dated 31st March, 1803; and also on examining the said alleged registry, book No. 1, page 27, the Board find a concession dated 21st November, 1803.

MARGARET LACHAISE, claiming a lot of land in the town of St. Louis, being a vacancy between Nicholas Lecompte and Jacques Clamorgan; produces to the Board an order from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Antoine Soulard, to ascertain the lines of Nicholas Lecompte, that he may survey the vacancy conceded to claimant in 1802, dated 21st November, 1803.

June 18, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN PYATT, claiming four hundred and sixty-two arpents of land, situate on the Negro fork of the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated the 21st January, and certified 17th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 20, 1806. James Richardson, sworn, says that he knew the above claimant on the said tract of land about fifteen years ago; that he raised two crops on the same; that, in the year 1790, he was driven away by Indians; that he remained out until the year 1800, when he went back on said land; that, in 1801, he planted a crop of corn, and was again driven away; that some of the farmers were killed by the Indians in 1803; that, although not residing on said land, he still continued the cultivation of the same, and raised four crops; that, in the year 1805, he went again on said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PASCAL DETCHEMENDY, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th November, 1797; a plat of survey of the same, dated 2d May 1798; and certified 1st November, 1799.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PASCAL DETCHEMENDY, assignee of Francis Poillevre, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 30th

January, 1800, to the said Poillevre; a plat of survey of the same, dated 3d May, and certified 10th May, 1800; produces, also, an act of sale of the aforesaid property, passed before the commandant, dated 28th April, 1802, to claimant.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES BURNS, assignee of Reuben Middleton, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on Bois Brulle, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 27th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 13, 1808. John Smith, Sen., sworn, says that, in the fall of the year 1804, Reuben Middleton cleared a small piece of ground on the land claimed, raised some turnips, and moved on the place and inhabited and cultivated the same in 1805; and further, that said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN HANCOCK, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated September 21, 1799; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated September 17, 1802.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EZEKIEL ROGERS, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on river Dubois, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus for the same, dated December 17, 1801; certificate of survey, dated March 1st, 1804; the above concession bearing date subsequent to 10th October, 1800.

The above claimant requested that the following circumstance may be entered on the minutes, to wit: that he holds no other title or claim to lands in his own name; and that he did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, reside upon and cultivate another tract of purchased lands.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JONATHAN HELDERBRAN, assignee of Jesse Cain, assignee of Robert Owens, assignee of John Megar, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Negro fork of the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated June 20, 1808; produces no assignments or transfers that the Board thought they could receive as such.

Testimony taken, October 13, 1808. William Bellew, sworn, says that, about thirty years ago, John Helderbran made an improvement on the land claimed, and inhabited and cultivated the same for five years, and then sold to John Megar, who, by his tenant, David Helderbran, cultivated the same one year more.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, as the legal representative of Joseph Alvarez Hortez, deceased, claiming four thousand eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder; a concession for four thousand six hundred arpents, more or less, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Joseph Alvarez Hortez, dated 26th January, 1800; a plat and certificate of survey of four thousand eight hundred and fifty arpents, dated 15th March, 1803, and certified 17th June, same year.

Testimony taken, October 17, 1808. Hyacinthe St. Cyr, sworn, says that, six years ago, Joseph Alvarez Hortez had house logs cut, and a cabin put up, on the tract claimed, and that the same has been inhabited ever since by or for said Hortez; and was cultivated in 1804, and ever since.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. Auguste Chouteau, sworn and questioned to that effect, says that Joseph Hortez, deceased, was in Louisiana at the taking possession of the country by the Spaniards, since which he was always employed by the Spanish Government; and in the various offices the duties of which he at various times discharged, the said Hortez possessed the confi-

dence of the superior officers; witness believes that the civil services of said Horteze were never rewarded; as a compensation for the various militia services which he had at different times rendered, he was offered, as witness believes, rank in the army, but declined, and solicited and accepted the lands now claimed as a preferable recompense. The deceased was a Spaniard by birth, but reared in this country a numerous family of children, ten in number.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that the concession presented in this case was written or draughted by him, the witness, and completed by the Lieutenant Governor, at the time it bears date; that the lands mentioned therein were given as a compensation for said Horteze's services, rendered the Government in different capacities.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

Frederick Bates, commissioner, declares that, if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, he would have voted for a confirmation.

NEWTON HOWELL, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate below the mouth of Femme Osage river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; and a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to claimant, dated 25th May, 1801; claimant was not of age at the time the grant was given.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. William Stewart, sworn, says that, in 1804, he, (witness,) by permission from claimant, had a camp on the tract claimed, and made sugar; and that sugar had been made on the same by and for claimant ever since.

James Mackay, sworn, says that, in the fall of 1803, he run a line between claimant and Arend Rutgers; and that he saw claimant, with several other persons, working on the place at the same time.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS HOWELL, claiming seven hundred and fifty acres of land, situate on waters of Darden, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 9th January, and certified 3d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. James Mackay, former commandant of St. Andre and St. Charles, sworn, says that he gave claimant permission to settle prior to 1803.

William Stewart, sworn, says claimant raised a crop on the tract claimed in 1803, but resided with his father, about one-half mile from the tract; claimant has had a stock on the same ever since, and cultivated it ever since; inhabited it since 1804, when he married.

June 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT YOUNG, assignee of Asa Musick, who was assignee of John Day, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate south side of river Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, for the same; to John Day, dated March 2d, 1798; and a survey of the same, taken 10th February, and certified 20th May, 1800; a deed of transfer from John Day to Musick, dated 17th August, 1805, and another deed of transfer, from said Musick to claimant, dated 26th November, 1805.

Testimony taken, July 26, 1806. James Mackay, sworn, says that in the year 1800 a house was built on the said tract of land.

Testimony taken, September 6, 1806. Alexander Graham, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in the year 1799, by one M'Coy, who built a cabin, and wintered on the same; that one William Hughs lived on it in the year 1800, and further, that the aforesaid Asa Musick did, in 1804, actually cultivate the same, and raised a crop on it.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN A. STURGES, Sen., assignee of Titus Strickland, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on river Platin, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Zenon Trudeau, dated 11th January, 1798; a survey of the same, taken March 18th, 1798, certified 7th October, 1799; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated July 11th, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Humphrey Gibson, sworn, says that James Sturges, Jun., settled the said tract of land in the year 1803, and raised a crop on the

same; and that it was on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited by claimant, who had then a wife and two children.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. Jacob Horine, sworn, says that he was acquainted with John A. Sturges, under the Spanish Government, and knows that said Sturges was a syndic for the upper part of St. Genevieve district.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES STURGES, Jun., assignee of Jacob Strickland, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate adjoining Titus Strickland, river Platin, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Zenon Trudeau, dated 9th January, 1798; a survey of the same taken 18th March, and certified 5th April, 1800; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated July 18th, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Humphrey Gibson, sworn, says that he saw claimant on said land in 1803; and that the same was actually cultivated by John A. Sturges, Sen., and inhabited by claimant prior to and on the 20th December, 1803; who had then a wife and a child.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHAEL HORINE, heirs of, by their agent, Jacob Horine, claiming eight hundred and ninety-eight arpents of land, situate on Platin creek, district of St. Genevieve; as assignee of Abner Wood produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and an assignment from Abner Wood, to said Horine, dated August 15th, 1805.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1806. John A. Sturges, sworn, says that Abner Wood inhabited and cultivated said land, 1804.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSIAH PARK, assignee of John Murphee, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Fee Fee creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to John Murphee, dated 25th November, 1799; also a plat and certificate of survey, dated 20th, and certified 24th February, 1806; a deed of conveyance from said Murphee and wife, to claimant, dated 27th June 1805; also an official letter from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to James Mackay, in which it is stated that as soon as said Murphee shall choose a spot, it shall be granted to him, dated 10th September, 1799.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. James Mackay, sworn, says that the official letter stated above was received by him near the time it bears date.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PHEBE WHITESIDES, widow of John G. Whitesides, by David Musick, her agent, claiming six hundred arpents of land, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, October 19, 1808. James Mackay, sworn, says that he had a concession in his hands granted to John G. Whitesides, for six hundred arpents of land, by Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, some time in the year 1798; witness now believes the same to be lost.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES STEWART, assignee of John Baptiste Rouillier, dit Bouche, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Black water creek, south of the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the Recorder, dated 30th December, 1807; also a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to John Baptiste Rouillier dit Bouche, for the same, dated 24th October, 1797; an assignment of the same from said Bouche to claimant, dated 15th June, 1803.

Testimony taken, October 20, 1808. John Wilson, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin on the tract claimed in the fall of 1802; then moved in it, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HENSLEY, claiming seven hundred and twenty-seven arpents of land, situate on the Grand Glaize creek, of the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 27th June, 1808; a plat and certificate of survey, dated 24th February, 1806; certified to be received for record, 27th same month, same year.

Testimony taken, October 20, 1808. James Mackay, former commandant of St. Andre, and St. Charles, sworn, says that he gave claimant permission to settle, prior to 1803.

William Hensley, sworn, says that claimant cut house logs on the place in 1803, and made hay; built a cabin in 1804; and inhabited and cultivated it that year, but has never resided on the same since then; in 1803, claimant was a single man.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL GRIFFITH, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 13th April, 1803; also a concession for the same, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, to claimant, dated 18th April, 1801.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN L. PETTIT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on a fork of river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, by Peter Delassus Deluziere, dated January 9, 1806; and a survey of the same, dated February 13, 1806.

Testimony taken, May 5, 1806. William Johnson, sworn, says that Benjamin Pettit settled the said land in 1803, for the use of the claimant, who had then gone down the river on a trading voyage; that said Benjamin Pettit is father to claimant; and that in the years 1803 and 1804, turnips were raised on said land, by the said Benjamin Pettit; witness never knew claimant.

Thomas Ruig, sworn, says that he knew claimant in the country in 1801; that he had then the appearance of a person of twenty-one years of age or upwards, and that he never saw him afterwards.

June 20, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARGARET BYRD, widow of Micajah Byrd, claiming one thousand one hundred and forty acres of land, situate on the waters of Little Rock creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 22d February, 1806, received for record 27th same month, same year.

Testimony taken, October 20, 1806. John Wilson, sworn, says that claimant went to live on the tract claimed in 1805; and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 20, 1801: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CONNOR, assignee of Isaac Vanmetre, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on river Joachim, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a permission to settle, granted by Francis Valle to said Isaac Vanmetre, dated March 24, 1801; and a certificate of survey of six hundred and ninety arpents, dated 1st February, 1806; a deed of transfer of said land, executed by the above named Isaac Vanmetre, to claimant, duly acknowledged, dated September 25, 1803.

Testimony taken, February 3, 1806. Walter Jewett, sworn, says that the above mentioned tract of land was inhabited and cultivated by Isaac Vanmetre in 1802, and until the 25th day of November, 1803, when he sold the same to claimant, and afterwards continued on it, as tenant to the said claimant, until November, 1804; and that the said tract of land has been actually cultivated and inhabited ever since.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHEL PLACIT, claiming one hundred and forty-three arpents of land, situate on the river Establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 10th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 25th February, 1800, certified 17th May, same year.

Testimony taken, October 21, 1808. John Baptiste Valle, sworn, says that claimant has made sugar on the tract claimed every year since 1799.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHEL PLACIT, assignee of William Guouard, assignee of John Hays, claiming thirty-five arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certified copy of a public sale of the property of said Hays to William Guouard, dated 19th November, 1797; a certified copy of a deed of transfer from said Guouard and wife to claimant, dated 22d December, 1801.

Testimony taken, October 21, 1808. John Baptiste Valle, Sen., sworn, says that in 1794, or 1795, one Joseph Decelle lived on the tract claimed, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same three years, then sold to John Hays, who inhabited it a short time, when it was sold to William Guouard, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated ever since.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID HELDEBRAND, claiming nine hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 24th February, 1806, certified to be received for record 27th same month, same year: for permission to settle, see Mackay's list sworn to and on file.

Testimony taken, October 21, 1808. William Bel-
lew, sworn, says that claimant raised a crop on the tract claimed in 1803, and cut house logs, but lived on the opposite side of the river; inhabited and cultivated the tract claimed in 1804, and ever since.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS JARROT, assignee of Amable Roy, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated 24th February, 1806. Certified to be received for record 28th February, 1806; a deed of conveyance from said Roy to claimant, dated 12th March, 1807.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1807. Joseph Roy, sworn, says that he was present when François Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor, gave Amable Roy permission to settle on the tract claimed; that Amable Roy settled on the tract claimed about twenty-two years ago, and inhabited and cultivated the same for three years, when it was abandoned in consequence of the Indians being troublesome; says that Amable Roy was never married.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

REUBEN BAKER, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806; certified to be received for record 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1807. Christopher Barnhart, sworn, says that claimant inhabited said tract in February, 1801, and occasionally inhabited it that year; never saw any crop on the place.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB COLLINS, claiming eight hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on the Negro fork of the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder, dated 25th June, 1808; a plat of survey, dated 21st June, 1808, signed John Stuart, surveyor.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. John Wideman, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin on the place in 1802, and raised a crop; one Charles Pruett cultivated the same in 1803, but does not know for whom; that three years ago, claimant inhabited and cultivated the same and ever since; that claimant was one of the families that came to the country with him, the witness.

John Pruett, sworn, says that claimant, in 1803, had a wife and one child.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HUGH McCULLOCK, claiming nine hundred and one and a half arpents of land, situate on the river Merimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 12, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 5, 1806. Francis Wideman, sworn, says that he knew said claimant on said land in October, 1803; that he had then his family on the same, and was then engaged in cutting hay; and further that he raised a crop in 1804; and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CLEMENT HAYDEN, assignee of John Greenwalt, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Bois Bruille, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, to said John Greenwalt, dated March 10, 1798; a certificate of survey of five hundred and ninety-five arpents, dated May 2, 1800; and a deed of transfer of said land, executed by the said John Greenwalt to the said claimant, dated October 21, 1803.

Testimony taken, February 4, 1806. Thomas Madden, sworn, says that the said Clement Hayden has no claims to lands in his own name in this territory, to the best of his knowledge.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARK BROOKS, assignee of William Strother, assignee of William Lowry, assignee of John O'Connor, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruille, district of St. Genevieve; produces a special permission to settle from Zenon Trudeau to said Connor, dated March 1, 1799; a survey of two hundred and ninety-nine arpents and twenty-eight perches, dated 1st June, and certified 5th November, 1800; a certificate of public sale of said land in favor of William Lowry, dated 18th December, 1803; a deed of transfer of the same from said Lowry to William Strother, dated 9th December, 1803; and another deed of transfer from said William Strother to claimant, dated 20th December, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Alexander McConohoe, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in the winter of 1800, by the said O'Connor, who cut house logs and made rails; that provisions being very scarce, he could not proceed any further with said settlement, being then a single man; that he was some short time after this killed by a person of the name of Stone, and that claimant having purchased the same in the fall of 1805, moved on it, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN CALDWELL, by his proxy, Robert Reynolds, claiming four hundred acres of land, situate on the river Saint Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated February 8th, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 24, 1808. Daniel Thorn, sworn, says that he saw claimant inhabiting and cultivating the land claimed about six years ago; again saw him on the place about four years ago, when he was still inhabiting and cultivating the same, and had then a wife and two children.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES CALDWELL, by his proxy, Robert Reynolds, claiming four hundred acres of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated February 8th, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 21, 1808: Daniel Thorn, sworn, says that he saw claimant inhabiting and cultivating the tract in 1802, 1803, and 1804, and in 1803 had a wife and three children.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY CLARK, eldest son of Francis Clark, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruille, district of Saint Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, Lieu-

tenant Governor, to claimant, dated 2d February, 1798; a plat of survey dated 14th February, 1800, and certified 5th November, 1800; claimant is now under age.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES VARNUM and **RUFUS EASTON**, claiming four hundred acres of land, situate between Joachim and Platen creeks, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, an assignment for one half equal part and moiety of this tract, from said Varnum to Easton.

Testimony taken, September 19, 1806. Frederick Connor, sworn, says that in the year 1802 claimant built a distillery on said land; that, in 1803, claimant carried on the business of a distiller, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit said land; that the same was actually cultivated and a crop raised in the year 1804; that he (the witness) did, at the request of claimant, apply to Francis Valle, the commandant of St. Genevieve, for a permission to settle; that the said Francis Valle permitted him, verbally, to settle on vacant lands; and further that the said claimant was, on the 20th of December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Same, sworn, 24th October, 1808. Says that James Varnum raised a still-house on the tract claimed, in 1801, put it into operation, and continued to inhabit and distil on the same until 1804; then raised a crop.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY EAGERS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruille, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 11th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. John Hawkins, sworn, says that he was employed by claimant to survey the said tract of land, which was always considered as George Eager's property; that he went off in debt; when his wife took possession of the same, and rented it to a person who has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTIAN FENDER, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruille Bottom, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 7th December, 1807; a plat of survey in the name of William Girty, for six hundred and forty acres, dated February 12th, 1806, certified to be received for record 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 24, 1808. Alexander McCoushoe, sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated the tract claimed in 1806, and ever since.

John Smith, Sen., sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated in 1805, and ever since.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ISRAEL DODGE, assignee of Hypolite Bollon, claiming six hundred and eighty-two acres of land, situate on Bois Bruille, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 15th February, 1806, certified to be received for record, 27th February, 1806, also the sale of a concession, provided it shall be found in the archives of the post of St. Genevieve, for eighteen acres in front by forty in depth, sale dated 25th April, 1805.

Testimony taken, October 24, 1808. Alexander McCoushoe, sworn, says that, ten years ago, he rented from Hypolite Bollon a sugar camp on the tract claimed, and worked it for four or five years.

Joseph Tucker, sworn, says that, in 1799, he saw said Bollon in a camp on the tract claimed.

June 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SUTTON FARROW, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Dubois, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 28th June, 1808; a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 8th February, 1804, certified 1st March, 1804.

Claimant's father being present, says that claimant was not of age in 1800.

June 25, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CALVIN ADAMS, assignee of Patrick Lee, assignee of Joseph Moutard, claiming one thousand three hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Mill creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 16th November, 1805; a deed of transfer, executed before commandant, by Joseph Moutard, to said Patrick Lee, dated 7th November, 1800, and another deed of transfer, executed also before the commandant, by said Patrick Lee to claimant, dated 22d August, 1803.

Testimony taken, September 9, 1808. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that the aforesaid Joseph Moutard had no family; that the said tract of land was settled about twelve years ago, by one Cotard, for said Moutard; that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated until the year 1800; that it was well improved; said Moutard had on the same a house and outhouses.

October 25, 1808. David Musick produces a deed of conveyance from said Adams and wife to him, dated 22d January, 1808; said deed on file.

June 25, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. On comparing the plats of survey, this land appears to be within the tract claimed as the common of St. Louis.

CALVIN ADAMS, assignee of John Dowlin, assignee of John Gilmore, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight acres sixty-eight perches of land, situate on litte Rock creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a conveyance from John Gilmore to John Dowlin, dated 25th January, 1806; a conveyance from John Dowlin to claimant, dated 28th January, 1806; a plat of survey, dated 12th February, 1806, certified 22d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 25, 1808. William Savage, sworn, says that John Gilmore built a cabin on the tract claimed and moved in it in November, 1803, and inhabited and cultivated it in 1804 and 1805.

David Musick produces, as before, the same deed.

June 25, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JULIAN PAPIN BENITO, claiming a lot of land to run from the lines of a lot of ground claimed by Benito Vasques, assignee of Alexis Marie, in the town of St. Louis, to the river; produces to the Board an order of survey from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th April, 1803, in which he declares that it may be surveyed, provided it does not injure the public road or the neighbors.

June 26, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. This space has been termed the bank of the Mississippi; the lots between the main street and the Mississippi being one hundred and fifty feet only, as appears by the plat of the town St. Louis, recorded by Pierre Chouteau and others, on behalf of the inhabitants of said town, as also in all the old concessions given for said lots: and it appears from said plat, that a nearly similar space of ground exists between the Mississippi and all the other lots that are situated between the Mississippi and main street.

CHARLES GRATIOT, assignee of John Ball, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Des Peres, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 18th December, 1797; a survey of the same, dated 15th March, certified 5th June, 1799; together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 11th November, 1803.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he surveyed the said tract of land in the year 1799; at which time the said John Ball had a house built on said land, and a field of about five or six arpents fenced.

John E. Allen, sworn, says that the said Ball built his house in the year 1798.

James Mackay, sworn, says, that about seven years ago he saw a house and well on said land, and that the said John Ball claimed no other land in his own name in the Territory.

June 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES GRATIOT, claiming five hundred arpents of land adjoining the foregoing tract, conceded as an augmentation of wood for the use of claimant's saw mill on an adjoining tract; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 18th January, 1800; a survey of the same, dated 20th November, 1802, certified 5th January, 1803.

September 20, 1806. The Board required further proof.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he cannot say when the said concession was granted, but sees nothing that contradicts the date thereof.

June 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL PRUIT, claiming nine hundred and six arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 21st, and certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. George Sip, sworn, says that one Joseph Horn moved on said tract of land in the beginning of 1803; that he raised a crop on the same and actually inhabited it until the 1st day of October, 1803, when claimant, having purchased the same, with one half of the crop on it, moved thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that he did that year plant trees; had, on the 20th day of December, a wife and four children, and has now about nine or ten acres under cultivation.

June 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

Testimony taken, October 26, 1808. In the above claim omitted Joseph Kiver, who being sworn, says that he, witness, was present when claimant paid Joseph Horn the consideration money for the purchase of the above claim.

See Joseph Horn's permission to settle, on Mackay's list.

DAVID BOYLE, claiming one thousand two hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis.

Testimony taken, September 9, 1806. George Smirl, Jun., sworn, says that he saw claimant on a tract of land lying on Sandy creek; that, in October, 1803, he had a house, garden, and above thirty arpents of the same under fence, and that he did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife and six children.

Claimant produces the deposition of Richard Glover, taken before Benjamin Johnson, a Justice of the Peace, 22d September, 1805, as a proof of permission to settle.

June 26, 1810: Present, Lucas Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM HELTERBRAN, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Negro fork of river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of claim, dated 27th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, 27th October, 1808. Christian Twalt Helderbran, sworn, says that claimant settled said land in February, 1804, and inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SINCLAIR, claiming one thousand two hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 20th and certified the 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Edward Johnston, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant lands.

William Crawford, sworn, says that about the 15th December, 1803, he saw claimant on the said tract of land; that he was actually inhabiting the same, and had with him his family, which then consisted of a wife and twelve children; that a crop had been raised on said land, but gathered prior to claimant's moving on it.

Testimony taken, October 27, 1808. Robert Burns, sworn, says that claimant went on said land five years ago, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

June 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM NASH, assignee of James Rankin, assignee of Charles Bruire, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate opposite Cedar island, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; also a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, dated 5th November, 1800, also a plat and certificate of survey, dated February, 1804, and certified to be received for record 28th February, 1806; an alteration appearing to have been made in the original petition to the Lieutenant Governor.

Testimony taken, October 27, 1806. Louis Le-beaume, sworn, says he wrote said petition, and that the real date thereof is 3d of November, 1800; and that the same was actually written at the time it bears date.

June 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, assignee of George Pursely, claiming one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Point Labadie creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a deed of transfer from George Pursely to claimant, dated 2d September, 1807.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1808. Aaron Colvin, sworn, says that George Pursely, seven years ago, built a cabin on the tract claimed, and commenced clearing some ground, but never fenced it; he knows nothing else being done on the land by or for him, said Pursely.

Ambrose Bowles says that George Pursely was living on the tract claimed in April, 1803; had a garden fenced in and some things growing in it, when he was driven off by the Indians. For permission to settle see Mackay's list.

June 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, assignee of George McFall, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of Point Labadie creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated June 27, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1807. Ambrose Bowles, sworn, says that this is the same tract claimed above by claimant as assignee of Pursely.

June 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES McCOURTNEY, widow and children of, to wit, Sally the wife, Susannah, Phoebe, Hannah, John, Polly, Peggy, and James, the children, claiming five hundred arpents of land situate on Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; claiming by their agent, John Johns.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1808. Alexander McCourtney, sworn, says that James McCourtney raised a crop on the land claimed in 1803; moved on the same in the spring of 1804; and it has been inhabited and cultivated ever since by himself and family; in 1803 James McCourtney had a wife and six children. For permission to settle see Mackay's list.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES RANKIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th September, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 28th March, 1803, certified 17th June, 1803.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1808. Louis Labeaume, sworn, says that about September, 1802, he interpreted for claimant, who applied to the Lieutenant Governor for a piece of land, and Lieutenant Governor told him to go and choose a piece of land, and he would grant it to him.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the concession of claimant, and believes it was written at the time it bears date, as Mr. Rankin came to the country about that time, and he (witness) advised him to get a concession.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH BRAZEAU, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the

same, dated 23d May, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 5th February, 1804, certified 8th March, 1804.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the above concession, and it was written at the time it bears date.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS BRAZEAU, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st May, 1800, a plat of survey, dated 5th February, certified 8th March, 1804.

Testimony taken, October 28, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the above concession, and that it was written at the time it bears date.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD APPLGATE, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on Flat creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder, dated 15th June, 1808, a plat of survey, dated 27th December, 1805, certified to be received for record, 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, November 2, 1808. Joseph Applegate, sworn, says that he was present in 1799 when Don Francisco Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve, gave claimant permission to settle.

Frederick Connor, sworn, says that in 1801 claimant settled and inhabited on Thomas Applegate's claim, but cultivated on the tract claimed, and has continued to cultivate the same until 1806, when he died; claimant was a single man in 1803.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTHONY and JOSEPH VILLARS, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate on waters of Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated October 11, 1799, and a plat of survey of the same without any date.

Testimony taken, June 21, 1808. John B. Valle, senior, sworn, says that he is guardian to claimants; that he advised them, in 1799, to apply for the above concession, but never saw the same, and that they were under age when they obtained the same. The Board require further proof.

Testimony taken, November 3, 1808. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that Mr. Villars, father of the above claimants, was for thirty years a captain in the Spanish service; was also civil commandant at St. Genevieve and Arkansas, and for many years.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT RAMSEY, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1799, a plat of survey, dated 7th March, 1803, and certified 27th February, 1804.

Testimony taken, November 4, 1808. Mordecai Bell, sworn, says that he (witness) built a cabin on the place claimed in 1802, then gave up his improvement to claimant, who got a concession for the same; in 1803, Thomas Gibson inhabited said land for claimant.

June 29, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JULIAN DUBUQUE, assignee of François Cayolle, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate opposite Prairie du Chien; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to said Cayolle, dated 13th August, 1799, for the land between the mouth of a river Jaune and another river which empties in the Mississippi about one league lower down said Mississippi, so as the said tract make a quantity equal to a league square, but to include both rivers; a deed of conveyance from said Cayolle to said Dubuque, dated 7th May, 1805.

Testimony taken, November 12, 1808. Alexander Bellissime, sworn, says that about eight or nine years ago he saw a house on the premises, erected and inhabited by François Cayolle; that there was a garden of

about one half arpent; the year following the said house was also inhabited by said Cayolle, and the garden cultivated; that the house was a large one.

Antoine Perrault, sworn, says that said tract has been continually cultivated, and the house occasionally inhabited, for nine years past.

July 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN JOHNS, claiming eight hundred and forty-nine arpents twelve perches of land, situate on the north side of the Richland creek; produces to the Board a plat of survey dated 12th January, 1806, and certified to be received for record by Antoine Soulard, surveyor general, 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, November 11, 1808: William Bellev, sworn, says that he was present about twenty or twenty-one years ago, when Fernando de Leyba, Lieutenant Governor, gave permission to Thomas Jones, father of the claimant, to settle at the spring; that said Jones went immediately to said land, built a cabin, and resided therein one winter; that Indians drove him off the next spring; said Jones never returned thereon, but died some years after; said Jones settled at the spring on the land now claimed.

Jesse Benton, sworn, says that claimant married and moved on said tract of land in 1804, resided thereon, and raised a crop; and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated ever since, by John Horine, he (the witness) believes for himself.

July 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE BENTON, claiming seven hundred and forty-seven arpents eighty-four perches, situate in the district of St. Genevieve, on the west branch of the Big river; produces to the Board a plat of survey dated 12th February, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, November 11, 1808. John Jones, sworn, says that claimant settled on the tract claimed in 1804; built a cabin that year and raised a crop, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since; had when he settled, a wife and three children.

July 2, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

KINKAID CALDWELL, claiming seven hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 17th November, 1799, a survey of seven hundred and ten arpents, dated 17th October, 1803, certified 1st March, 1804.

Testimony taken, September 6, 1806. William Clark, sworn, says that about the month of October, 1804, he was on said land, that claimant was then actually settled on the same, and had formed a camp; that he saw a large patch of turnips growing on it, and took some, which he ate.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. September 6, 1806. The Board required further proof. Present, full Board.

ROBERT BUCHANNON, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Charles D. Delassus, dated 10th October, 1799; a survey of the same, dated 18th October, 1799, and certified 27th February, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Robert Ramsey, sworn, says that claimant did, towards the latter end of October, 1803, cut house logs for the building of a house, which he completed in August, 1804; that he did raise a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and, further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and six children, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory; has been in the country upwards of six years.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MACKAY WHERRY, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, unlocated by virtue of a concession, said to be lost; produces to the Board a notice of claim, dated 24th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, November 18, 1808. Pierre Provenche, sworn, says that about the spring or summer of 1801, when he (the witness) resided with Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, he saw a concession from said Delassus to Mackay Wherry, and had the same in his possession, for one thousand six hundred arpents of land, lying in the district of St. Charles, on the river Darden or river Cuivre; claimant at that time resided in this country with his family.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that about the year 1800 he had a concession in his hands, for the purpose of making a survey, from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to claimant, for six or eight hundred arpents of land; that he (the witness) gave the said concession to some of the deputy surveyors; since when he has not seen it, nor does he know what has become of it.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, claiming, as assignee of Albert Tison, assignee of Joseph Lafleur, eight hundred arpents of land, unlocated; produces to the Board a certified copy of a concession said to have been dated 18th September, 1800, and certified 11th January, 1805; a deed of conveyance from said Lafleur to Albert Tison, dated 11th January, 1805; and a deed of conveyance from Albert Tison and wife to claimant, dated 21st September, 1807.

Testimony taken, November 19, 1808. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he had the original concession of this claim in his hands in 1805, and that the copy produced and written by him is a true copy; says that he knows Louis Lafleur, and that he was in the country at the time the concession bears date.

Albert Tison, sworn, says that he had the said original concession in his possession in 1805, and lost it, with other papers, that year; that he has it not in his possession now, nor does he know what has become of it.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE DIDIÉ, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Gravois, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated 19th January, 1800; a survey of the same, dated 16th April, and certified 17th June, 1803.

Testimony taken, July 31, 1806. Gregoire Sarpee, sworn, says that in 1803 claimant caused logs to be cut for the building of a house on said tract of land, which said house he saw put up about October, 1805.

July 31, 1806. The Board required further proof. Pierre Lajore, sworn, says that he did, in October or November, 1805, build a house on said land, to which house claimant had a stone chimney built.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he has seen a concession from Zenon Trudeau for the aforesaid tract of land; that he drew the additional one by Delassus; and further, that the facts therein stated are, to his recollection, perfectly true.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MANUEL LISA, claiming six thousand arpents of land, unlocated; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 17th July, 1799.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. Eugenio Alvarez, sworn, says that the father of claimant came to this country with him, the witness, at the time the Spaniards took possession here; that claimant's father was then in the service of Spain, and died in the service; that claimant was born a subject of Spain in Spanish America, and has resided since his birth, or shortly after, in Louisiana.

Testimony taken, August 22, 1806. Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that he was present at the Lieutenant Governor's house when the aforesaid concession was given to claimant, and that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

Claimant declares that he has no other claim to land in Louisiana, in his own name.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MANUEL LISA, assignee of Joachim Lisa, claims six thousand arpents of land, unlocated, by virtue of a con-

cession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 17th July, 1799, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 8th July, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 22, 1806. Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that he was present at the Lieutenant Governor's house when the aforesaid concession was given to claimant; that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. Eugenio Alvarez, sworn, says that the father of Joachim Lisa came to this country with him, the witness, at the time the Spaniards took possession here; that the said Joachim Lisa's father was then in the service of Spain, and died in the service; that Joachim Lisa was born a subject of Spain in Spanish America, and has resided since his birth, or shortly after, in Louisiana.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PAUL PRIMO, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th August, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 8th March, 1804, and certified same day.

Testimony taken, 23d November, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the petition in this claim, and that it was written at the time, or within a few days of the time that it bears date; that Paul Primo has resided in this country since 1799, and had then a family.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH BISSONNETT, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 26th February, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 8th March, 1804, and certified same day.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the petition in this claim, and that it was written at the time, or within a few days of the time, it bears date; that Joseph Bissonnett has resided in this country since 1799.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES BISSONNETT, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th February, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 8th March, 1804, and certified same day.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the petition in this claim, and that it was written at the time, or within a few days of the time, it bears date; that Charles Bissonnett has resided in this country since 1799.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES RANKIN, assignee of Pierre Primo, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, and PIERRE PRIMO, claiming two hundred arpents; produce to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Pierre Primo, for eight hundred arpents, dated 9th August, 1800; a plat of survey of said eight hundred arpents, dated 8th March, 1804, and certified same day; an assignment from said Primo to claimant for six hundred arpents, dated 5th December, 1803.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he wrote the decree to the petition in this claim, and that it was written at the time, or within a few days of the time, that it bears date; that Pierre Primo has resided in this country since 1799.

July 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MANUEL LISA, assignee of Baptiste Riviere, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated October 17, 1796, and a survey and plat of the same, dated February 25, 1806; a deed of transfer of the same, dated August 3, 1804; produces, also, a certificate from Antoine Soulard, stating that the land claimed is not vacant, and that Baptiste Riviere must obtain a new

order of survey from the Lieutenant Governor, before it can be surveyed, dated 3d January, 1803; produces, also, an order of survey from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th January, 1803.

Testimony taken, November 23, 1808. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knows the concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, was given about the time it bears date; and that he had said concession in his hands to survey some time before his certificate was given, and that said certificate was given at the time it bears date.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark, that, from the antiquity of the instrument, from its appearance, and from the signature of Zenon Trudeau, they are satisfied that this is a *bona fide* claim, and that said concession is neither fraudulent nor antedated.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. The Board refer, as it respects the registry, to the remark in the claim of Jean P. Cabanne, book No. 4, page 386, [original record.]

MANUEL LISA, assignee of Philip Baccane, claiming four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated December 14, 1796; and a certificate and survey, dated February 25, 1806; a deed of transfer of the same, dated August 3, 1804.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim.

The above remarks apply to this case.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of George Bowers, who was the representative of William Crow, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder, and a deed of conveyance from said Bowers to claimant, dated 22d December, 1804.

Testimony taken, November 26, 1808. Jesse Raynor, sworn, says that William Crow lived with his wife and family on the place claimed near the Merrimack, twenty-three or twenty-four years ago; saw some fence at the same time; and that they lived about six months on the place; that George Bowers married the widow of Crow.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SYLVESTER LABADIE, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated 18th November, 1799; a survey and plat, dated 15th February, and certified 8th March, 1804. This concession bears no condition whatever.

Testimony taken, May 6, 1806. Charles Gratiot, sworn, says that claimant is a native of the country, and of the age of about twenty-eight years; that his father was, in many instances, and more particularly prior to the appointment of Peter Couteau, Sen., to the Indian department, employed by Government in the transacting of public business, such as Indian affairs, &c.; and further, that he (the witness) understood from claimant, about three or four years ago, that he had obtained a concession of a league square.

The Board required further proof.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDRE L. ANDREVILLE, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles.

Testimony taken, November 29, 1808. David Delauney, sworn, says that he thinks he wrote the decree to the petition in this claim, and that it was written at the time, or within a few days of the time, it bears date.

Witness being asked by the agent of the United States whether he remembers the time when he wrote the decree in this concession, answers that he does not; and on being questioned by the agent of claimant whether he wrote a decree to any concession that was not written at the time, or within a few days of the time, that they bear date, answers that, to the best of his recollection, all decrees to concessions which were written by him were written at the time, or within a few days of the time, that they bear date.

Charles Gratiot, sworn, says that André L. Andreville, the claimant, has resided in this country for above twenty years past; that he was a tavern-keeper and merchant, and now resides in the town of St. Louis.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BERNARD PRATTE, assignee of Elizabeth Due, assignee of Joseph Beauchemin, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, being the one-half of sixteen hundred arpents which was granted by Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Joseph Beauchemin by concession bearing date the 30th January, 1800, situate on Peruque creek, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of said concession; and a certified copy of a deed of transfer from Joseph Beauchemin to Mademoiselle Due for the said moiety, dated 5th April, 1804; also, a deed of transfer from the said Babet or Elizabeth Due to claimant, dated 10th April, 1807.

Testimony taken, November 29, 1808. Antoine Cheney, sworn, says that about eight years ago Joseph Beauchemin began to inhabit and cultivate a tract of land in the district of St. Charles, on Peruque creek and the Mississippi, and has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same to the present time.

Claimant produces also a plat of survey of the same by Mackay, certified 10th February, 1804.

July 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of eight hundred arpents. Said majority declare that, if the concession upon which the above claim is founded had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

CHARLES GRATIOT, claiming seven thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Ohaha; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 6th January, 1801, stating that claimant should not be compelled to survey said land until there should be neighbors near said land.

July 11, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MANN, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, lying on both sides of the river St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice of claim, dated 25th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, November 30, 1808. John Callaway, sworn, says that claimant, in the winter of 1802, '3, moved on the place claimed, and inhabited and cultivated the same in 1803; in the fall of said year, sold it to Ezekiel Able; that the widow Pettit moved on the same that fall, as a tenant of said Able, and that said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since; claimant, in 1803, had a wife and one slave.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM DILLON, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the west side of the river St. François, opposite a concession claimed by James Dodson; produces to the Board a notice of claim.

Testimony taken, November 30, 1808. Samuel Campbell, sworn, says that in September, 1803, claimant built a cabin on the tract claimed, moved in it, and continued to reside in it that winter.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD, claiming one thousand one hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces a survey, dated the 8th and certified 13th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. John Mathews, sworn, says that he saw claimant on said land about the latter end of July, 1803, that he had then a large field, and had raised a crop; and that he did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then four children.

Benjamin Petit, sworn, says that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, nine slaves.

Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle vacant lands.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to the said claimant four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BELCOUR, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on district of St. Genevieve, by a concession (as is alleged in his notice) from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th March, 1800.

Testimony taken, December 1, 1808. Archibald Huddleston, sworn, says that about nine or ten years ago, he saw claimant working on the place claimed, at two different times, near a cabin, in which he saw claimant's clothes; that the said land was cultivated for the four following years.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JESSE CAIN, claiming one mile square of land, situate on river Merrimack, district of St. Louis, it being the place where John Romine lately resided, notice of claim recorded book C, page 517, of the Recorder's Office.

Rufus Easton, being present as claimant's agent, abandons all pretensions of claim to this tract.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER BURDEAUX, by his agent, William Russell, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on district of St. Charles, adjoining the waters of Charette creek; produces to the Board a notice of claim.

Testimony taken, December 15, 1808. John Baptiste Luzon, sworn, says that about seven years ago, claimant inhabited and cultivated in the village of Charette, and ever since; claimant, in 1803, had a wife and four children.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL LITTLEJOHN, by his agent, William Russell, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate in district of St. Charles, waters of Lick branch; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, December 15, 1807. John Crow, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin, and cleared some land in 1804 on the tract claimed, and sowed turnip seed; moved from it same year.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM RAMSEY, assignee of John Guion, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in district of St. Charles, above Sandy creek; produces to the Board a notice of claim.

Testimony taken, December 15, 1807. George Ayrl, sworn, says that John Guion and John Ramsay built a cabin on the place claimed, in 1801, and inhabited and cultivated it; moved off in the fall of same year; two crops have been raised on the place since by William Ewing and one McHugh.

June 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LITTEN, by Edward Hempstead, his agent, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder; produces, also, a plat of survey for six hundred and forty acres, dated February 10, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 16, 1808. David Byles, sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1803 and 1804; claimant was a single man in 1803.

July 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Teuque, south side of the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated November 7, 1799; and a certificate of survey of said land, dated March 28, 1804.

Testimony taken, January 29, 1806. Stephen Jackson, sworn, says that he knew claimant early in the fall of 1803; that he did clear the said land in the spring of 1804; that his family was then on said land; and that he has from that time to this actually inhabited and cultivated the same.

Benjamin Rodgers, sworn, says that he has known claimant from the time he first arrived in this country, which was towards the latter end of October, 1799.

Testimony taken, January 17, 1809. George Ayers, sworn, says that in 1803, a short time before Christmas, claimant built a cabin on the land claimed, and inhabited it; in February following, 1804, he planted apple trees and garden roots, and has inhabited and cultivated said land to this day.

July 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, claiming a tract of land, situate about twenty arpents above the town of St. Charles, commencing two arpents below a small creek on the Missouri, from thence, up the river, to the first land claimed, and forty arpents back; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 26th November, 1800; this tract including a tract of ten arpents front, by ten arpents depth, at the mouth of said creek, formerly granted by Francois Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor, to Augustus Chouteau, by concession bearing date 2d April, 1787; and registered in book of registry, No. 4, folio 17, which concession is also produced by claimant; said land granted for the purpose of building a mill within a year and a day, otherwise to be re-united to the domain.

Testimony taken, January 25, 1809. Noel Mongrain, sworn, says that about twenty years ago, claimant commenced the building of a mill-dam upon land, about fifteen arpents above St. Charles; that deponent was himself employed by the claimant during part of the summer; that he assisted in hauling large pieces of timber for constructing a mill; witness recollects that a great deal of clay was hauled for the making of the dam; that, in the spring following, said dam was swept away by a large flood.

Auguste Chouteau, being present, declares, that he gave all his right (to the one hundred arpents claimed by concession given to him,) to his brother, the claimant.

July 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES RICHARDSON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Maline, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 16th December, 1799; a plat of survey, taken 20th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, January 30, 1809. David Musick, sworn, says that, about nine or ten years ago, claimant built a still-house on the land claimed, and distilled in it about three years, and fenced in about one and a half acres of ground.

July 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MASSEY, claiming four hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate on Point Labadie, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th September, 1799; and a survey of five hundred and ten arpents, taken 5th March, and certified 20th May, 1800.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knows of nothing that can contradict the date of said concession. The Board reject this claim; are satisfied that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. Jesse Richardson, sworn, says that, nine years ago, August last, claimant came to the country, and has continued to reside here ever since, except the time he returned to Kentucky for his family.

July 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MCKINNEY, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, by virtue of a concession granted by Charles

D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th June, 1800; said land situate on the river Osage, on the north bank of the river Missouri; produces a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, bearing date 20th June, 1800, for six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the south side of the river Missouri; also, a plat of survey of the same quantity, on the north side of the Missouri, dated 12th November, 1803, and certified by Antoine Soulard, surveyor particular; said land appears, from the survey, to be situated about two miles below the river Teuque.

Testimony taken, March 29, 1809. James Mackay, sworn, says that he surveyed the aforesaid land, as deputy surveyor; at which time he saw a cabin erected on the same, which claimant told the witness was the cabin of him, said claimant.

Testimony taken, July 16, 1810. William Spencer, sworn, says that, in the fall of the year 1803, he (witness) was on the land claimed, and then saw a good cabin built on the same, some land fenced in, and a few peach and apple trees growing within the said enclosure; that, in the spring of 1804, he went with claimant to assist him to clear away the weeds from around the peach and apple trees, and trim the same; that he has seen the place every year since, and that there were gradual improvements making thereon until 1806, when he saw the daughter and son-in-law of claimant on said land; that the same has been inhabited and cultivated by the claimant ever since, and that at present there is upwards of fifty acres in cultivation.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT MCKINNEY, claiming seven hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the river Missouri, in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th June, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 6th November, 1803, and certified 27th December, same year.

Testimony taken, July 16, 1810. John McKinney, sworn, says that he is not personally interested in this claim; that, about the 20th of October, 1804, he (witness) assisted in building a cabin on the land claimed for claimant, and fenced some land in, and sowed wheat therein, and planted apple and peach trees, that, in the year 1805, he sowed some garden seed and planted corn on said land, which he did for the claimant; further saith that, on the 20th December, 1803, claimant resided in Kentucky.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HYACINTH ST. CYR, Jun. claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st January, 1800; a survey taken 29th December, 1801, and certified 5th January, 1802.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knows of nothing contradicting the date of the aforesaid concession, but to the best of his knowledge believes that it was granted at the time it bears date; that Colonel Howard did acknowledge before him, that Hyacinth St. Cyr, the father of claimant, had met with losses for the service of the Government; that said St. Cyr, he well knew, could not be reimbursed for said losses, but that he, the said Colonel Howard, would recommend him to Zenon Trudeau.

Louis Lebeaume, sworn, says that he knows of Zenon Trudeau having promised Hyacinth St. Cyr, the father of claimant, that, in consequence of the losses he had met with, in the fulfilling of his contract with Government for the building of fortifications, he would grant his children lands, as the only compensation he could make him for his losses.

September 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson. The Board reject this claim; and are satisfied that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. Hyacinth St. Cyr, Sen., sworn, says that claimant is at present in his twenty-third year, was born in the country, and has always resided in the country, except for six years that he was sent to Canada for his education.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEON N. ST. CYR, claiming four hundred and nine arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis;

produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 1st January, 1800; a survey of the same, taken 3d January, and certified 2d March, 1802.

Antoine Soulard's testimony in the foregoing claim applies to this claim; also, same opinion and decision of former Board, as in preceding claim of Hyacinth St. Cyr, Jun.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. Hyacinth St. Cyr, Sen. sworn, says that claimant is seventeen or eighteen years of age at this time; was born in the country, and has always resided in it.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABSALEM KINNERSON, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 29th June, 1808; produces, also, a certificate of permission to settle, sworn to by Camille Delassus, as commandant ad interim; said permission on file.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. John Smith, sworn, says that claimant came to the country in 1800, and has resided in it ever since; in 1803 claimant had a wife and nine children; claimant never settled on the tract claimed until about eighteen months ago.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MATTHEW RAMEY, claiming one thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Des Peres, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 21st November, 1805, and certified 27th February, 1806. For permission to settle, see Mackay's list.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. John McDonald, sworn, says that in the latter end of 1803, just before or about Christmas, claimant cut house logs, built a camp, and resided on the land, and occasionally worked on the same until 1808, in which year he built a cabin; and raised a crop; died on the land in October, 1808.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CLAIBORNE RHODES, assignee of David Rowland, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder; a conveyance from Daniel Rowland to claimant, dated 4th March, 1801.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. James Mackay, sworn, says that he saw, held, and read a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Daniel Rowland, for four hundred arpents of land, witness believes dated in 1798; said concession called for land situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles.

Claimant, sworn, says that Daniel Rowland told him that he had a concession in 1801; says that he never saw it, neither does he know where it is to be found.

Jacob Hostetter, sworn, says that Daniel Rowland inhabited and cultivated on the land claimed in 1800; said Rowland had then a wife and one child.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS WITHERINGTON, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Charette river, district of St. Charles, produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 10th November, 1803, certified 5th April, 1804.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1809. John Witherington, son of claimant, sworn, says that, in 1804, claimant went to the place claimed, and laid the foundation of a house, put up two or three logs, and deadened some trees.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ARTHUR BURNS, Jun., claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, as assignee of Edmund Chandler, situate on river Sandy, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a deed of conveyance from said Chandler to claimant, dated 30th December, 1805. For permission to settle see Mackay's list.

Testimony taken, February 3, 1809. Claiborne Rhodes, sworn, says that Edmund Chandler fenced in a piece of ground on the land claimed, (but resided in the neighborhood with witness;) planted watermelons and potatoes on the same 1803; in 1804, claimant ploughed a piece of land and planted corn, which was never gathered in; said Chandler was a single man in 1803.

July 16, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PAUL WHITLEY, assignee of Joshua Tansy, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, to one Joshua Tansy, dated 1st November, 1799, together with a certificate of survey of said three hundred arpents, dated February 29, 1804; a deed of transfer from Joshua Tansy to claimant, dated February 2, 1804.

Testimony taken, January 25, 1806. Abraham Johnston, sworn, says that claimant did, some time in the spring of 1803, engage a man to work on shares on said land; that accordingly he went on said land, put up a cabin, and after remaining a few months went away and broke his contract; that some part of said land was then fenced up, but that the same was not actually inhabited and cultivated prior to the 20th December, 1803.

Testimony taken, February 11, 1809. Samuel Gilbert, sworn, says that he (witness) has made sugar on the place claimed, for Paul Whitley, for five years past.

January 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, and James Lowry Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the said land not being inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803; they observe, however, that the claimant, in the year 1803, cultivated his mother's plantation; that she had been abandoned by her husband; they further observe that he paid a valuable consideration for said land, and received a deed for the same executed before the commandant; he employed a man to cultivate, on shares, the said land; that the man so employed built a house, cut rails, &c.; was actually inhabiting, and was preparing for the cultivating of said land in the month of April, 1803, but afterwards run away and broke his contract.

July 17, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB MILLER, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, list B, on which said claimant is No. 32; and a plat of survey signed B. Cousin, and signed by Antoine Soulard, as received for record.

Testimony taken, Joseph Neyswanger, sworn, says that claimant settled in the year 1804; cleared five or six acres; built a cabin; in the same or following year, claimant sold the improvement and removed to another tract which he had purchased; which latter has an enclosure and cultivation of about ten acres; a cabin and a stable; inhabitation and cultivation to the present day; claimant has a wife and one child.

July 17, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL BOLLINGER, son of John, claiming seven hundred and one arpents eighty-nine perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 104; and a plat of survey certified to be received for record 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken, May 1, 1806. Adam Stotler, sworn, says that claimant proceeded to the settling of said land in the fall of 1803; cut house logs, and began to put up his cabin, which having completed in the spring of 1804, he moved on said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that he was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards on the 20th December, 1803; and claims no other land in his own name in the country.

July 17, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GILBERT HECTOR, claiming one hundred and sixteen arpents twenty-five perches of land, situate on the waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is 141; and a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1806, certified 13th February same year.

July 17: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES WHITESIDES, assignee of James Williams, claiming four hundred and forty acres of land, situate near Flouresont village, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 16th June, 1808, also a deed of conveyance from said Williams to claimant, dated 12th September, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 28, 1809. William Patterson, sworn, says that, about the year 1797 or 1798, he saw a cabin which was called Williams's cabin, and that it was situated about three hundred yards northeast of Edmond Hodges's house; he also passed said cabin two or three times a week in 1797 and 1798, since when it was removed away; that he, deponent, never saw any person inhabiting it, nor any cultivation near it.

Thomas Hooper, sworn, says that he knew the above named Williams had a claim to land, but does not know where it was situated.

July 23, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES RICHARDSON, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, claiming nine hundred and nineteen arpents of land, situate on lake Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to said St. Cyr, dated 1st February, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1798, and certified 5th April, 1798; produces also a certified extract of a public sale of the property of Francis St. Cyr, dated 11th July, (that is, sale made,) certified 29th November, 1805; alleged by claimant that the word "Francis" is a clerical error; whereupon the records of the district were brought before the Board and examined, when it appeared from the original documents that the extract has been erroneously made, and that the word Hyacinth should have been written in the place of Francis.

Testimony taken, March 30, 1809. Hyacinth St. Cyr, original claimant, sworn, says that he built a cabin of twenty feet square, which cabin was never inhabited; built also a sugar camp on the premises, and made sugar for five or six successive years.

July 23, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THERESA BAROIS, VEUVE LAMEY, AND FRANÇOIS BRAZEAU, VEUVE DE BAPTISTE CHARLEVILLE, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on river Des Peres; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th January, 1797; a plat of survey of the same, dated 15th December, 1800, and certified 25th December, same year.

Testimony taken, March 30, 1809. Joseph Charleville, the son, sworn, says that about twelve years ago, witness and a negro went on this tract of land, and built a house, and that about three years ago the premises were cultivated for claimant and constantly to the present time.

July 23, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTONIO PRIEUR, claiming under a concession from Charles D. Delassus, for eight hundred arpents of land, dated 1st June, 1801; together with a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 15th, 1804.

The Board inform the claimant that they cannot act on the said claim; but must submit the same to the consideration of Congress.

December 11, 1805: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners.

July 25, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE DUMONT, a native of Illinois, and who has no other claim by virtue of any concession ever granted him before; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for sixteen hundred arpents of land, dated January 19, 1800; certificate of survey of the same, dated March 8, 1804.

July 25, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS HOWELL, claiming four hundred arpents of land; produces, as a special permission to settle, a concession from Zenon Trudeau, to one Alexander Andrews, (of whom he, claimant, is assignee,) dated November 10th, 1797; and a certificate of survey of said land, dated December 9, 1799; a deed of transfer of said land, passed before Mackay, executed by said Alexander Andrews to claimant, dated January 19th, 1800.

Testimony taken, January 31, 1806. James Flaugherty, sworn, says that claimant did, some time in 1800, proceed on the establishment of said land, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

January 31, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grants to Francis Howel, the above claimant, four hundred arpents of land, provided so much be found vacant.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. This tract has been granted to Francis Howell, as original claimant.

JOHN SCOTT, assignee of Thomas Johnston, claiming five hundred arpents of land; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Thomas Johnston, dated 20th October, 1799; also, a survey of the same, dated 30th December, 1799, and certified 11th January, 1799; a deed of transfer from the said Johnston to claimant, dated 11th July, 1800.

Testimony taken, February 11, 1806. James Baldridge, sworn, says that the said land was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by the above claimant, who was then the head of a family.

February 11, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to John Scott five hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the above concession.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD YOUNG, claiming one thousand two hundred and six arpents of land, situate on Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, dated December 10, 1805, and a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 12, 1806.

Testimony taken, 12th February, 1806. John Johnes, sworn, says that the improving of said land never began till 1804, and that claimant has actually cultivated and inhabited the same to this day.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL BALDRIDGE, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Peruque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, granted by Mackay, dated 9th December, 1805, and a certificate of survey of the said land, dated 11th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 12, 1806. Daniel Kiethley, sworn, says that claimant proceeded to the establishment of said land in 1803; began the building of a cabin, which was completed in 1804, when he married, moved on said land, and raised a crop thereon, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM SPENCE, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Teuque; produces a special permission to settle; a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 15, 1800; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 28th May, 1804.

Testimony taken, February 14, 1806. David Bryan, sworn, says that claimant did, some time in 1803, cut logs for a cabin, and cleared about two arpents of the said land.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NATHAN BOON, claiming four hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated December 10, 1799, and a certificate of survey, dated March 28, 1805.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MATTHEW LOGAN, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, signed Peter D. Deluziere, dated December 13, 1805, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 13th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 15, 1806. John Callaway, sworn, says that claimant did in 1803 cut logs for the building of a cabin; and that in April, 1804, he put up the same; he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and one child.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM NORTH, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Big river; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 18, 1806.

Testimony taken, Feb. 20, 1806. Ezekiel Eastus, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land.

February 20, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the above claimant eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN STARNETTER, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 18th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 21, 1806. Robert Estes, sworn, says that claimant settled the land claimed in 1802, at which time he actually inhabited the same; that, in the spring of 1803, being obliged to go abroad on business, and having on said land a large stock, he left a person to cultivate and take charge of the same, during his absence; that he returned on the same in 1804, and has actually cultivated and inhabited the same to this day.

February 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board conceiving that claimant had no other residence than the said tract of land, and that, when absent, his whole stock was left thereon, consider the same as actual habitation, and therefore grant him seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB MOSTELLER, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Hazel run, waters of Terre Blue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 19, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 21, 1806. Robert Estes, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; is a hatter by trade, and carries on the same on said tract of land; and that he was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

February 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER McCOURTNEY, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated November 26, 1799; a certificate of survey of the same, dated 1st March, 1804. The claimant holds no other claims to land, in his own name, in the Territory.

July 31, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MEEK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Charette creek, district of St. Charles; pro-

duces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th June, 1803, and a certificate of survey, dated February 23, 1806.

Testimony taken, April 2, 1806. David Kinkead, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled by one James Clay in 1802; that the same was neither actually inhabited nor cultivated in 1803; and that, in 1804, claimant bought it from said James Clay, and raised a crop thereon in that year; he claims no other land, in his own name, in the Territory.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ADAM McCORD, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Charette creek, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 28th February, 1803.

Testimony taken, April 2, 1806. William Ramsay, sworn, says that he went on said land in the fall of 1803, built a house, and made a garden; and that he did, in the beginning of 1804, proceed to the improving of the same; raised a crop that year, and actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CLAIBOURNE THOMAS, claiming (as assignee of Charles Gill) seven hundred and fifty six arpents of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 7, 1806; and a deed of transfer from said Charles Gill and Mary, his wife, to claimant, dated 4th July, 1804.

Testimony taken, April 4, 1806. William Moss, sworn, says that the said Charles Gill did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

April 4, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM DRENNON, claiming nine hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 22, 1806.

Testimony taken, April 7, 1806. James Gray, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and four children.

April 7, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER McKINNEY, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated June 20, 1800; and a certificate of survey, dated December 27, 1803.

Testimony taken, April 14, 1806. Kinkaid Caldwell, sworn, says that he saw the claimant's name on Mackay's list.

David Bryan, sworn, says that claimant improved said tract of land, and raised crops on the same.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MARSHALL, claiming seven hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession, signed and dated as in the last claim, with a certificate of survey, also dated as aforesaid.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER SMITH, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th June,

1800; with a certificate of survey, dated December 27, 1803.

Testimony taken, April 14, 1806. David Bryan, sworn, says that claimant did improve the said land in 1804, and cut house logs; and that he, the witness, raised a small crop of corn on the same.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS WYAT, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated June 20, 1800; a certificate of survey, dated December 27, 1803.

Testimony taken, April 14, 1806. David Bryan, sworn, says that he saw a cabin on said land in 1803; also saw claimant, early in the fall of that year, come on the same.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MONTGOMERY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a special permission to settle from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th June, 1800, and a certificate of survey, dated December 27, 1803.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL MEEK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces a special permission to settle from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1803; and a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1804.

Testimony taken, April 14, 1806. David Bryan, sworn, says that one William Lynn did, some time in 1802, proceed to the improving of said tract, and cleared about seven arpents of the same, and raised a crop; that afterwards, to wit, in 1803, he sold his improvement to claimant, who put up fences in that year; and further, that he, the witness, did raise flax on the same in the year 1804.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MILLS, representatives of, claiming one hundred and seventy-five arpents forty-seven perches of land, situate on Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, and certified to be received for record, 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Souldard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken, April 15, 1805. James Earle, sworn, says that one Moses Hurley did, some time in the year 1798, settle said tract of land, and actually inhabited and cultivated the same until the year 1801: then he sold the same to the said James Mills, who moved on it, and raised a crop thereon that year; that he had obtained a verbal permission from the commandant Lorimier to settle on the same, and was about obtaining a concession or order of survey for said land when he died in the year 1802.

Testimony taken, June 1, 1808. (By Frederick Bates, commissioner at Cape Girardeau.)

John McCarty, sworn, says that this land was settled and cultivated in the year 1799; a cabin (a very good one) built, and the inhabitation and cultivation continued ever since, to the present time; ten or twelve acre now in cultivation at this time.

April 15, 1805: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board are satisfied that the said claimants are entitled by the act of inhabitation and cultivation to the said tract of land, but are obliged to reject it for want of a warrant or order of survey.

August 9, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID DELAUNEY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Renaud, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, without any condition expressed in the same, dated January 8, 1800, and a survey of the same, taken 3d January, and certified 15th April, 1804.

Testimony taken, May 2, 1806. Antoine Souldard, being sworn true answers to give, &c.

Question. Were you the surveyor of Upper Louisiana under the Spanish Government?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was it any part of the duties imposed on you by the Spanish laws and the functions of your office, to obey the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the province, without any regard to their legality or illegality?

Answer. Yes; the Lieutenant Governor was accountable for it.

Question. From whom did you derive your appointment?

Answer. From the Governor General of Lower Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet.

Question. Is that your hand-writing? (showing him the aforesaid concession.)

Answer. I believe it is.

Question. Do you recollect when that was written, and is it your belief that it was written at the time it bears date?

Here the witness refused to answer; whereupon, he was asked by the Board whether he meant to give similar answers to the questions in all similar cases, and answered, yes.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID DELAUNEY, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, without any condition expressed therein, dated May 9, 1800, and a survey of the same, dated December 25, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

Testimony taken, May 2, 1806. Antoine Souldard, sworn, the same questions as in the foregoing claim were put to the deponent, to which he gave the same answers. Further proof required.

James St. Vrain was in the above two claims, sworn, who said that the above two concessions were granted at the time they bear date; that Charles D. Delassus (his, the witness's, brother) informed him that he had been instructed by Gayoso, to grant lands to such respectable French emigrants as should come to this country; that claimant arrived at St. Genevieve, towards the latter end of 1799; that he, the witness, being then there with Delassus, the then Lieutenant Governor, this last informed him (the witness) that he wished much to have claimant at St. Louis, and requested of him (the witness) that he would endeavor to persuade him (claimant) to go to that place; informing him at the same time, that he had it in his power to do much for him, and that he would reward him in lands, having received orders to that effect.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS SOUCIER, claiming eight thousand eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, without any condition expressed in the same, dated September 18, 1799, and a survey of one thousand arpents, dated January 30, 1804, and certified 15th February, 1804; and another survey of one thousand arpents, dated May 1, 1805.

Testimony taken, May 2, 1806. Anthony Souldard, sworn. The same questions being put to him, he gave the same answers.

It was further proved to the satisfaction of the Board, that claimant is father of a family composed of himself, wife, and about fifteen children; was commandant of the Portage des Sioux for about eight years, for which he received no other compensation than the perquisites of office, which were trifling, and seldom paid; and further, that he claims no other land in his own name in the Territory but a farm of four hundred arpents, now under cultivation. Further proof required.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUTEAU, assignee of Charles Tayon, Jun., claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Renaud, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, without any condition inserted in the same, dated October 15, 1799; a survey of the same dated February 6, 1804, and certified on the 25th of the same month and year; and a deed of transfer of

the same from the said Tayon to Peter Chouteau, dated January 3, 1804.

In this case the Board required that the age of claimant at the time of obtaining the concession should be proved, which was refused.

May 3, 1806. It appeared from the testimony of Antoine Soulard and Auguste Chouteau, that Mr. Charles Tayon had rendered services to the Spanish Government from the year 1770; that he was second in command at the siege of St. Joseph, which he contributed to take; that afterwards, from his merit, he received a commission of second lieutenant; that he was commandant of St. Charles from the year 1792 to the year 1804, during which time he rendered many services to Government, in operations against the Indians, training the militia, and protecting the district; that he never received any compensation, except eleven dollars a month as lieutenant, and his fees of office, which were trifling and seldom paid, exclusive of the lands claimed by him and family; that he spent a great part of his own property in his public employment, and appeared to have devoted himself to the interests of the province. The Board was satisfied that Mr. Charles Tayon, the father of the original proprietor, Francis Tayon, Jun., was an active and meritorious officer.

May 3, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and is of opinion that, although it appears that the decree is antedated, yet, from testimony and circumstances, it hath not been antedated for fraudulent design, but merely to make the date of the above correspond with the date of the petition; and further, they are satisfied that the said decree or order of survey was issued before the 1st of October, 1800.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUTEAU, assignee of Elisha Herrington, assignee of Charles Tayon, Jun., claiming five hundred and ten arpents of land, situate on the river Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated January 28, 1798; a survey of the same, dated the 8th and certified the 15th January, 1800; a deed of transfer of the same from the said Charles Tayon, Jun., to the said Elisha Herrington, dated 15th September, 1802; and a transfer from the said Elisha Herrington to the claimant, dated January 10, 1804. The age of the said Charles Tayon, Jun., at the time of obtaining said concession, was required to be proved, which was refused.

The Board applies here the aforesaid remarks on the testimony of Antoine Soulard and Augustin Chouteau.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS BEATY, claiming five hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 5, 1806. Benjamin Pettit, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1802; and did prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; had then a wife and three children.

William Johnston, sworn, says that Camille Delassus informed him that, when commandant, by interium of New Bourbon, he had permitted claimant to settle on said tract of land.

May 5, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER CHOUTEAU, Sen., claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river St. Augustin, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated January 8, 1798, and a survey of the same, taken the 17th and certified the 27th December, 1803.

Testimony taken, May 5, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that he understood, about the time the above concession bears date, from his brother, the above claimant, that he had received such a concession; that he knew of his obtaining many concessions.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

May 5, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that it was granted at the time it bears date.

PETER CHOUTEAU, Jun., claiming an island in the river Missouri, called Lasso's island; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 18, 1800, and bearing no terms or conditions whatever.

Testimony taken, May 5, 1806. Marie P. Leduc, sworn, says that claimant was at the time of obtaining said concession, about fifteen or sixteen years of age, and was born in this country.

James St. Vrain, sworn, says that he, the witness, arrived in this country in the year 1793; that, from the intimacy between him and Zenon Trudeau, and, after him, Charles Dehault Delassus, the brother to the witness, he was in the habit of frequently visiting these two commandants; that he heard them repeatedly say that they had received orders from their Government to grant to claimant's father and children lands; that he saw those orders; that he could not say positively that he saw any concession granted to any of claimant's family, prior to October, 1800; that he had heard Peter Chouteau, Sen., claimant's father, say that he had obtained a number of concessions for him and his children, and that, prior to October, 1800, he knows of claimant having obtained a concession for said island, but does not say positively when; knows of many important services rendered by Peter Chouteau, claimant's father, to Government, and believes he never received any other compensation for the same but such concessions as might be granted to him or his children.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW DUBREUIL, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated 6th November, 1799, and a survey and plat of the same, taken February 14th, and certified 5th March, 1804.

Testimony taken, May 6, 1806. James St. Vrain, sworn, says that he applied, at the request of claimant, to the Lieutenant Governor for the said concession; that the same was, to his certain knowledge, granted prior to October, 1800; that claimant is the mother of ten children, one of the oldest inhabitants in the country, and claims no other land in her own name in the Territory; and further, that he verily believes that her late husband never obtained a concession for lands in this country.

May 6, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson. The Board are satisfied, from the above testimony, that the above concession is not antedated.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE SAUGRAIN, claiming twenty thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau to claimant, dated November 9, 1797; a survey of four thousand and six arpents, situate on the waters of the Missouri, dated December 27, 1803, and certified January 28, 1804; and another survey of three thousand arpents, situate on the waters of the Mississippi, dated January 7, and certified February 15, 1804.

Claimant produces a letter from Zenon Trudeau to him, inviting him to the country, dated September 13, 1797.

May 10, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose, commissioner. The Board reject this claim, and observe that they are satisfied that the above concession was granted at the time it bears date, and is *bona fide*, but not duly registered. Approved the above proceedings.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISRAEL DODGE claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated February 1, 1798, and a survey of the same, taken 10th and certified 27th February, 1798.

Testimony taken, 10, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that claimant built a very large house on said land about twelve months ago, to the raising whereof he, the witness, assisted him, the said claimant; that he had then a field under fence, saw some fruit trees on the same,

and knows that claimant had, prior to that time, raised a crop of turnips and potatoes on the said land.

August 18, 1810. Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULANPHY, assignee of Joseph Lacroix, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate at the Prairie du Boeuf, district of St. Louis; produces a concession for the same to one Francis St. Cyr from Charles D. Delassus, dated 1st day of ———, 1800, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 9th January, 1802; a certificate of public sale, by order of commandant, dated 23th April, 1805; and a deed of transfer of the same from the said Joseph Lacroix to claimant, dated 31st May, 1805.

Testimony taken, May 12, 1806. Pascal Cerré, sworn, says that he never heard of a concession for the aforesaid tract of land until about three or four years ago, when the same was surveyed; and that it never was inhabited or cultivated.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES ST. VRAIN, assignee of Jean Baptiste Ambroise Doval, dit Degroseillier, claiming five thousand and fifty-six arpents; and **JEAN BAPTISTE AMBROISE DOVAL**, dit Degroseillier, claiming two thousand arpents of land; making, together, a tract of seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles: produce a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated November 19, 1799, and a survey of the same, taken 15th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; a deed of transfer of the same, dated 15th July, 1803.

Testimony taken, May 23, 1806. Charles Sanguinett, sworn, says, that when Zenon Trudeau was commandant, the said Doval informed him that he had the promise of a concession for an island adjoining the witness's land; and that some time afterwards, and upwards of six years ago, he informed him he had received a concession from Charles D. Delassus; that he (the witness) and the said Doval are neighbors, on terms of intimacy, and are in the habit of communicating on their private concerns.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, claiming five thousand arpents of land, situate at a point of the river Lutre, district of St. Charles; produces a grant for the same from the Baron de Carondelet, dated July 27, 1797; a certificate from Antoine Soulard that the land prayed for and granted as above is not vacant, dated 17th December, 1799; and a new warrant of survey from Charles D. Delassus, in consequence of the above certificate, dated 5th January, 1800; a survey of said five thousand arpents, taken 5th March, and certified 1st May, 1801.

June 16, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and observe that the above concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent, and that the said last warrant of survey is duly registered.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The concession in this claim from Don Carlos Dehaut Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, is not duly registered, as stated. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Auguste Chouteau, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate at the river Aux Vases, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession, from Zenon Trudeau, dated 25th January, 1799; a survey of the same, dated 17th March, and certified 1st May, 1801; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 8th September, 1804.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that he is nowise interested in the said tract of land, and that he received the above concession at the time it bears date.

June 16, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and observe that the aforesaid concession is not duly registered, but that the same is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Baptiste Champlain, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated October 28, 1799; a survey of the same, dated 19th February, and certified 8th March, 1804.

June 16: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; they are satisfied that the said concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent, but that the same is not duly registered.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Louis Charboneau, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated January 19, 1800; a survey of the same, taken 19th February, and certified 8th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 12th September, 1804.

June 16, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson. The Board reject this claim, and require further proof of the date of the aforesaid concession, the same not being duly registered.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Francis La Riviere, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 28th October, 1799, and not duly registered; a survey of the same, taken 19th February, certified 8th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 13th September, 1804.

June 16, 1806. The Board reject this claim, and call for further proof of the date of said concession: Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners, being present.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Vincent Guitard, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi river, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession, not duly registered, from Charles D. Delassus, dated November 8, 1799; a survey of the same, taken 5th February, and certified 8th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 8th September, 1804.

June 16, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the above concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL CLARK, assignee of Augustin Gamache, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession, not duly registered, from Charles D. Delassus, dated 18th December, 1799; a survey of the same, taken 17th January, and certified 29th same month, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same dated September 11, 1804.

June 16, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and require further proof of the date of the above concession. The Board remark, as to the above last five preceding claims of Daniel Clark, that a letter of Daniel Clark was produced to the Board, which proved to their satisfaction, that Mr. Delassus, the former commandant, had been employed by Mr. Clark to purchase lands for him in this country, and these claims were purchased by Mr. Delassus, for the account of Clark, by private contract, between Mr. Delassus and the five original grantees; that the purchase money of the same was paid by Mr. Auguste Chouteau, on account of Daniel Clark, upon orders drawn on him by Mr. Delassus.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE DIEL, assignee of Stephen Pagget, claiming one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated September 1, 1797; and a certificate of survey, dated September 1, 1799; transfer 23d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. St. James Beauvais, sworn, says that the said Stephen Pagget settled the said tract of land for sugar making; built a furnace and put up kettles; about ten years ago built a house on the same, and lived thereon, when engaged in sugar making.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, and of a duly registered warrant of survey.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW LALUMANDIERE, representatives of, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate at the river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated February 1, 1798; and a survey of the same, dated 1st and certified 15th March, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. St. James Beauvais, sworn, says that the said Lalumandiere settled said tract of land about seven or eight years ago; built a cabin thereon, erected sugar works, and was in the habit of yearly inhabiting the same, when engaged in sugar making; that is to say, from January to March.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey, and also for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation, prior to and on the 1st of October, 1800.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE AUBUCHON, claiming two by forty arpents of land, situate on Lower Prairie, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, (not duly registered,) dated November 13, 1797; a survey of the same, taken February 24, and certified April 17, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. St. James Beauvais, sworn, says that claimant did, about five or six years ago, make a park on said land, and fenced in the same.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the same being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, and observe that the said concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS MOREAU, representatives of, assignee of Francis Poillevre, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of the river Merrimack, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a duly registered concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated October 5, 1793; a survey of the same, dated 15th March, and certified 10th May, 1803; and a deed of transfer of the same, executed before Francis Valle, the commandant, dated 16th February, 1803.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS JANIS, claiming thirty arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a petition to Zenon Trudeau for the same, stating his intention to establish a sugar camp, and the concession granted, in consequence of the said petition by Zenon Trudeau, dated 25th April, 1798; a survey of the same, dated 13th, and certified 30th May, 1799.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. Joseph Pratte, sworn, says that claimant put up sugar works on said land about seven years ago, built a house on the same, and has actually inhabited the same every year, when engaged in sugar making.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation, prior to and on the 1st of October, 1800, and of a duly registered warrant of survey; they observe that the above concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN LACHANCE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, (not duly registered) dated May 8, 1800, and a survey of the same, taken 18th February, and certified 3d March, 1804.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same; and observe that claimant was, at the time of obtaining said concession, under age; and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory. They require further proof of the date of said concession.

August 18, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE JANIS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certified copy of a permission to settle from Charles D. Delassus, dated November 15, 1800, and a survey of three hundred and eighty-three arpents, taken 22d and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Jacques Guibourd, sworn, says that the aforesaid claimant built a cabin on the land claimed in 1800; cleared about five or six acres of the same; raised a crop on the same in 1802, and that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated for claimant's use, by his slaves, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803; and that claimant went yearly on the same with his family, at the time of harvest; had on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and eight children and five slaves.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROWLAND BOYD, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the waters of the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 19th December, 1805, certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Amos Rowark, sworn, says that one Boyce settled the tract of land in the year 1801, and remained thereon until the spring of 1803; that the same was prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant, who had then a wife and six children.

Joseph Tucker, sworn, says that the aforesaid Boyce had obtained an ermission to settle from commandant; that having sold the same to one John Duval, he applied anew to commandant for a new permission to settle on vacant lands, which was granted him, and that the said John Duval sold his said permission to claimant.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board being satisfied that claimant had a permission to settle, grant him five hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there, and order a new survey of the same.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS MADDON, claiming one thousand five hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated January 29, 1799, and a survey of the same, taken September 23, 1805, and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Joseph Westover, sworn, says that he did, in August, 1803, begin the building of a mill on the said tract of land; that some time prior to that, to wit, on Ash Wednesday in the year 1800, having gone on the said land to seek for a mill seat he was fired at by a party of Indians; that in consequence thereof claimant, who had intended to proceed to the building the said mill, gave up the idea of so doing for some time; that, in 1803, he did build the said mill; that he had on said land a cabin, in which the men engaged in the building as aforesaid then lived; that the said mill was completed in 1804, when he began the cultivating of said land, and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day. Claimant was at the time of obtaining said concession the head of a family.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim and observe that the aforesaid concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent; but that the same is not duly registered.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS MADDON, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Joachim, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 30th December, 1799; a survey taken July 20, 1802, and certified 6th September, 1803.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and require further proof of the said concession.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS MADDON, Sen., claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Charles D. Delassus, dated January 15, 1800; a certificate of survey of two thousand arpents, dated 14th December, 1805; and a further warrant of survey for four thousand arpents in consequence of the said claimant not having found more than two thousand arpents, in compliance with the aforesaid concession, the said warrant dated 15th March, 1800; and another certificate of survey of four thousand arpents, dated December 1, 1803.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim and call for further proof of the date of said concession; they observe, that the said claimant had, at the time of obtaining the said concession, a wife and seven children, and seven slaves; a surveyor of the said district, in which capacity he acted from the year 1797 until the change of Government.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD MADDON, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the north branch of the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, to said claimant, for eight hundred arpents of land, dated April 18, 1798; and a survey of the same, taken 12th and certified 27th February, 1806.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and observe that claimant was, at the time of obtaining said concession, under age; that said concession was granted at the time it bears date; that the same is not duly registered.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board, in the present case, respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date; the said commissioner declaring, at the same time, that he does not contend any thing contrary to the opinion of the said former Board as before adverted to, but forbears giving any opinion on the said points, and leaves the whole to rest upon such written and parole evidence as has been adduced in support thereof.

THOMAS MADDON, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated as aforesaid, and a survey of the same taken and certified as aforesaid.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim and remark as in the foregoing claim of Richard Maddon.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, remarks as in the foregoing claim of Richard Maddon.

JAMES MADDON, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated as aforesaid, and a survey of the same taken and certified as aforesaid.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark as in the two foregoing claims of Richard and Thomas Maddon.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, remarks as in the two foregoing claims of Richard and Thomas Maddon.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Andrew Chartrand, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, for eight hundred arpents, dated 18th June, 1800; a survey and plat of the same, taken 13th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 3d January, 1804.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board require further proof. Witness on the part of the United States absent. The Board reject this claim, and observe that the concession or warrant of survey is not duly registered.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Gabriel Constant, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Cuivre; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Constant, for eight hundred arpents, dated 24th March, 1800; a survey, plat and certificate, dated as aforesaid; and a deed of transfer, dated 5th January, 1804.

The Board require further proofs.

Witness on the part of the United States.

Gabriel Constant, sworn, says that he never applied for the aforesaid concession; that claimant offered him one, but cannot tell when.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; the said concession is not duly registered.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Joseph Denoyer, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Denoyer, for eight hundred arpents, dated January 15, 1800; a survey, plat and certificate of the same, dated as aforesaid, and a transfer of the same, dated as aforesaid.

The Board require further proofs.

Witness on the part of the United States.

Joseph Denoyer, sworn, says that he never applied for a concession, and that about two years ago he had one offered to him by claimant.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim with the above remark.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Gabriel Hunot, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, to said Hunot, for eight hundred arpents of land dated 9th May, 1800; survey, plat and certificate as aforesaid, and a transfer of the same, dated December 3, 1803.

The Board require further proof.

Witness as aforesaid.

Gabriel Hunot, sworn, says that he never applied for a concession; that claimant offered him one, but cannot tell when.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. Remark as above.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Antoine Denoyer, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, to said Denoyer, for eight hundred arpents, dated 7th February, 1800; a survey, plat, and certificate of the same, dated as aforesaid; and a deed of transfer, dated 5th January, 1804.

The Board require further proof. Witness as aforesaid.

Antoine Denoyer, sworn, says that he is now about twenty-one years of age; that he never applied for a con-

cession; and that, about three years ago, claimant offered him one.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. Remark as aforesaid.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Augustin Langlois, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Langlois, for eight hundred arpents, dated 4th June, 1800; with a survey, plat, certificate, and deed of transfer of the same, dated as aforesaid.

The Board require further proof. Witness as aforesaid.

Augustin Langlois, sworn, says that he never applied for a concession; and that, about three or four years ago, claimant offered him one.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. Remark as aforesaid.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Louis Denoyer, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Louis Denoyer, for eight hundred arpents, dated 15th January, 1800; a survey, plat, certificate, and transfer of the same, dated as aforesaid.

The Board require further proof. Witness as aforesaid.

Louis Denoyer, sworn, says that he never applied for a concession; and that claimant, about three years ago, offered him one.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. Remark as aforesaid.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Francis Denoyer, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Francis Denoyer, dated as aforesaid, for eight hundred arpents; a survey, plat, certificate, and transfer of the same, dated as aforesaid.

The Board reject this claim. Remark as aforesaid.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Charles B. Thibeault, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Thibeault, for eight hundred arpents, dated December 7, 1799; survey, plat, and certificate of the same, dated as aforesaid; and a deed of transfer of the same, January 10, 1804.

The Board require further proof.

May 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. Remark as aforesaid.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

The nine foregoing claims are surveyed in one connected plat, forming an oblong, and each of the same figure. The petitions and transfers appear to be written in the same hand-writing. The decrees also appear to be all written in one hand-writing, and the appearance and texture of the paper are the same.

JOB WESTOVER, claiming three hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated January 10, 1798; a survey of three hundred and twenty-five arpents, taken 8th and certified 30th May, 1799.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same. They observe that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date, and that the same is not duly registered.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas,

commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board in the present case, respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date.

JAMES FINLEY, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated March 18, 1798; and a survey of eight hundred arpents, taken February 16, and certified 3d March, 1804.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and observe that the aforesaid concession was granted at the time it bears date, and the claimant claims no other land in the territory in his own name.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board in the present case, respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date.

JOSEPHUS TUCKER, claiming eight hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 17th and certified on the 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Tunis Quick, sworn, says that claimant settled in the beginning of 1803 on said land, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife.

Henry Dodge, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle.

June 24, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to said claimant two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SOLOMON MORGAN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 10th and certified the 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from commandant permission to settle on vacant land.

John Hawkins, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1802, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 24, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to said claimant two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN PRESTON, claiming one thousand one hundred and forty-four arpents and sixty-six perches of land, situate on Cape Cinquhomme, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 17th and certified the 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Camille Delassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant lands from the commandant.

Elizabeth Quick, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and had then a wife and six children.

June 24, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant five hundred arpents of land, provided so much be found vacant there, (situate as aforesaid.)

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER VIRIAT, assignee of Nicholas Lachance, Jun.' claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, da-

ted April 29, 1800; a survey of the same, taken 13th and certified 21st February, 1806; a deed of transfer of the same, dated 21st September, 1804, and executed by the said Nicholas Lachance and Judith his wife.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

TITUS STRICKLAND, assignee of Joseph Lachance, and Louis La Croix, claiming one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, granted for sugar making, dated February 1, 1798; and a survey of the same, dated January 8, and certified March 4, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. James Campbell, sworn, says that he (the witness) did, in the year 1805, make sugar on said land; that it had then the appearance of being worked as a sugar plantation five or six years preceding that period.

John Smith, sworn, says that he did, in the year 1803, see Titus Strickland, the above claimant, on said land, and that he was then engaged in making sugar.

August 27, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHEL LACHANCE, claiming seventy-two arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated January 24, 1800; a survey of the same, certified 1st October, 1805.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same; and are satisfied that it was granted at the time said concession bears date.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MANNING, claiming one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight arpents and thirty-four perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Camille Delassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on the public lands.

Robert Hinckson, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the summer of 1803, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, in that year, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and had then a wife and six children.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the aforesaid claimant five hundred arpents of land, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS JONES, claiming seven hundred and fifteen arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 15th January, and certified 25th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Abraham Baker, sworn, says that he, witness, settled the said tract of land in the year 1798, lived thereon until the next year, when he sold the same to one Thomas Alley, who did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually cultivate it; that the same has been actually cultivated to this day; that the said Thomas Alley was, on the 20th December, 1803, a single man, and is now supposed to be dead. Claimant claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

August 23, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CORDER, claiming four hundred and seventy-three arpents and ninety-five perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 13th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that he saw claimant on said tract of land between the 10th and 15th days of November, 1803; that he moved on the same in 1804, and raised a crop; was, 20th December, 1803, of age, and a single man.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID YARBOROUGH, claiming three hundred and forty-three arpents and sixty-three perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken the 13th, and certified the 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. John Smith, sworn, says that some time about the fall of 1802, claimant, together with one James Hunter, called on him, the witness, and inquired of him whether the aforesaid tract of land was claimed by any one, to which he answered in the negative; that some time towards the latter end of that year, he saw claimant cutting house logs; that, in the following spring, he saw him cultivating the said tract; that he raised a crop on the same for the said James Hunter, he, the said James, having purchased the said tract, as witness was informed, from said claimant; that the said Hunter had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and four children, and gave said Yarbrough a horse in payment for said tract.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES HEWITT, assignee of Antoine Dejarlais, assignee of Louis Aubuchon, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, to said Louis Aubuchon, dated 10th January, 1800; a survey of said land, dated 18th and certified 27th February, 1806; a deed of transfer, executed by said Aubuchon to Antoine Dejarlais, dated 22d November, 1804, and another deed of transfer to claimant, dated 18th February, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. William Reed, sworn, says that, in the spring of 1805, claimant came to his house; that he settled the said tract of land, built a house, and raised a crop on the same that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that he had then a wife, four children, and a slave.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; and observe, that claimant purchased said concession for five hundred dollars, and has actually paid four hundred and ten of the same.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS LAPLANTE and **VINCENT LAFOIS**, claiming two hundred and twenty-four arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated November 13, 1797; and a survey of two hundred and twenty-four arpents, dated 15th December, 1797, and certified 17th May, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Joseph Pratte, sworn, says that he was on the said tract of land about six years ago, when the same was settled as a sugar camp, and that it has been actually inhabited to this day, at the time of sugar making, and been worked for that purpose every year.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; and observe, that the said concession is not duly registered.

August 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES HUTCHINS, claiming eight hundred and forty-five arpents seventy eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 22, and certified February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Robert Hinckson, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1803; built a house on the same; that in January, 1804, he moved on it, raised a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, 20th December, 1803, a wife and four children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS RARDIN, assignee of James Maxwell, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters

of the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces a special permission to settle from Zenon Trudeau, dated May 29, 1798; and a survey of the same dated November 20, 1799, and certified January 10, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Titus Strickland, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1802; built a house in the beginning of 1803, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife and four children and four slaves.

June 26, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to the said claimant four hundred and eighty arpents of land situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM HICKSON, claiming one thousand and thirty-seven arpents of land, situate on Obrazeau creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 13, and certified February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when permission was granted claimant to settle on vacant lands.

George Hamilton, sworn, says that the claimant settled the aforesaid tract of land in the spring of 1803; and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife, three children, and two slaves.

June 26, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant three hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELI STRICKLAND, claiming seven hundred and seventy-five arpents of land, situate on the river Platen, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 25th, and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Thomas Rardin, sworn, says that he was on the said tract of land in 1803, when he saw a field of about nine or ten acres planted in corn and cotton.

Robert Smith, sworn, says that in the fall of 1803, he went on said tract of land, when claimant actually inhabited the same, and had gathered a crop of corn and cotton; that he had then a wife and three children.

Camille Lassus, sworn, says that to his knowledge claimant had obtained permission to settle on vacant land.

June 26, 1806. The Board grant three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES DUNCASTER, claiming nine hundred and ninety-seven arpents eighty-five perches of land, situate on Obrazeau creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 25th January, and 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands.

Henry Riley, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 30th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife and three children.

June 26, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Obrazeau creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 15th January, and certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. William Johnston, sworn, says that he saw a written permission to settle granted said claimant by the commandant; that he, the said claimant, settled the said tract of land, in the

spring, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was then a single man, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; had one slave.

June 26, 1806: Present, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one hundred and twenty arpents of land situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN EARS, claiming nine hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated January 4, and certified February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Joseph Gerrard, sworn, says that claimant cut two sets of cabin logs, and planted apple trees.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM ASHBROOK, claiming six hundred and seventy-three arpents and forty-one and a half perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 22d and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Walter Crow, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in February, 1804, when he moved on it with his family, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

Elisha Baker, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands, and that he had, 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN PAUL, claiming one thousand forty-eight arpents and fifteen perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle; a survey of the same, dated 22d and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. William Ashbrook, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land, in March, 1804; that he has been an inhabitant of the country for many years past, and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and four children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Claimant produced permission to settle, on file.

LEMUEL WARELY, claiming nine hundred and fifty-nine arpents of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 21st and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; that he had obtained from the commandant permission to settle on vacant lands; and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and two children.

MILES GOFORTH, claiming one thousand two hundred and ninety-five arpents and thirty-four perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 3d and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained from the commandant leave to settle on vacant lands; that, in 1803, when claimant was about proceeding to the improving and settling the said land, he was prevented from so doing by the bursting of a gun, which was near carrying off both arms of said claimant; that at that period he had already applied to him (the witness) to move him on the same, that he settled in the beginning of 1804, raised a crop that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same; and further, that the said claimant, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war, had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and nine children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH McMARTREE, claiming one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven arpents and ninety perches

of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 18th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1803, raised a crop in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and seven children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES BROWN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 8th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Elisha Baker, sworn, says that he (the witness) was on the said tract of land early in the year of 1804; that the same was then actually inhabited, and bore the marks of its having been cultivated the year before; and further, that it has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

September 1, 1803: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN OTTERTY, claiming seven hundred and sixty-six arpents of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 3d and certified 5th January, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that he did, in the fall of 1803, go with claimant to look for a spot on which he might settle himself; that, having fixed on the aforesaid, he moved on the same, built a house, and actually inhabited it on the 20th December in that year; that he raised a crop in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and two children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CURTIS MORRIS, claiming seven hundred and forty-six arpents and seventy-five perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 22d January, and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that claimant improved the said tract of land in 1804, built a house on the same, raised a crop in 1805, and had on the 20th December, 1803, a wife.

Claimant produced to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, on file.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BEAR, claiming five hundred and ninety-three arpents of land, situate on river Platen, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 10th and certified 20th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. Benjamin Crow, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then a single man, and of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID CRIPS, claiming eight hundred and ninety-three arpents of land, situate on the Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle from Peter D. Deluziere, dated December 14th, 1805, and a survey of the same, dated 20th and certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Thomas Allen, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in July, 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

Jonathan Preston, sworn, says that claimant had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and six children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY GRASS, claiming seven hundred and sixty-eight arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river

Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, from Peter D. Deluziere, dated January 28th, 1806; and a survey of the same, dated 30th December, 1806, and certified 5th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Amos Rowark, sworn, says that he, the witness, was on the said tract of land some time in 1803, when one David Tarborough lived there: that he had a garden on the same, out of which the witness was supplied with some greens and salad.

Thomas Donohoe, sworn, says that claimant was living on said land, which had been improved before in November, 1803, and that he had on the 20th December, 1803, when he actually inhabited and cultivated the same, a wife and child.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES THOMPSON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated February 15th, 1798, together with a survey of the same.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Thomas Thompson, sworn, says that claimant did, in the year 1800, put up sugar works on said land and made sugar on the same, during which time he actually inhabited it, and raised a crop in 1805.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MAXWELL, assignee of Arthur O'Neal, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Gaborie; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, to the said O'Neal, dated March 5th, 1798; a survey of four hundred and thirty-two arpents and fifty perches September 25th, 1803, and certified January 15th, 1804; and another survey of three hundred and sixty-seven arpents and fifty perches, taken January 26th, 1804, and certified 15th February, 1804, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 1st March, 1799.

June 28, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are of opinion that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

September 1st, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board, in the present case, respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date.

DOMITILLE DEHAULT, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 17th, 1799; a survey of the same, taken 20th December, 1800, and certified 15th May, 1801.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE DELASSUS DELUZIERE, claiming eight hundred and ten arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated November 25, 1798; a survey of three hundred and ten arpents, taken December 25, 1798, and certified 14th January, 1799; and another survey of five hundred arpents, taken 25th November, 1799, and certified 15th March, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Israel Dodge, sworn, says that, in the year 1798, claimant built a cabin on the aforesaid tract of three hundred and ten arpents; that the same was, for five or six years, constantly inhabited by a free negro woman, but does not know whether she lived on the same as a tenant to claimant.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE DELASSUS DELUZIERE, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Zenon Trudeau, dated 25th January, 1798; a survey of the same, taken January 27th, and certified the 30th, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Israel Dodge, sworn, says that a cabin was built on said land about the year 1799, and afterwards destroyed by fire.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANNA SKINNER, assignee of John Atkins, claiming five hundred and ninety-five arpents of land, situate on the Joachim, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken December 28, 1805, and certified February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Philip Roberts, sworn, says that the said John Atkins settled the said tract of land in 1803; built a house on the same; cleared lands which he did fence in; that he remained thereon for about six months; that one Isaac Vanmetre did move on it in 1804, as a tenant to said Atkins; that in 1805, the aforesaid claimant having purchased the aforesaid tract, one Edward Butler went on it for her use, and actually cultivated the same; and further that the said John Atkins had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and six children.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSIAH McCLANAHAN, assignee of the representatives of Gabriel Cerré, deceased, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Delassus, dated January 5, 1800; a survey of the same, dated 27th and certified the 28th February, 1806; together with the act of public sale aforesaid.

Testimony taken, June 28, 1806. Anthony Soulard, sworn, says that he wrote the decree of the Lieutenant Governor to the said concession; that he does not know whether it was granted at the time it bears date; that it was granted for the building of a bridge, which was completed by said Gabriel Cerré about five years ago.

July 7, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

September 1, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of three hundred arpents of land.

JOSIAH McCLANAHAN, assignee of Louis Debreuil, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate at the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated November 14, 1799, a survey of the same, dated 19th February, and certified 20th March, 1804, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated April 1, 1805.

Testimony taken, July 7, 1806. Albert Tison, sworn, says that he saw the aforesaid concession in the spring of 1800; that Louis Debreuil was, at the time of obtaining the same, about nineteen years of age; is a native of the country, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

July 7, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied it was granted at the time it bears date.

September 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board in the present case respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was issued at the time it bears date.

WINSLOW TURNER, claiming nine hundred and ninety-eight arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces a survey of the same, dated 4th February, 1806; and a certificate of a permission to settle, by William McConnell, syndic of said settlement under the Spanish Government.

Testimony taken, July 12, 1806. Joseph Cottle, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land, in September, 1803, built a house on the same, planted peachstones and sowed appleseeds; that he did also clear four or five acres of land, and fenced in the same; and that he did, in the beginning of 1804, move his family on the same, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and five children.

September 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE SPENCER, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on bay du Roy, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated February 17, 1800; and a survey of the same, taken 3d December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

Claimant confesses that the above concession is ante-dated.

September 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BOLI, assignee of Jesse Keyne, assignee of Charles Gill, assignee of François Poillievre, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession duly registered, from Don Zenon Trudeau, to said Francis Poillievre for eight by forty arpents on each side of said river Merrimack, dated September 17, 1795; and a survey of the same dated and certified February 27, 1806; a deed of transfer from said François Poillievre to Charles Gill, dated December 31, 1795; one from said Gill to Jesse Keyne, dated November 4, 1799; and another from said Jesse Keyne to claimant, dated 27th June, 1798.

Testimony taken, July 17, 1806. Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled and improved by one Catalan, that the said Catalan built a house on the same; and that it has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day; and witness believes that it was actually inhabited and cultivated on the 1st day of October, 1800.

July 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to claimant, assignee as aforesaid, one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the aforesaid concession.

September 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of one hundred and sixty arpents of land.

JOHN BOLI, claiming two hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Merrimack; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 27th December, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 17, 1806. Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that claimant applied to Zenon Trudeau for permission to settle and establish the said tract of land; that the same was granted to him provisionally, to wit, that said settlement should not prejudice the witness, who had an establishment adjoining the said tract; that about eight or ten years ago he saw a cabin on said tract; that claimant had then a garden on the same; that claimant has made sugar on the same every year; and further, that the Indians, who at that time were very troublesome, did at several times drive the inhabitants of that settlement away from their homes, and destroy their improvements.

September 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE PERCELY, assignee of Francis Kissler, claiming one thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Perouque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 7th December, 1805, and certified 2d January, 1806; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated November 6, 1803.

Testimony taken, July 19, 1806. Auguste Gillis, sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in the beginning of the fall of 1803, by one James Swift, who built a cabin on the same; that Swift acknowledged before him (the witness) that he had sold his labor to one Francis Kissler; that the said Swift remained on the same until the winter of that year, when the said Kissler moved on it, and remained about one month and a half, when he was, by sickness, obliged to move to St. Charles, where he was put in the hands of a physician, and thereby unable to proceed any further with the cultivation of said land.

September 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John Bishop, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th November, 1799; and a survey of the

same, dated 1st December, 1802, and certified 23d August 1803; a deed of sale, dated 2d February, 1801.

Testimony taken, July 23, 1806. John Taylor, sworn, says that he (the witness) did, in 1804, build a house on said tract of land, made a field, and raised a crop; and that the same has been actually cultivated to this day.

September 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of Francis Duquetti, assignee of Joseph Pichet, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, claiming two and one-third arpents of land, being part of a square situate in village of St. Charles, now the property of the widow Boyer; produces to the Board a bill of sale, dated 30th November, 1804.

July 23, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

Testimony in the above claim omitted, July 23, 1806.

Jacques Clamorgan, sworn, says that, about ten years ago, Hyacinth St. Cyr owned the said lot; he built a horse mill on the same; that he had then a house on it.

September 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NATHANIEL WARREN, alias WARING, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey, dated 21st February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 26, 1806. John Wedden, sworn, says that the said tract was actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant in 1802, but not since.

September 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES TAYON, assignee of Jean Baptiste Beland, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the river Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 17th March, 1796; and a survey of the same, dated 1st December, 1793, and certified 8th January, 1800; and a deed of transfer, dated the 20th June, 1804.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1806. John Lafleur, sworn, says that the said John Baptiste Beland was, at the time of obtaining the concession, the head of a family.

September 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SAPPINGTON, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, as assignee of Pierre Diddier, situate on river Au Gravoix; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated March 20, 1796; a confirmation of the above concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, upon representation by the said Diddier that the same was lost, dated July 21, 1803; and a survey of the same, dated September 15, 1802, and certified 17th June, 1803; together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 25th May, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 31, 1806. Gregoire Sarpee, sworn, says that the said Diddier did, in the spring of 1803, dig a well on said land; that he was, at the time of obtaining said concession, the head of a family, that the above claimant settled the same in the fall of that year, to wit, 1805, and has about ten acres of it in corn, and actually inhabits it.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he has seen a concession from Zenon Trudeau for the aforesaid land; that he drew the additional one by Delassus; and further, that the facts therein stated are, to his recollection, perfectly true.

July 31, 1806: Present, Lucas, commissioner. The Board reject this claim, for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, and also of a duly registered warrant of survey.

September 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL RICHARDSON, assignee of John Caldwell, claiming four hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 22d and certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 7, 1806. James Stevens, sworn, says that, in March, 1803, claimant did cut a few poles of said land, and was preparing to build and cultivate, but was prevented by the Indians.

September 10, 1803: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MORRISON, assignee of Charles Dennis, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated the 23d, and certified 26th February, 1806: a deed of transfer, dated April 9, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 7, 1806. Joseph Voisin, sworn, says that the said Dennis did, some time in July, 1803, begin the building of a house, and planted fruit trees.

September 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN PHILLIPS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Aux Bœuf, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 26th December, 1803, and certified 25th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 18, 1805. James Pritchett, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

Thomas Gibson, sworn, says that claimant moved on said land in the fall of 1803, and built a house on the same, into which he moved; that, in the spring of 1804, he saw trees growing on the same.

Charles Phillips, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained permission to settle on vacant lands; and that he was, on the 20th December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

August 18, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

September 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN VINEYARD, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Brois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 27th December, 1805, and certified 27th January, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. James Cowan, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in September, 1804, and planted peach stones; that he saw the same growing the spring following; that he came from Georgia, and did not arrive in the country till that time; and further, that he has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; had, when he arrived, a wife and two children.

September 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUES CLAMORGAN, assignee of Regis Loisel, claiming one hundred and fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty-two arpents and eighty-five perches of land, situate on the Missouri; produces to the Board a concession for the same from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th March, 1800, and a figurative plan of the same, dated 20th November, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 22, 1806. Antoine Tiebeau, sworn, says that the said land is situate upon the Missouri; that, in the year 1802, he, the witness, went up the said river with the said Regis Loisel, who built a four bastion fort of cedar, the whole at his own expense, and without any assistance from Government; that the year following, to wit, in 1803, they again went up together, when the said Loisel ascended, with witness, about sixty-five leagues higher up, and made a garden and large field; and further, that he, the witness, never heard of said Loisel having a concession for the same.

Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that the aforesaid fort was built (begun) in 1800.

August 22, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and require further proof.

September 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUES CLAMORGAN, claiming eight thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 20th September, 1796, granted for the purpose of procuring wood for claimant's salt-works, and a survey of the same, certified the 23th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 22, 1806. Joseph Brazeau, sworn, says that about ten years ago, when claimant was preparing to descend the river to New Orleans, he obtained a concession for eight thousand arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, near his works.

September 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

IRA NASH, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, dated 18th January, 1800, and a survey of the same, taken 20th January, and certified 15th February, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 23, 1806. Louis Lebaume, sworn, says that he knew claimant when employed at the public works, under the engineer of the province.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knew claimant when in the employment of Government; that in the year 1802 he went down to New Orleans; that claimant went with him, but does not know the object of his voyage; that when he returned he brought with him some papers under seal, and directed to the then Lieutenant Governor, but did not know the contents of the same; and further, that he does not know when the aforesaid concession was granted.

Claimant admits that he received the said concession on his return from New Orleans.

August 23, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and observe that, from the above testimony, it appears evident that the aforesaid concession is antedated; and further, that the said claimant has a grant made him by the Board of two hundred and fifty arpents of land.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MITCHELL, claiming six hundred and forty-four arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 20th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 27, 1806. James Piper, sworn, says that claimant began his settlement in October, 1803, cleared some land, and cut house logs; that in 1804 he raised a crop of corn on the same, fenced in what he had cleared, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory. For permission to settle, see Mackay's list.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BELL, assignee of Leonard Farrow, assignee of Matthew Wishant, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a special permission to settle from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th December, 1799; a survey of the same, taken 3d November, 1803, and certified the 15th February, 1804, together with a deed of transfer from Matthew Wishant to Leonard Farrow, dated 4th February, 1802, and another deed of transfer from the said Farrow to claimant, dated 2d February, 1803.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. David Durst, sworn, says that claimant did, in the beginning of 1804, build a house on said tract of land, and made a small improvement thereon; and further, that the same has been actually cultivated to this day by claimant, who had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS GILMORE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a special permission to settle from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th March, 1802, and a survey of the same, taken the 2d and certified the 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. George S. Spencer, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in 1804; that he had begun, and was going on with the building of a cabin, when the same was surveyed in by an older grant; and further, that he had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and child.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE BUCHANNON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a special permission to settle from Zenon Trudeau, dated 24th February, 1798; a survey of the same, taken 29th December, 1799, and certified 10th January, 1800.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. David Durst, sworn, says that claimant settled on said tract of land, built a cabin, and cleared a few acres of the same, in 1801; that he remained thereon but six months; was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory, and is one of the followers of Colonel Daniel Boon.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID MATTHEWS, assignee of William Tardy and Alexander McCourtney, which said Alexander McCourtney was assignee of William Tardy, assignee of Peter Vaughan; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau to the said Peter Vaughan, dated 5th December, 1797, and a survey of the same, dated 5th February, and certified 17th May, 1800, together with a deed of transfer from the said Peter Vaughan to the said William Tardy for four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis, dated 2d February, 1800; a deed of transfer from said Tardy to Alexander McCourtney for two hundred arpents of the same, dated 2d March, 1800; a deed of transfer from said McCourtney to claimant for the said two hundred arpents, dated 9th January, 1804; and lastly, by another deed of transfer from the said William Tardy to claimant for the remaining two hundred arpents, dated 2d March, 1802.

Testimony taken, August 30, 1806. William Massey, sworn, says that one James Massey settled the said tract of land, with the leave of James Mackay the commandant; that he raised a crop on the same in 1802, and remained on it until the fall of that year.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN E. ALLEN, assignee of Antoine Dejarlais, assignee of Pierre Dodié, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th November, 1799, and granted to said Pierre Dodié; a survey of the same certified 28th February, 1806, together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 5th October, 1804; and another deed of transfer from said Dejarlais to claimant, dated 25th December, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 30, 1806. David Delauney, sworn, says that he believes the aforesaid concession to be his own hand-writing; that he never did write any concession but what they did bear date with the time they were granted; that the said Dodié lived in the country and was a farmer; does not recollect when he saw said concession; that he was not in the habit of antedating; and further, that the said Pierre Dodié was at the time of obtaining said concession of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

August 30, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject the claim, and require further proof.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LEBEAUME, in his own name and his children's, claiming four thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for eight hundred arpents of land, to said claimant's children, being four in number, and the residue to claimant, said concession dated 10th February, 1800; and a survey of the same, dated 25th December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

Testimony taken, September, 1806. James St. Vrain, sworn, says that he saw the concession aforesaid, in the year 1800, and was present when the same was handed to claimant by David Delauney.

Albert Tison, sworn, says that in 1800 the said Louis Debeaume loaded a pirogue with provisions and farming utensils; that having armed the same he took with him a negro slave and two Canadians and the witness; that they proceeded as far as the Portage des Scioux, when hearing of some white men having been killed by Indians, they were obliged to return and give up the intention he had then of settling the said tract of land.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he wrote the decree of the Lieutenant Governor for said land, and verily believes it was granted at the time it bears date.

September 3, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the same was granted at the time it bears date.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM HEBERT, dit Lacompte, assignee of Louis Barada, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at the Barriere des Noyers; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 7th September, 1797; and a survey of the same, taken 25th January, 1798, together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 11th December, 1805.

September 3, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and remark that they are satisfied it was granted at the time it bears date.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES SMIRL, assignee of John Brindley, assignee of Hardy Ware, claiming seven hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Genevieve; surveyed by Joseph Mitchell. (Papers not produced.)

Testimony taken, July 16, 1806. William Drennen, sworn, says that one Hardy Ware settled the said tract of land in the year 1799, and built a house on the same, and did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate it; that Zenon Trudeau, the Lieutenant Governor, told him, in the presence of witness, to go and settle on vacant lands, and that he would give him a concession for such tract as he might make choice of; that he had, on the said 1st day of October, a wife and two children; and further, that the same has been actually cultivated from that time to this day.

James Stewart, sworn, says that he knew the said Hardy Ware, on the said tract of land in the year 1802; that he moved on it in February, 1803, and returned again between the 20th and 25th day of December in that year; and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to April, 1806.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES STEWART, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Black water, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 16, 1806. George Smirl, Jun., sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1803, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife and five children.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

IRA NASH, assignee of William Burch, claiming nine hundred and fifty-four arpents of land, situate in district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated 29th February, 1806, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated the 27th March, 1805.

Testimony taken, September 6, 1806. James Haff, sworn, says that said William Burch settled the said tract of land in 1798; that he began the building of a house, which was destroyed by fire before it was finished; that in the fall of that same year he cut a new set of house logs in order to re-build; that he afterwards settled near the river; that the said settlement has been confirmed to one Basey; that he was present when the said Burch, and one Thomas Smith (said Smith being, as he said, the owner of said land,) traded for four hundred arpents of land; that said Smith never settled the same.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM NASH, assignee of Antoine Dejarlais, assignee of Albert Tison, assignee of Jacques St. Vrain, assignee of Joseph Deputy, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St.

Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th March, 1800, and a survey of the same, taken in February, 1804, and certified 28th February, 1806, together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated November 5, 1803.

Testimony taken, September 16, 1806. David Delauney, sworn, says, that he believes he wrote the aforesaid decree or concession; that he was in the habit of writing several of them, but cannot positively say when the aforesaid was written.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

September 16, 1806. The Board require further proof.

IRA NASH, assignee of Albert Tison, assignee of Louis Collins, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th March, 1800, together with a survey of the same, dated in February, 1804, and certified 28th February, 1806, together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 5th November, 1803.

David Delauney's testimony in the foregoing case applies to this also.

September 16, 1806. The Board require further proof.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES D. DELASSUS, assignee of Auguste Chouteau, assignee of Louis Dupree, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th March, 1799; and a survey of the same taken 19th February, and certified 4th March, 1804; together with a deed of transfer from Louis Dupree to Auguste Chouteau, dated 22d June, 1802; and another deed of transfer from said Auguste Chouteau to claimant, dated 8th August 1805.

September 17, 1806. The Board require further proof.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES D. DELASSUS, assignee of Auguste Chouteau, assignee of Peter Gamelin, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th December, 1799; and a survey taken and certified as aforesaid; together with a deed of transfer from said Gamelin to Auguste Chouteau, dated 11th March, 1802; and another deed of transfer from Auguste Chouteau to claimant, dated 7th August, 1805.

September 17, 1806. The Board require further proof.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES D. DELASSUS, assignee of Auguste Chouteau, assignee of John Baptiste Challeffoux, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th October, 1799; and a survey of the same taken 5th February, and certified 8th March, 1804; a transfer from Challeffoux to Auguste Chouteau, dated 12th February, 1804; and another deed of transfer from Auguste Chouteau to claimant, dated 8th August, 1805.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

September 17, 1806. The Board require further proof.

JOHN A. SEITZ, assignee of Antoine Saugrain, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Portage des Scioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 27th September, 1799, and a survey of the same dated 30th January, and certified 14th February, 1804; together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 18th October, 1803.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

September 17, 1806. The Board require further proof.

GEORGE SMIRL, Sen., claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Little Rock, district

of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 11th January, 1806.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806. Hardy Ware, sworn, says that one William Drennen settled the said tract of land in 1801; raised two crops on the same, to wit, in that year and the year 1802; that, in 1803, he planted a crop of corn, prior to the selling of the same to said claimant; that he moved out of said land prior to the winter of that year, and witness cannot say whether he gathered the said crop of corn; and further that he had, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and four children.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GREGOIRE SARPY, assignee of John Baptiste Lamarche, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri; bounded on each side by one Chartrand and Francois Janis, in the rear by Emilian Forty; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 18th November, 1798; and a survey of the same taken on the river Merrimack, in consequence of the aforesaid tract having previously been surveyed by another person; the said survey without date.

Testimony taken, September 19, 1806. Toussaint Cerré, sworn, says, that the said claimant actually inhabited the said tract of land, as surveyed on the Merrimack about seven or eight years ago.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PALAGIA LABADIE, widow of Sylvester Labadie, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the river Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 7th March, 1798; and a survey of the same, taken 10th December, 1799, and certified the 8th of January, 1800; together with a deed of transfer of the same, executed by Louise Longueville, the wife of Eliaame Remard, and acting as his attorney, dated 20th April, 1802.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE SMITH, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate on the King's bayou; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 2d November, 1799; and a survey of the same, taken the 31st December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

September 20, 1806. The Board require further proof.

MACKAY WHERRY, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 1st March, 1798; and a survey of the same, taken 18th December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

Testimony taken, September 20, 1806. James Mackay, sworn, says that he knows of claimant claiming no other land, in his own name, in the Territory.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISRAEL DODGE, claiming thirty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 25th January, 1798, granting the same for a sugar plantation.

Testimony taken. Jacob Wise, sworn, says that he, the witness, saw a sugar camp on said tract, in the year 1798, in February: that he was then in partnership with claimant in the making of sugar.

Camille Lassus, sworn, says that, to his knowledge, claimant made sugar for two years successively on said land.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISRAEL DODGE, assignee of John Greenwalt, claiming — arpents of land, situate on the waters of Bois Brûlé, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a deed of transfer, executed by the said John Greenwalt, dated 27th October, 1804.

Testimony taken. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that the said Greenwalt had obtained a permission to settle from Pierre Deluziere.

Thomas Maddon, sworn, says that the said Greenwalt had a concession for said land; that he, the witness, surveyed the same by virtue of said concession; that the same was bought by one Hayden, but believes never cultivated.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ETIENNE GOUVREAU, representatives of, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Saline, district of St. Genevieve, and said to be granted for pasture land and sugar making; produce to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated Feb. 1, 1798.

Testimony taken, Henry Dielle, sworn, says that claimant made a sugar camp on said land in the year 1799; that he made sugar on it, and actually inhabited it when engaged in sugar making.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ETIENNE PARENT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, for the same, said to be granted for pasturage and sugar making, dated 1st February, 1798, and recorded in book C, page 459 of the Recorder's Office.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CAMILLE DELASSUS, assignee of Andrew Chavallier, claiming four hundred arpents of land; produces to the Board an unlocated concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th October, 1799, and a deed of transfer, dated the 19th May, 1804.

June, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board require further proof of the date of said concession, and of the age of said Andrew Chavallier. Rejected.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE DELASSUS DELUZIERE, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate on the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated the 20th January, 1798; and granting the same for sugar making.

Testimony taken, June, 1806. Israel Dodge, sworn, says that a sugar camp was established on said land in the year 1799.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of Louis Boisse, assignee of John Scarlet, claiming two hundred arpents of land, being part of a tract of four hundred arpents; John Waters claiming the remainder, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; bounded by Peter Chouteau, and one Janis; produces to the Board a permission to settle from Zenon Trudeau, dated 28th November, 1796; and a deed of transfer from Scarlet and Waters, dated 14th June, 1797; and another deed of transfer from Boisse to claimant. 23d March, 1805.

Testimony taken, July 23, 1806. Antoine Janis, sworn, says that the said Scarlet and Waters did, about nine years ago, build a house on said land; cut some wood which they employed in manufacturing, but cannot tell what; that they lived on it about six months.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PASCAL L. CERRE, claiming a league square of land surveyed in two parts or halves, one on the Big Spring of the river Merrimack, so as to include said spring; and the other at the fall of the forks of the Gasconade, and those of the Merrimack, called the Muddy; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th November, 1799.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he wrote the aforesaid concession or decree of the Lieutenant Governor, but does not recollect if it was issued at the time it bears date; that a letter was addressed to Gabriel Cerre, the father of

claimant, by the Governor General, Gayoso de Lemos, dated April 25, 1793, wherein he acknowledges the many services he has rendered to Government, and his claims to the generosity of the same; the Lieutenant Governor, on seeing said letter, inquired of him in what manner he might reward him; that the said Cerre replied that he was already advanced in years and not in want of lands, having already a sufficiency of the same, but recommended his son, the claimant, who had not then received any grant for lands, to the bounty of Government; and further, that the said claimant was, in the year 1798, the head of a family.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of George Crump, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river Giugras, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th May 1800; and a deed of transfer of the same, 30th January, 1802.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1806. Hyacinth St. Cyr, sworn, says that about three years ago he saw a house on said land, but could not tell whether it was inhabited; saw no marks of cultivation.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of Antoine Gautier, claiming ten arpents in front, situate on Marais Tomps Clare, by such quantity as may be found between the aforesaid Marais Tomps Clare and the crooked pond; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 29th November, 1796, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 1st July, 1804.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John McMillen, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Fee-fee's creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st September, 1799; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 1st July, 1804.

September 17, 1806. The Board require further proof.

September 28, 1810: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HAYS, assignee of Gabriel Nichol, assignee of Joseph Chevalier, claiming four hundred acres of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for four hundred arpents of land, to Joseph Chevalier, dated 18th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 5th February, 1806, certified to be received for record 28th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General; a transfer from said Chevalier to said Nichol, dated 21st January, 1805, and a transfer from Nichol to claimant, dated 20th February, 1805.

October 6, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER SOMMERVILLE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey by Michel Amaroux, deputy surveyor, New Madrid district, dated 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. June 17, 1803. Jacob Waggoner, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, or previously, at which time witness saw a camp and some clearing on this tract; cultivated in 1803, but not inhabited; very little has since been done; claimant has no family in the country. For permission to settle, see list No. 1369, on which claimant will be found No. 230, for three hundred arpents.

October 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS CLARK, Jun., claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, by Frederick Bates, commissioner, by authority from the Board, June 27, 1808. Stephen Jones, sworn, says that premises were never inhabited; cultivated in 1802; a cabin built.

October 6, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN HURLEY, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on head waters of the bayou St. Thomas, produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and six children.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 6, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES DOUGLASS, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to, and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate said tract of land, and had then a wife and four children.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 6, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES FOSTER, claiming eight hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on the waters of Joachim, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, signed William Russel, January 4, 1806; certified to be received for record, 25th February, same year, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General.

Testimony taken, July 7, 1809. Humphrey Gibson, sworn, says that claimant and other persons came to this country with witness, about the year 1801; witness then went to Francois Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve, and obtained permission for himself and company to settle on vacant lands.

James Gray, sworn, says that claimant raised a crop of corn on this land in 1803; but then lived with his father-in-law, adjoining this tract; built a house on said land, and cultivated it in 1804; inhabited and cultivated in 1805, and ever since.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AMOS COX, claiming eleven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Cypress Swamp, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 12, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and six children.

March 12, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant eleven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HUGH BURNETT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate upon the waters of bayou St. John, district of New Madrid, produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated the 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said Hugh Burnett did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARGARET TASH, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, by authority from the Board, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Smith, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1803, and constantly to the present time; about five acres now in cultivation; the widow (claimant) had three children in 1803.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARTIN TASH, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Smith, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the present time; about six or seven acres now in cultivation; believed to be twenty-two years of age, in 1803.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL PARKER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat and certificate of survey, dated February 2, 1798.

Testimony taken, March 11, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that, to the best of his knowledge, a warrant of survey was granted claimant for said land, and that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same.

Testimony taken, by authority from the Board, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Joseph Story, sworn, says that, by order of Colonel Charles D. Delassus, late commandant, witness surveyed premises for claimant.

Isadore Scarlet, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1798, and constantly during the three following years; a part of this tract sold to Thomas Coxe; has been constantly inhabited and cultivated; claimant had a wife and four children when he first made the settlement.

March 11, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to said claimant two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM SMITH, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate five miles from the head of Tywappety Bottom; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, by authority from the Board, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Stephen Jones, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin in the fall of 1803, and sowed some turnips; in the spring of next year put a tenant on this tract and raised a crop, also in the year 1805, since which time it has been vacant; three or four acres in cultivation in 1805.

Charles Lucas, sworn, says that claimant had a wife and seven children in 1803.

October 9, 1810: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE SMITH, claiming from three hundred to four hundred arpents of land, situate adjoining the fields of St. Ferdinand, (claiming as assignee of Peter Payan;) produces to the Board a special permission to settle, from Charles D. Delassus, dated 18th December, 1802; and a survey of four hundred and seventy-three arpents, taken 25th November, same year, and certified 5th January, 1803; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated February 14, 1805.

Testimony taken, September 15, 1806. John Ellis, sworn, says that the said Peter Payan settled the said tract of land in 1800, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife.

September 15, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, as-

signee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 10, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, assignee of John Ramsay, assignee of Jesse Scruggs, who re-assigned to said John Ramsay, original claimant, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on river Charles, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to John Ramsay for the same, dated 14th September, 1797, a plat of survey, certified 1st May, 1798, and dated 25th April, 1798; an assignment from John Ramsay to Jesse Scruggs, dated 24th October, 1807; a re-assignment from said Jesse Scruggs to John Ramsay, dated 25th April, 1808.

The following acknowledgment and testimony were taken, by authority of the Board at Cape Girardeau, June 1st, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner.

John Ramsay personally appears, and acknowledges that he has conveyed to Andrew Ramsay all his right and title to these premises.

James Earl, sworn, says that there is no improvement, but that he saw claimant making sugar on this tract, and keeping stock in 1799.

December 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JONATHAN FOREMAN, claiming seven hundred and sixty arpents and eighty perches of land; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 10, 1800; and another survey of two hundred and thirty-four arpents, same date.

Testimony taken, April 14, 1806. James Earl, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

Bartholomew Cousin, sworn, says that he has seen a concession for the said tract of land to claimant, granted by Zenon Trudeau, dated 5th January, 1798.

Testimony taken, by authority of the Board, at Cape Girardeau, May 31, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Dougherty, sworn, says that the first crop raised on this land was in 1799; a house built, and inhabited; and said premises have been ever since constantly inhabited and cultivated; about one hundred acres in cultivation; apple and peach orchard.

B. Cousin states, that Jonathan Foreman left, as said Foreman informed him, the original concession in pledge in or near Natchez.

April 14, 1806. Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, being the said tract actually inhabited and cultivated by him prior to and on the 1st October, 1800; and postpone the decision on the second survey.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the allegation of the loss of the concession is not made on oath.

JOHN P. AIDENGER, assignee of James Earl, assignee of Jeremiah Connoway, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which Jeremiah Connoway is No. 10; a transfer from said Connoway to said Earl, dated 27th January, 1807; a transfer from said Earl to claimant, dated 21st April, 1808.

Testimony taken, by authority of the Board, at Cape Girardeau, June 1, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. James Ramsay, sworn, says that said land was first improved in 1802, by building a cabin; cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, about two and a half acres in corn in 1803; those of his family who cultivated the land inhabited it in the latter year.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof.

MATTHEW HUBBLE, assignee of Thomas Lewis, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on waters of Crooked creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list B, on which Thomas Lewis is No. 9; a deed of transfer from said Lewis to claimant, dated 23d January, 1807.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at Cape Girardeau, June 3, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Robert Crump, sworn, says that six acres were cultivated in 1804; two cabins.

Abraham Byrd, affirmed, says that in the latter part of the year 1803, he saw a turnip field enclosed with poles, brush, and logs, and turnips growing therein; inhabited and cultivated at this time; ten acres now in cultivation; believes there was a cabin before the 20th December, 1803.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB GREATER, heirs of, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board an affidavit of permission to settle, signed B. Cousin, and dated June 3, 1808.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at Cape Girardeau, June 3, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. John Byrd, Esq., sworn, says that this land was settled in the fall of 1803; a cabin then built and inhabited; a few acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, the following year; premises inhabited and cultivated constantly to the present time; between fifteen and twenty acres now in cultivation.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting of five hundred and fifty arpents.

JAMES COX, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Gibany creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board an affidavit of permission to settle, to John Cox, on vacant lands, dated June 3, 1808.

November 26, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT MCCOY, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a concession from Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General, dated May, 1802.

December 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES RILEY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Big prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid district, dated 30th March, 1803; a plat of survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806, certified 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, by authority from the Board, at New Madrid, June 13, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Moses Hurley, sworn, says that in the year 1803 premises were partially improved, a house was built and inhabited towards the closing of that year, and witness thinks peach stones planted; about sixteen acres now in cultivation, and enclosed; fruit trees and other improvements; a dwelling house, smoke house, &c. In 1803, claimant had a wife and five children.

December 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof.

JOHN TUCKER, assignee of William Doss, claiming one hundred and ninety-seven and one-third arpents of land, situate on Big swamp, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permission to settle, No. 1369, on which William Doss is No. 196, for two hundred arpents; a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from Doss to claimant, dated 13th November, 1802, certified 3d December, 1805; and a plat of survey, signed Joseph Story.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that Doss lived on premises, in a cabin, in the year 1800; sowed turnips; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; fifteen acres at least in cultivation at present; claimant had one child in 1803.

December 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABNER MASTERS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in prairie St. Charles, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a list, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 155, as permission to settle; a plat of survey, dated 11th January, 1806; certified 28th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, Surveyor General of the Territory of Louisiana.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 15th, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. George Hacker, sworn, says that claimant has cut hay on the premises every year since 1802; in 1803 he split rails; claimant inhabits and cultivates the present year.

December 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT CUMMINS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on a fork of the river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, signed François Lesieur, commandant of the post, and dated 10th September, 1802; a plat of survey, signed Michel Ameroux, deputy surveyor district New Madrid, and dated 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Jacob Waggoner, sworn, says premises were improved and cultivated in 1803; cultivated the following year, and constantly to this time; premises have now a house, and out-houses, peach and apple orchard; Cummins had a wife and three children in the year 1803.

December 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES CONNOWAY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from François Lesieur, commandant of the post, dated 28th July, 1803; a plat of survey, signed Michel Ameroux, deputy surveyor of district of New Madrid, and dated 24th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Jacob Waggoner, sworn, says that premises were cultivated, and a crop raised on it in the years 1803 and 1804, but never inhabited; claimant has no family, but is upwards of twenty-one years of age.

December 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NANCY FERGUSON, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappetty, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permission to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 298.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. George Hacker, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803, by splitting rails and clearing about an acre of ground; no crops raised till the present year; no inhabitation.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABSALOM HACKER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappetty, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified permission to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 297.

Testimony taken, June 15, 1808. George Hacker, sworn, says that premises were cultivated in the year 1802, and constantly to the present time; between three and four acres in cultivation; thinks he was twenty-one years of age in April, 1803.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL KENYON, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate south end of prairie St. Charles, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified permission to settle, formerly given, on which claimant is No. 272, on list No. 1369.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1808. Jesse Masters, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin in the year 1802, and lived in it in 1802.

William Masters, sworn, says that Lemuel Masters lived on and cultivated this tract in the year 1803, and till the 20th December.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH SMITH, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in prairie St. Charles, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant of New Madrid, dated 23d May, 1801.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1808. Edward Matthews, sworn, says that a part of this claim was cultivated in 1801, and constantly till 1807; two or three acres now in cultivation.

December 5, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL STRINGER, claiming one thousand and twenty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a survey of the same, taken 2d and certified 23th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 26, 1806. William Smith, sworn, says that he has seen in the possession of claimant a permission granted him by Henry Peyroux.

Daniel Mullens, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife, three children, and one slave.

June 16, 1808. Thomas Clark, sworn, says that premises were settled in the fall of 1802, and in the following year, and constantly to the present time premises have been inhabited and cultivated; about eighteen or twenty acres now in cultivation; claimant had in 1803 a wife and one slave.

December 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AGNEW MASSEY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permission to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 248.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1808. Edward Matthews, sworn, says that, in the spring of 1802, claimant built a cabin, and inhabited, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a few acres; he left the premises in the fall of that year, since which time it has neither been inhabited nor cultivated; claimant had a wife and one child.

December 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER LEWIS, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from François Lesieur, commandant, dated in 1801.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1808. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited by claimant constantly from 1801 till some time in the year 1804, first year included, and afterwards by other persons, uninterruptedly, to this time; a single man upwards of twenty-one years of age; eight or ten acres now in cultivation.

The permission to settle, said to be produced in this claim, cannot now be found on record or on file.

December 12, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB WAGGONER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permission to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 231.

Testimony taken, June 16, 1808. William Conaway, sworn, says that premises were settled, inhabited, cleared, and cultivated, and enclosed near three acres of land; inhabitation and cultivation continued constantly to this day; about seven acres now in cultivation; a wife and one child in the year 1803.

December 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICOLAS REVIELLE, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate about twelve miles below the mouth of the Ohio, on the Mississippi; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; also, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which claimant is No. 115.

Testimony taken, June 17, 1808. Stephen Jones, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, at which time a few acres were cleared, enclosed, and cultivated in potatoes and fruit trees; in the following year, 1802, claimant inhabited and cultivated, and constantly to the present time; about ten acres in corn, and fifteen acres under fence; a good cabin; a single man, about twenty-nine years of age.

The permission produced in this claim has been produced in another claim of the claimant.

December 13, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM COX, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of the bayou St. John; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, in May, 1802; and a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

June 17, 1808. John Friend, sworn, says he settled in 1802, raised grain on said tract in that year, (six or seven acres,) built a house, and inhabited it; premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; about thirty acres now in cultivation; in 1803, claimant had a wife and two or three children.

The permission stated to be produced cannot now be found.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said William Cox one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, assignee of Emsley Jones, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permission to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which said Jones is No. 131.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that the said Emsley Jones actually inhabited and cultivated the said tract of land in 1802; that, some time in that year, the most part of his family being sick, and attributing the same to the situation of said land, he moved out of it, and settled on another tract, about nine or ten miles distant from the former, where he did, prior to and on the 20th of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate.

July 7, 1809. John Friend, sworn, says that the premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; about sixteen acres now in cultivation; a wife and three children in 1803.

December 13, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PHILIP SHACKLER, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806, and a certificate of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, in 1802.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

The permission stated to be produced in this claim is not found.

December 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES SMITH, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey from Robert McCoy, commandant, for three hundred arpents, dated 10th October, 1799, and No. 1207.

Testimony taken, June 17, 1808. William Smith, sworn, says that premises were improved in the fall of 1803, cultivated and inhabited in that and the following year, about seven acres now prepared for cultivation, a wife and one child in 1803.

The order of survey stated to be produced, as permission to settle, has been produced in another claim of James Smith, by John Frazer and others.

December 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of Benjamin Douglas, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, signed Michel Ameroux, and dated 24th February, 1806; a conveyance from said Douglas to claimant, dated 16th September, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 17th, 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that premises were cultivated in the years 1802, 1803, and 1804; lived on the land in a camp in 1803, believes on the 20th December; no cabin; about three acres; no family; above twenty-one years of age.

December 14, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, from François Lesieur, dated October 22, 1802, and a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806: George Ruddell, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, having his negroes at work, and living thereon; during which time claimant lived within the said district of New Madrid; he has no claim to lands in his own name in this Territory.

Testimony taken, June 17, 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that in 1803 claimant put a negro on this tract for the purpose of improving, also a stock of cattle, also a white tenant; premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated to this day; eight or ten acres now in cultivation.

P. A. Laforge, sworn, says that claimant had two children, wife, and fifteen negroes in the year 1803.

December 19, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANÇOIS MICHEL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Francis Lesieur, dated October 23, 1803, and a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Ruddell, sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated, for the use of the claimant, and by his negroes.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the claimant not having himself actually inhabited and cultivated the said tract prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, and think it a case of equity.

LOUIS ST. AUBIN, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from Francis Lesieur, of the 2d January, 1802, certified A. Laforge, June 2, 1804, and a certificate of survey by Joseph Story, without date.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Ruddell, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then the head of a family.

Testimony taken, June 17, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1801; buildings on the lot adjoining; the said tract, or this tract, certainly joins the lots of the village, if not those of this claimant; seven or eight acres in cultivation; a wife and five children in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to said claimant one hundred and twenty arpents of land situate as aforesaid.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANÇOIS MAISONVILLE, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 26, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land, and had then a wife and three children.

June 17, 1808. Henry Godair, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from 1802 to the

present day; a wife and child in 1803; eighteen arpents now in cultivation.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE LATOUR, the heirs of, claiming one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated Feb. 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and six children.

June 17, 1808. Francis Trenchard, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly till about six months ago, when he died; had a wife and seven children in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH LABUSSIÈRE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant to the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

IGNACE HUNO, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a survey of said land, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 18, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE GAMELIN, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 18, 1806. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The Board grant to said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MADÉLINE DUBOIS, widow of Louis Dubois, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said Louis Dubois did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and one child.

June 17, 1808. Henry Trenchard, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from the year

1802, inclusive, to this day, for the use of claimant; four or five arpents now in cultivation; a wife and three children and an orphan child in 1803.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant nine hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER LOVEL, assignee of Joseph Charpentier, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on lake Isidore, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation for a concession signed Henry Peyroux, dated September 24, 1800, and a certificate of survey of said land, dated December 10, 1797.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. Richard J. Waters, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 17, 1808. Pierre Antoine Laforge, sworn, says that premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from the year 1797 to this time; about forty arpents now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the said petition and recommendation thereunto annexed.

December 21, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES GUILBAULT, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate back of Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a concession from Henry Peyroux, dated 15th April, 1801, and a plat of survey.

Testimony taken, June 17, 1808. Francis Lesieur, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated since 1800, inclusively, to this day; eleven or twelve acres now in cultivation; a wife and four children in 1803.

December 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES GUILBAULT, claiming one hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Henry Peyroux for a concession, dated April 15, 1801, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. Robert McCoy, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to said claimant one hundred and thirty arpents of land, as per the said petition and recommendation for a concession.

December 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH SEREZO, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had a wife and three children.

June 7, 1808. Hyacinth Gayon, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801 or 1802, and constantly to the present time; about four or five arpents in cultivation, and an orchard of peach trees; a wife and child in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose. The Board grant to said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS ROY, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou of portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and two children.

June 17, 1808. Hyacinth Gayon, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated since 1801 or 1802, and constantly to this time; seven or eight arpents now in cultivation; a wife and two children in 1803.

March 20, 1806. Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant to the said claimant nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHAEL BONNEAU, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land, and was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 17, 1808. Hyacinth Gayon, sworn, says that the premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to this day; a small orchard, three or four arpents in cultivation.

Joseph Michel, sworn, says that claimant in 1803 was between twenty-one and twenty-three years of age.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grants the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

December 22, 1810. Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN WILEY, claiming one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary's, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of seven hundred and fifty-four arpents, dated February 27, 1806; and another certificate of survey of same date, for three hundred and ninety-six arpents.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate one of said tracts, to wit, seven hundred and fifty-four arpents, and had then a wife and six children.

June 18, 1808. William Cox, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from February or March, 1803, and constantly till this day; about twelve acres now in cultivation, a wife and six children in the year 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, including the said tract of seven hundred and fifty-four arpents, as aforesaid, the whole to form but one survey, provided so much be found vacant there; and reject the above survey of three hundred and ninety-six arpents as aforesaid.

December 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS LESIEUR, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey of the same, dated 2d March, 1801, on Joseph Story's surveyor's registry.

Testimony taken, June 18, 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1797, and constantly till the present time; between thirty and forty acres now in cultivation, a wife and three children, and one slave, in 1803.

January 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS LESIEUR, claiming four arpents of land, situate on Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a concession from Henry Peyroux, dated 19th February, 1801.

Testimony taken, June 18, 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that this lot has been constantly inhabited and cultivated since the year 1797; a mill built in 1800, which has constantly wrought, and is the only mill of the settlement.

January 4, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS LESIEUR, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Grand Cotes river, Mississippi; produces as a special permission to settle, a recommendation from Henry Peyroux, dated February 23, 1801; and a certificate of survey of the same.

Testimony taken, June 18, 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, and inhabited and cultivated in the following year, and constantly to the present time; twenty-five acres now in cultivation; good orchard and buildings; a wife, five children, and three negroes, in 1803.

March 24, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the claimant having two tracts of land confirmed to him under separate claims; they observe, however, that the whole of his claim does not exceed eight hundred arpents; that he was, when under the Spanish Government, commandant of the post Little Prairie, and had a numerous family; they further observe, that it was given in evidence, that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

January 4, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS HARRIS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, from Francis Lesieur, and a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. George Ruddell, sworn, says that claimant did prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 18, 1808. Jacob Waggoner, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and improved in the year 1803, and constantly to the present time; seven or eight acres now in cultivation; single man in 1803, above the age of twenty-one years.

August 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES LOGNON, claiming two hundred arpents of land in two separate surveys, to wit, one tract of one hundred and twenty arpents situate on the Little Prairie, and eighty arpents, situate on lake Gayoso; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle on said two hundred arpents from François Lesieur dated October 15, 1802; and a certificate of survey of one hundred and twenty arpents, dated February 10, 1801, and another plot of survey of eighty arpents, certified February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 12, 1806. George Ruddell, sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of twenty arpents, situate on the Little Prairie.

June 1808. George Ruddell, sworn, says that these two tracts of land, making together the number of arpents claimed, have been improved, to wit, the tract of one hundred and twenty arpents in 1802, and constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time, residing on this tract; claimant has constantly cultivated the other also till the last year, when the purchaser removed to it, and now inhabits it; about seven acres now in cultivation; wife and two children in 1803.

March 12, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the said survey.

January 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN ROSS, assignee of Joseph Story, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. Henry; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, in 1799; and a certificate of survey of the same; a deed of transfer of said land, from said Story to claimant, dated June 10, 1804.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that said Story settled said tract of land in the year 1799; and did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, actually inhabit and cultivate the same.

June 18, 1808. Andrew Scott, sworn, says that premises were improved partially in the year 1802, and a cabin built, and about one thousand rails made; claimant inhabited and cultivated, in 1804, about forty acres, and constantly till the present time.

Peter Lyon, sworn, says that fifty or sixty acres are now in cultivation; orchard of fruit trees.

Edward Robertson, sworn, says that premises were improved, some work done, in 1801; cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and till the present time; about sixty acres now in cultivation.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, three hundred arpents of land, as per said certificate of permission to settle.

January 14, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTHONY BONNEAU, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 18, 1808. Joseph Legrand, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated constantly from the year 1802 to this day; six arpents now in cultivation; a single man above twenty-one years old.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 14, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES BONNEAU, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis, produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 23th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 18, 1808. Joseph Legrand, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from 1802 until this day constantly; seven or eight arpents now in cultivation; a single man above twenty-one years of age.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 14, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER DUMAY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, adjoining Charles Findley, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder. For permission to settle see list No. 1396.

Testimony taken, June 18, 1808. Stephen Jones, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, (having been partially improved in 1802,) since which time it has been constantly cultivated but not inhabited; six acres now in cultivation; two children in 1803.

January 14, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTHONY GAYON, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder. For permission to settle see list No. 1369.

Testimony taken, June 18, 1808. Stephen Jones, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803; a cabin built and land cultivated, but not inhabited; constantly cultivated to this time; about five acres now in cultivation.

January 14, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EUSTACE DELISLE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis, produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 17, 1806. **George Wilson**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Joseph Legrand, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the beginning of 1803, and constantly to this time; ten acres now in cultivation; a single man above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 17, 1806: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 17, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ETIENNE ST. MARY, JUN., claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. **George Wilson**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 19, 1808. **Joseph Legrand**, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to the present time; about five or six arpents now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in the year 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, **Lucas and Penrose**, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 17, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE OLIVE, assignee of **John Benoit**, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. **George Wilson**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 18, 1808. **Joseph Legrand**, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited from 1802 to this time; about five arpents now in cultivation; a single man, in the year 1803, above the age of twenty-one years.

March 20, 1806: Present, **Lucas and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 22, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS B. CORVAISSER, assignee of **Issac Thompson**, claiming one hundred and ninety-eight arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. Thomas; produces to the Board a petition, with a recommendation from **Henry Peyroux** for a concession, dated September 24, 1800; and a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1795, a deed of transfer of said land from said **Isaac Thompson** to claimant, dated July 3, 1802.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. **George Wilson**, sworn, says that the said **Isaac Thompson** did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 18, 1808. **Joseph Legrand**, sworn, says that the said premises were inhabited and cultivated from 1802 to this time; about five arpents now in cultivation; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years, in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, **Lucas and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred and forty arpents of land, as per the said recommendation.

January 22, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN COLLINS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the **Pemiscon**,

district of **New Madrid**. For permission to settle, see **François Lesieur's** list on file.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1808. **Jacob Waggoner**, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803; in the following year, inhabited and cultivated, and constantly to the present time; about five acres now in cultivation; claimant above the age of twenty-one years in 1800.

January 25, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARTIN COONTZ, claiming eleven hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of **New Madrid**; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. **Edward Roberts**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and had a wife and five children.

June 20, 1808. **William Cox**, sworn, says that, in March, 1803, claimant improved, and constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time; about eight or nine acres now in cultivation; a wife and five children in 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, **Penrose and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant eleven hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LINK, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of **New Madrid**; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. **Edward Robinson**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had a wife and one child.

June 20, 1808. **William Cox**, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the present time; eleven or twelve acres now in cultivation; a wife and two children, and one orphan, in 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, **Penrose and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant nine hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER NEWKIRK, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary's, district of **New Madrid**; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. **Edward Robinson**, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 20, 1808. **William Cox**, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803; a cabin built in which claimant occasionally resided, in 1804; claimant cultivated and resided permanently and constantly to the present time; about six acres now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years.

March 15, 1806: Present, **Penrose and Donaldson**, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Bates**, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID TROTTER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. Thomas, district of **New Madrid**; produces to the Board a special permission to settle, or warrant of survey for the same, from **Henry Peyroux**, dated 16th December, 1801; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 22d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1808. **William Cox**, sworn, says that claimant built a cabin in 1802; cultivated and inhabited in the following year, and constantly to this time; twelve acres in cultivation; two slaves; a single man above the age of twenty-one years.

March 4, 1806: Present, **Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson**, commissioners. The above claimant having two tracts of land under the same permission or warrant

of survey, the one of which is actually inhabited and cultivated, and the other neither inhabited nor cultivated. The Board reject this claim.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOB SELF, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and seven children.

June 20, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1803, and constantly to the present time; a wife and seven children in 1803; eight or nine acres now in cultivation.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant twelve hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY DUPUIS, widow of Isidore Dupuis, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Lime Kiln creek, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had four children.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1802, and constantly till the fall of 1804; about six acres in cultivation in that fall; the widow had three children in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant widow Mary Dupuis nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS MILLETT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on highest waters of lake St. Mary; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were settled and improved in the fall of 1802; and, in the following year, inhabited and cultivated, and constantly to the last of the year 1806; about eight acres now in cultivation; a wife and two children in the year 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

January 31, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MOSES VANCES, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the bayou of St. John; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 23, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE ANTOINE LAFORGE, claiming one thousand one hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the

bayou St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th December 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by the negroes of claimant for his use; he had then a wife and three children.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1802, and constantly to the last of the year 1807; about twelve or fourteen acres in cultivation last year.

John B. Olive, sworn, says that claimant had a wife, three children, and six slaves, in 1803.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson. The Board reject this claim, for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation by claimant himself; they observe that he holds no other claim in his own name in this Territory, and this a case of equity.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE FRANCOIS LAFORGE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the present time; twenty or twenty-two acres in cultivation.

John B. Olive, sworn, says that claimant was above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LAVALLE, claiming one thousand and ninety arpents of land, situate on Marais des Peches, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land by his negroes.

June 20, 1808. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the spring of 1803, and constantly to the present time except one year, to wit, 1806; about eight or ten acres now in cultivation; a wife and three children, and three slaves in 1803.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this case for want of actual inhabitation and cultivation by claimant himself; they observe that claimant has no other claims to lands in his own name in this Territory, and think it a case of equity.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUGUSTE DELAREBOUIERE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary's, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, dated in the year 1803, and a certificate of survey, dated February 14, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 22, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 22, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant to the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. The permission stated to be produced is not found. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES CASTONGET, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary's, district

of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly to the present time; single man, above twenty-one years of age; fourteen acres now in cultivation.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the above claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE THIBEAULT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Marais des Peches, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly till the fall of 1804, at which time eight or perhaps seven acres in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of John Robertson, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on lake Marie des Peches, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board, as a special permission to settle, a certificate of a petition, dated March 31, 1802, and a certificate of survey, dated February 2, 1806; a deed of transfer of said land, from Robertson to claimant, dated 2d May, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that said John Robertson did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 20, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly to this time; eight or nine acres now in cultivation; a wife in the year 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES CUIROTTE, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the waters of lake St. Mary's, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

June 20, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly till the end of 1805; about eight or nine acres then in cultivation; a wife and four or five children.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN DUMAY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th

day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, being then twenty-one years of age and upwards.

June 20, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1802, and constantly to the present time; seven or eight acres now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES DUNKIN, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land, being then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that a cabin was built, and ground cleared in 1802, cultivated and inhabited in 1803, and constantly till the end of 1806; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803; five acres now in cultivation.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HENTHORN, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. Edward Robinson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land, and was the head of a family.

June 21, 1808. Jacob Friend, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly till the end of last year; about four or five acres in cultivation; a single man above the age of twenty-one years.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN NEAL, claiming one thousand three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and nine children.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONAS FRIEND, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, April 18, 1806. John Friend, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in 1801, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly to the present time, except the year 1805; eight acres now in cultivation; single man, above twenty-one years; supported a sister.

April 13, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said Jonas Friend

seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM ZANES, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and four children.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, inhabited and cultivated following year, and constantly to this time; six or seven acres now in cultivation; a wife and three children in 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, The Board grant the said claimant one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES SCOTT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1802, inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly till 1805; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 5, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER LOVEL, assignee of James Simpson, assignee of John Baptiste Gobeau, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a copy of a petition for a concession, dated December 20, 1802; and a plat and a certificate of survey of the same.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and constantly to this time; about forty acres now in cultivation.

Thomas Horseley, sworn, says that Gobeau had, in 1803, a wife, two children, and two slaves.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to said claimant eight hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 10, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH VANDENBENDEN, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, from a Henry Peyroux, and a certificate of survey of the same.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land. For permission to settle, see list No. 1369.

June 21, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were improved, cultivated, and inhabited in 1801, and constantly till 1805; about seven or eight acres in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the said certificate of permission to settle.

April 12, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELI SHELBY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1803.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 21, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1803, and constantly till the spring of 1808, when he went to Orleans on business; eight or nine acres now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

April 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LAMB, assignee of James McMillen, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate from Peter A. Laforge, dated February 16, 1806, of his having had a concession; a certificate of survey of said land, dated January 2, 1793; and a deed of transfer from said McMillen to claimant, dated September 11, 1801.

Testimony taken, March 13, 1806. Robert McCoy, sworn, says that said McMillen did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land.

June 22, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1800, and constantly to the present time; thirty acres now in cultivation; had a wife in 1803.

March 13, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID WENTZELL, assignee of Henry Masters, assignee of John Lathan, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a copy of a warrant of survey from Henry Peyroux to one John Lathan, dated November 20, 1801, on Story's registry, and a certificate of survey of the same; a deed of transfer of said land from the said John Lathan to the said Henry Masters, dated January 15, 1804; and another deed of transfer from the said Henry Masters to claimant, dated January 25, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 12, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that the said John Lathan did actually cultivate and inhabit the said tract of land in the year 1801, and continued on the same until some time in the year 1803; and was not actually inhabiting and cultivating the same on the 20th day of December, in that year.

June 22, 1808. William Coxe, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1801, cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly to the present time; eight or nine acres now in cultivation; a wife and four children in 1803.

July 8, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of William Deakins, assignee of Jacob Myers, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the highest waters of the lake St. Mary; produces to the Board a petition, with a recommendation from Henry Peyroux, for a concession, dated 24th September, 1800, and a certificate of survey of the same; a deed of transfer of said land from the said William Deakins to claimant, dated 9th March, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that he was present when the sale of said land by Jacob Myers to said Deakins took place; and further, that he (the said Myers) did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 22, 1808. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1799, cultivated and inha-

bited in 1800, and constantly till 1806; six acres then in cultivation; a wife and three children (Myers) in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, as per the said petition and recommendation for a concession.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MICHEL, assignee of William Deakins, assignee of Benjamin Myers, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the highest waters of lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Henry Peyroux for a concession, dated 24th September, 1800, and a certificate of survey of the same; a deed of transfer of said land from the said William Deakins to claimant, dated March 9, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 20, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that he was present at the sale of the said land by Benjamin Myers to the said Deakins; and that he (the said Myers) did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 22, 1808. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1799, cultivated and inhabited in 1800, and constantly till 1806; six or eight acres then in cultivation; a single man, above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 20, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, as per the said petition and recommendation for a concession.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES ASHWORTH, assignee of the widow of Joseph Hunot, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the portage of the bayou ———, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated in Story's registry March 10, 1800; a decree of the commandant, authorizing the widow to sell the property, dated 8th January, 1804, a certified copy; transfer, dated 8th May, 1804. For permission to settle, see list No. 1369, on which Joseph Hunot is No. 60.

Testimony taken, June 22, 1808. Toussaint Godair, sworn, says that premises were inhabited from 1802 to this time; twelve acres now in cultivation; in 1803 Hunot had a wife and three children.

July 11, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONAS CARL, claiming one thousand and seventy-three arpents of land, situate on lake St. Anne, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate from Peter A. Laforge, dated November 22, 1805, that a permission had been granted him to settle on said land by Lavalle; and a certificate of survey of said tract, dated 22d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 4, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and had then a wife and six children.

March 4, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS COGNARD, claiming four hundred and ten arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified copy of a concession from the Baron de Carondelet, granted in 1800, and certified by Henry Peyroux, 20th June, 1804; and a certificate of survey, dated March 13, 1800.

Testimony taken, March 13, 1806. Richard J. Waters, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 22, 1808. Benjamin Patterson, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1798 and 1799, in which years they were cultivated and inhabited, and constantly for the three following years, as the property of the claimant.

M. P. Leduc, sworn, says claimant had, in 1803, a wife, two children, and one servant.

March 13, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to claimant four hundred and ten arpents of land, as per the said certificate of concession.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, assignee of Benjamin Patterson, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate near St. Isidore, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a recommendation for a concession, signed Henry Peyroux, dated September 24, 1800, and a certificate of survey of the said land, dated March 6, 1798; a deed of transfer of the same, from said Benjamin Patterson, dated February 8, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 10, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said land was actually settled and cultivated by the said Benjamin Patterson, in the year 1797, and that he did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the same.

March 10, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to Richard Jones Waters, assignee as aforesaid, four hundred arpents of land, as per the said recommendation and petition there-to annexed.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM CLARK, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, June 22, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1802, and constantly to the present time; about six or seven acres now in cultivation; a single man; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE DEVOIR, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near the waters of the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, June 22, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1801, and constantly to this time; six acres now in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MATTHIAS BELSON, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1803.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

June 22, 1808. Samuel Masters, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803, and inhabited in that year; not since inhabited, but occasionally cultivated; four or five acres in cultivation in 1803; a wife and two children and an apprentice.

March 14, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 15, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BUTLER, Jun., claiming twelve hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, June 22, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1801, and constantly to the last of the year 1804, and then cultivated only to the present time; about eight acres now in cultivation; a wife and eight children in 1803.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH VANDENBENDEN, assignee of Jean Vian, alias Viot, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate from Henry Peyroux of his having had a concession for the same; a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806; and a deed of transfer of said land from the said John Vian, alias Viot, to one Joseph Vandebenden, dated January 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said John Viot did, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

June 22, 1808. Samuel Masters, sworn, says that premises were cultivated some time previously to 1802, when witness first saw it; in that year it was inhabited and cultivated; not certain as to 1803, but in 1804 it was inhabited, and constantly to this time; twelve acres now in cultivation.

March 18, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, three hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the aforesaid certificate of a concession.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS THOMPSON, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate in district of New Madrid, by virtue of a verbal permission to settle; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 11, 1806. George Ruddell, sworn, says that the said Thomas Thompson, did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife and three children.

June 22, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to this time; about nine or ten acres now in cultivation; a wife and three or four children.

March 11, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant Thomas Thompson one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 16, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GABRIEL HUNOT, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on waters of the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate said tract of land, and was the head of a family.

July 30, 1808. Thomas Horsley sworn, says that this tract was inhabited and cultivated for claimant in the year 1802, and constantly until the end of the last year; about six or eight acres in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, assignee of George Wilson, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey to the children of George Wilson, from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 9th January, 1801; a plat of survey, dated 26th March, 1801, on Story's registry; a transfer from George Wilson to claimant, dated 25th November, 1807.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Thomas Horsley, sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated for claimant in 1800, and constantly until last fall; four or five acres in cultivation; a wife and five children in 1803.

July 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS and **JOHN REED**, assignees of Abraham Keeney, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, on waters of bayou St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1806; a transfer, dated 25th October, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Benjamin Patterson, sworn, says this tract was inhabited and cultivated in 1801, and constantly to the present time; fifteen acres now in cultivation; a wife and one child in 1803.

July 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE JOHNSTON, claiming seven hundred and fifty-five arpents of land, situate near lake Ricardo, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Thomas Horsley, sworn, says that this tract was cultivated and inhabited in 1802, and constantly to this time; sixteen or seventeen acres now in cultivation; a wife and one child in 1803.

March 14, 1806. Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

July 25, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN PATTERSON, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate between the town of New Madrid and village of Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that in 1802 this tract was inhabited and cultivated, and constantly to the present time; twelve acres now in cultivation; a wife and three children in 1803.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENONI PATTERSON, the heirs and representatives of, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate between the town of New Madrid and Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that in 1802 this tract was inhabited and cultivated, and constantly until March, 1807; fourteen acres then in cultivation; a wife and three children in 1803.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HIRAN PATTERSON, the heirs and representatives of, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate between the town of New Madrid and Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that in 1802 this tract was inhabited and cultivated, and continued constantly until the month of March, 1807; sixteen acres then in cultivation; above the age of twenty-one years.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Sen., claiming one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate between the town of New Madrid and Little Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Luke Devoir, sworn, says that in 1803 this tract was inhabited and cultivated, and constantly until this time; thirty-one or thirty-two acres now in cultivation; a wife and four children in 1803; besides which, he provides for and supports in his family four other children.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WHOLMAN BANKSON, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1808. Benjamin Patterson, sworn, says that these premises have been constantly inhabited and cultivated from the year 1802, in-

clusive, until the present time; eight acres now in cultivation; a single man; above the age of twenty-one years in 1803.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ISAAC THOMPSON, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the portage of the river St. Francis; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 18, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife.

July 30, 1808. Thomas Y. Horsley, sworn, says that this tract was inhabited and cultivated in 1802, and constantly until the present time; six or eight acres now in cultivation; a wife and one slave in 1803.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

March 18, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

FRANCES GODFREY, widow of Louis Vandenbenden, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, and bayou St. Isidore, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a recommendation for a concession annexed to a petition of the said Francis Godfroy, from Henry Peyroux, dated September 24, 1800; and a certificate of survey of said land, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 10, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said Francis Godfroy did actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land in 1797, and that the same was, prior to and on the 1st of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated.

July 30, 1808. Benjamin Patterson, sworn, says that this tract was inhabited and cultivated in 1797; one crop raised and abandoned; after which, in the year 1800, it was again inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's benefit, and constantly till this time; twenty or twenty-five acres now in cultivation.

March 10, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to said claimant four hundred arpents of land, as per the said recommendation and petition.

July 26, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLEMENT HADEN, claiming one thousand two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve, by virtue of a permission to settle, granted in October, 1803, and certified December 14, 1805; a certificate of survey of said land, dated 3d February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 4, 1806. Joseph Tucker, sworn, says that claimant arrived in this country in the fall of 1803; went back, and returned with his family in the beginning of 1804; that he then moved on said tract of land, and raised a crop on the same in that year, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by one Luke Matenly; that the said Luke Matenly did, some time in January, 1804, acknowledge, before the witness, that he had sold his improvement right to the said claimant Haden.

February 4, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant claimant Haden, assignee of Luke Matenly, one thousand arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. Permission stated to be produced not found on record. It is the opinion of the board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID EDWARDS, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on the Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from James Mackay, dated 30th January, 1806, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated 7th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 21, 1806. George Price, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then a wife.

February 21, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant eight hundred arpents of land, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. Permission stated to be produced not found on record. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN A. HENTON, claiming seven hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on Terre Blue, district of St. Genevieve, produces to the Board a certificate of survey of said land, dated 20th of February, 1806.

Testimony taken, February 21, 1806. Jacob Mosteller, sworn, says that claimant did settle said tract of land, and actually inhabit the same, in 1802; that, in the fall of that year, he lost his wife; and that, having been taken sick on the same, and having no one to take care of him, he moved out, but raised a crop thereon in that year.

February 21, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and think it a case of equity.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, assignee of Benjamin Harrison, assignee of George Ruddell, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, on a lake adjoining a tract claimed by claimant, as assignee aforesaid; produces to the Board a recommendation from Henry Peyroux, dated December 1, 1800, and a plat of survey, annexed to the tract adjoining, as aforesaid, dated March 1, 1796; also, the assignment from the said Ruddell and Harrison.

Testimony taken, March 10, 1806. Robert McCoy, sworn, says that the family of George Ruddell, in the year 1796, consisted of himself, a wife, six children, and six negroes, whereby, agreeably to the Spanish laws and usages respecting the granting of lands, he was entitled to six hundred and twenty arpents of land; that, in the petition of the said Ruddell annexed to his concession, the quantity of six hundred arpents is prayed for, and the Baron de Carondelet grants "the four hundred arpents he solicits." It is the opinion of the Board that the Baron de Carondelet intended to have granted six hundred arpents instead of four hundred. They are satisfied that there was a mistake in the Intendant, and that his intention was to have granted the quantity prayed for; and it being proved that the same was actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, they confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, the said two hundred arpents, being the residue of the said tract of six hundred arpents.

March 10, 1806: Present at the decision of the foregoing claim, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners.

August 9, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The petition and recommendation stated to be produced is not found on record. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW WOODS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 15, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 11, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant.

March 11, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; the said land not being actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant himself.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE PENDEGRASS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate near lake Ricardo, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, dated September 9, 1801; and a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 11, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 20th, December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of claimant.

March 11, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the said land not being actually inhabited and cultivated by claimant himself, but for his use.

August 9, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PATRICK CONNOR, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 13, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said land.

March 13, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board, presuming a permission to settle, grant claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE DEMINT, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had a wife and one child.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant claimant nine hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CONRAD CARPENTER, representatives of, claiming one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate near the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the said land, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said Conrad Carpenter did, prior to the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and that the same was, on that day and year, actually inhabited and cultivated by the above claimant; that the said Conrad Carpenter left a wife and seven children.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the aforesaid claimant one thousand one hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL JONES, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH STORY, assignee of Louis Lardoise, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou de Boeuf, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, dated 12th February 1806; a certificate of survey of the same; and a deed of transfer of said land from said Louis Lardoise to claimant, dated October 19, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said Louis Lardoise did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per the said certificate of permission to settle.

August 14, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL DORSEY, assignee of Samuel Adams, claiming one thousand four hundred arpents of land, situate in Marais des Peches, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 26, 1806, and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 26th May, 1805.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Edward Robertson, sworn, says that the said Samuel Adams did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had then eleven children.

March 21, 1806. Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, one thousand three hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD ROBERTSON, assignee of Daniel Barton, claiming ten arpents of land, situate in Big Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of a warrant of survey from Henry Peyroux, dated April 12, 1802; a certificate of survey, dated 13th March, 1806; and a certificate of public sale of the said Barton's property, by Henry Peyroux, when the same was purchased by claimant, dated 4th September, 1804.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN ROBERTSON, claiming three hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 24, 1806. Jacob Myers, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

March 24, 1806. Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES ELLIS, claiming nine hundred and ninety-seven arpents eighty-five perches of land, situate on creek Capes and Comes, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, April 21, 1806. Barney Burns, sworn, says that one John Fisher did, in the year 1801, build a cabin on said land, and cultivate the same; that one John Smith built another cabin on the said land in 1802, and actually inhabited and cultivated it; and that the said claimant rented it to a person who did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and further, that he, the said claimant, did in the year 1804, move on the said land, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

April 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this case for want of actual inhabitation by claimant prior to and on 20th December, 1803, and think it a hard case.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHRISTOPHER HARNESS, claiming seven hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, situate on St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; (for permission to settle see list sworn to by Laremer and cousins); produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 19, 1806.

Testimony taken, May 25, 1806. Jesse Smith, sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said land in 1801; that year he went away, and returned on the same in the year 1803; raised a crop thereon in 1804; that he was, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, of twenty-one years and upwards, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

Robert B. Logan, sworn, says that claimant returned to the country about the beginning of 1803.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID REESE, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on a fork of the river St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated 19th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, May 5, 1806. Robert A. Logan, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land by his agent, Charles Logan, in 1803; that he moved on the same in the fall of 1805, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards on the 20th December, 1803, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES LOGAN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of the river St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated January, 30, 1806.

Testimony taken, May 5, 1806. Thomas Ring, sworn, says that he saw claimant, some time about Christmas in the year 1803, on said land; that he was then informed he had been on the same before; that he raised a crop on the same in 1804, and had a wife and three children.

David Logan, sworn, says that prior to the 20th December, 1803, he was at Charles Logan's, the above claimant; that the said Logan told him he had planted peach stones, and showed him the place; that the ground had the appearance of having been lately dug up; that, being on the same place early in the spring of 1804, he saw peach trees growing on the same spot shown him by claimant in the preceding year; that claimant had a wife, four children, and three negroes; and that he has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day. Permission to settle sworn to.

May 5, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant said claimant four hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 15, 1811: Present Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, assignee of Dinah Martin Rees, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a recommendation from Henry Peyroux, in favor of the said Dinah, for a concession, dated September 24th, 1800, and a survey of said land; a deed of transfer of said four hundred arpents from the said Dinah Martin Rees to claimant, dated January 2, 1800.

Testimony taken, March 7, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that the said tract of land was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated.

March 7, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the claimant, assignee, &c. the said tract of four hundred arpents, as per the said recommendation.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SYLVESTER LABADIE, representatives of, claiming eight arpents in front by forty in depth of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Estevan Merot, dated 27th May, 1791, with a proviso that the same does not prejudice any one; and a certificate of survey of three hundred and twenty arpents, dated January 1, 1806, certified January 27, 1806; a concession from Manuel Perez, Lieutenant Governor, to Sylvester Labadie, for eight arpents front by eight arpents in depth, back to the road leading from St. Louis to Oide Poke, prairie Catalan, dated 9th August, 1788.

Testimony taken, May 13, 1806. Gregorie Sarpee, sworn, says that the said Sylvester Labadie, having obtained the aforesaid concession, proceeded to the improvement and cultivation of said land, but was prevented from so doing by the Lieutenant Governor, who, upon the remonstrance of the inhabitants of the village, ordered him, the said Sylvester Labadie, to stop any further improvements on the said land until the Intendant below should be made acquainted with the circumstance of said claim, and have decreed otherwise.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS MADDON, assignee of Thomas Dodge, claiming eight by forty arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeauau, not duly registered, dated 1st June 1797; a survey of two hundred and eighty-four arpents, taken 3d May, and certified 10th September, 1799; together with a deed of transfer of the same, executed before Peter D. Deluzier, dated October 13th, 1803.

Testimony taken, June 23, 1806. Israel Dodge, sworn, says that the said land was first settled by the inhabitants of New Bourbon: that, at the time of the inundation of the lower point, twenty acres of said land were under cultivation; that one Mr. Degaire, an inhabitant of the village, and one of those who cultivated the said land at that period, and who was then their syndic, gave said land to Thomas Dodge, who obtained a concession for the same; that he was under age at the time of obtaining the same, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory; and further, that the above claimant, having purchased the said tract, did, in 1804, at a great expense, build a distillery on the same, which was afterwards destroyed.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS RINEY, assignee of Clement Heyden, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated November 23th, 1805, and certified 3d February, 1806; a certificate from Peter Deluzier that he had permitted claimant to settle on vacant lands, dated 14th December, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Sarah Tucker, sworn, says that the said Clement Heyden settled the said tract of land in the fall of 1803; fenced in a small tract, in which he sowed apple seeds and peach stones; and that he did prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had a house on it; that he had, on the said 20th day of December, a wife and six children; and further, that the above claimant, having purchased the same, moved on it in 1804, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, six hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on Cold Water, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from John V. Morales, dated New Orleans, 22d April, 1802, subjecting the said claimant to the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th articles of Morales's regulations; and a survey of the same, dated February 5, 1799.

Testimony taken, May 13, 1806. Marie P. Leduc, sworn, says that the above claimant had, in 1799, about sixty arpents of said land under fence, a great part of which was then cultivated, and that the same was, prior to and on the 1st October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated; and further that the said claimant has now under fence upwards of one hundred and fifty arpents.

May 13, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board ascertain this claim to be a Spanish title completed. Approved, 13th May, 1806.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The Board decline revising this claim. Originals not produced.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Daniel Quick, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, and DANIEL QUICK, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents, situate in the district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus for eight hundred arpents of land to the said Daniel Quick, dated February 5, 1801; a certificate of survey of the same, dated March 5, 1804; and a deed of transfer, dated December 3, 1803.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board cannot act on this claim. Approved, June 10, 1806.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Louis Lajoie, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus to the said Louis Lajoie, dated 19th February, 1800; together with a deed of transfer of the same, dated 17th December, 1803.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession on behalf of the United States.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Francis Belonge, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, and FRANCIS BELONGE, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents, situate in the district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus for eight hundred arpents, dated 20th December, 1799; a survey, dated 9th January, 1804; and a transfer of the same, dated December 13, 1803.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession. Approved, June 10, 1806. The Board reject this claim.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Peter Roussell, claiming six hundred arpents, and PETER ROUSSELL, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Roussell for eight hundred arpents, dated January 25, 1800; a survey, dated 20th February, certified 28th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 5th January, 1804.

Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession, on behalf of the United States. Approved, June 10.

Testimony taken, May 28, 1806. Peter Roussell, sworn, says that some time in March, 1804, as he believes, he received from Louis Lebeaume a concession for which he never had applied; that, some time in January or February of that same year, Lebeaume asked him if he wanted land, to which he replied that he would take it if it was given him; that the said concession did not remain in his possession; and further, that in the said month of March he signed an assignment of six hundred arpents of the same to the above claimant, but received nothing for the same; that he has since sold the remaining two hundred arpents to another person; was, at the time of receiving said concession, twenty-five years of age, and had a wife and child; never cultivated the same, nor inhabited it; and that he claims no other land in his own name in this Territory.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Francis Paquette, claiming six hundred arpents, and FRANCIS PAQUETTE, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus for eight hundred arpents of land to the said Paquette, dated April 5, 1800; a survey of the same, dated February 20, and certified 28th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 10th January, 1805.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession.

The Board reject this claim. Approved, 10th June.

August 17, 1810: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Joseph Hebert, claiming six hundred arpents, and JOSEPH HEBERT, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Hebert for eight hundred arpents, dated April 15, 1800; a survey of

the same, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; and a transfer, dated 10th January, 1804.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession.

The Board reject this claim. Approved 10th June.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Benjamin Quick, claiming six hundred arpents of land, and BENJAMIN QUICK, claiming two hundred arpents, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Quick for eight hundred arpents, dated 10th March, 1801; a survey of the same, dated 20th February, certified 28th March, 1804; and a transfer, dated December 6th, 1803.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Rivet, claiming six hundred arpents, and RIVET, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Rivet for eight hundred arpents, dated 28th February, 1800; survey taken 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; and a transfer of the same, dated 12th February, 1804.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession. Rejected. Approved, 10th June.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUES ST. VRAIN, assignee of Antoine Dejarlais, claiming six hundred arpents, and ANTOINE DEJARLAIS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Dejarlais for eight hundred arpents, dated March 19, 1800; a survey of the same, taken 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; and a transfer of the same, dated 10th December, 1803.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the above concession. The Board reject this claim.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of John Basye, claiming one thousand arpents of land, and JOHN BASYE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to the said Basye for sixteen hundred arpents of land, dated 8th January, 1801; a survey of the same, dated 10th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; transfer of the same, dated September 3, 1803.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Joseph Jamison, claiming six hundred arpents, and JOSEPH JAMISON, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated February 9, 1802; a survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated December 5, 1803.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of this Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Baptiste Joseph Billet, claiming six hundred arpents, and BAPTISTE JOSEPH BILLET, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Billet for eight hundred arpents, dated 29th February, 1800; a survey taken 11th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 10th January, 1804.

The Board require further proof of the date of the said concession on behalf of the United States.

Testimony taken, May 28, 1806. Baptiste Joseph Billet, sworn, says that about two years ago, understanding that Louis Lebeaume was dealing out concessions, he

expressed a wish to have one, if possible to obtain it; that, some days after, one Albert Tison called on him (the witness) and tendered him a concession; that he then signed the petition for the same, and at the same time executed a deed of transfer of some part of it, for which he received an iron pot; and further, that he had then a wife and four children, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board reject this claim. Approved, 10th June, 1806.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Baptiste Delisle, claiming six hundred arpents, and BAPTISTE DELISLE, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Delisle for eight hundred arpents, dated April 25, 1800; a survey of the same, dated February 11, certified 20th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer, dated 17th December, 1804.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the said concession. The Board reject this claim. Approved, 10th June.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Baptiste Delisle, Jun., claiming six hundred arpents of land, and BAPTISTE DELISLE, Jun., claiming two hundred arpents, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Delisle for eight hundred arpents, dated October 9, 1799; a survey of the same, dated 11th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated January 5, 1804.

May 28, 1806: Present, Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of the said concession. The Board reject this claim. Approved, 10th June.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Paul Dejarlais, claiming six hundred arpents, and PAUL DEJARLAIS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus to said Dejarlais for eight hundred arpents, dated July 11, 1800; a survey of the same, dated 11th February, and certified 20th March, 1804; and a deed of transfer of the same, dated 12th December, 1803.

June 28, 1806: Present, C. B. Penrose, commissioner. The Board require further proof of the date of said concession, on behalf of the United States. Approved, 10th June.

Testimony taken, May 28, 1806. Paul Dejarlais, sworn, says that some time in the spring of 1804 Lebeaume called upon him, and told him that if he wanted lands he might have some; to which he (the witness) replied, that if he was to pay nothing for the same he should like to have it; that accordingly, some time in June of that year, (as he believes) Lebeaume gave him a concession for eight hundred arpents of land; that the Spanish officers had not then left the country; and that when the said concession was given him, he gave an assignment of six hundred arpents of the same, for which he did not receive any thing; and further, that he had then a wife and child, and claims no other land in his own name in the territory.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS BERTHEAUME, alias Francis Barume, claiming nine hundred and eighteen arpents and thirty perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 24th January, and certified 26th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Camille Lassus, sworn, says that he was present when commandant did permit claimant to settle on vacant land.

Robert Hinckson, sworn, says that claimant cultivated the said tract of land in 1802, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then three children and one slave.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant two hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BRAZEAU, claiming three hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, joining a former concession, and granted him as a compensation, beginning at the aforesaid tract granted him by Cruzat, district of ———; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated November 19, 1799; and a survey of the same, forming the whole of the above tract claimed by him, and dated the 28th May, and certified the 21st August, 1803.

July 19, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same. They remark that they are satisfied that the aforesaid concession was granted at the time it bears date; but that the same interferes with a tract of land claimed by the inhabitants of the town of St. Louis as a common.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of widow Rontier, assignee of Joseph Mainville, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate in the Grand Prairie of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a duly registered act of survey, signed St. Ange, and ratified by Peter Piernuss, dated 23d May, 1772.

July 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board ascertain this claim to be a French grant completed by Spanish regulations.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHRISTOPHER CARPENTER, representative of John Carpenter, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 17th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 29, 1806. Joseph Sips, sworn, says that the said John Carpenter settled the said tract of land in the year 1802; that in 1803 he cleared a field of about four or five acres, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had no family but the above claimant.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LEWIS DICKSON, assignee of William Vanburhelow, claiming eleven hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate on Cape Cinquhomme, lower end of Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a certificate of survey of the same, dated December 14, 1805; a certificate from Pierre D. Deluzier, stating that prior to the year 1800 he had permitted claimant to settle on vacant lands, dated 10th December, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 29, 1806. Joshua Fisher, sworn, says that he, the witness, settled the said land in the year 1800; built a cabin, and fenced in about two acres, and lived thereon until March following, when, having sold to claimant, he moved out.

Levi Wiggins, sworn, says that he, the witness, did, in October, 1803, having first obtained claimant's leave to that effect, move on said land; cleared a few acres; planted apple seeds in a corner, which he fenced in; that his object was then the raising of stock, which he did until the spring of 1804; that since that period he has lived on the same, and has now a large stock on it as tenant of the above claimant.

July 29, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES NORRIS, claiming three hundred and fifty-one arpents of land, situate on Willow's swamp, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a certificate of permission to settle, dated 23d April, 1802; and a survey of said land, taken 17th, and certified 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 13, 1806. William Cox, sworn, says that the said claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1802, and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same; and had then a wife, three children, and three slaves. The permission stated to be produced not found on record.

August 13, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant four hundred and ten arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN DRAPER, claiming seven hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, situate on Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated February 12, 1806; and a certificate of permission to settle from James Mackay, dated 23th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, July 12, 1806. Zadock Woods, sworn, says that claimant settled said tract of land in 1802, built a house on the same, and enclosed a few arpents of the same; that he was by profession a well digger, and on the 20th December, 1803, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Certificate of permission stated to be produced not found on record.

August 19, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEAN PERRY, claiming three thousand arpents of land, situate on river Aux Bœufs, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession, dated July, 1798.

August 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject this claim, and observe, that, from a letter in the possession of claimant, now produced to them, they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

STEPHEN BYRD, assignee of Daniel Mullins, assignee of Jesse Bowden, claiming four hundred and twenty-eight arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified copy of a permission to settle, by Henry Peyroux, certified by Peter A. Laforge, civil commandant of New Madrid, under date of May 14, 1804; and a survey, dated 24th January, 1804, together with a deed of transfer of the same, from Jesse Bowden to said Daniel Mullins, dated 30th March, 1805; and another deed of transfer of the same from said Mullins to claimant, dated 12th July, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 25, 1806. William Smith, sworn, says that the said Bowden raised two crops on said land, having settled the same in 1801; that he did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit the same, and had then a wife and two children, and one slave; and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE STRINGER, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 10th February, 1806, and certified 23th same month.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas, commissioner. This claim being unsupported by inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARTIN RUGGLES, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents seventeen perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board two surveys, dated the 1st, and certified the 25th February, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. John McNeal, sworn, says that claimant settled one of the aforesaid tracts, to wit, that one of two hundred and three arpents fifty-five perches, in the spring of 1803; and did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

August 29, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of proof of permission to settle. They remark that, independent of the actual settlement of the aforesaid tract, claimant has, at a very great expense, built a very valuable saw-mill on the aforesaid tract of five hundred and forty-four arpents.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. One survey not found on record. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GUILLEAUME HEBERT, dit Lecompte, claiming one hundred and twenty feet by sixty or seventy feet depth, situate in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis, granted for stone quarrying; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 5th September, 1799.

Testimony taken, September 9, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that he did, about seven or eight years ago, quarry stones on said lot by claimant's leave, and paid him five sous per load.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The Board refer to their remarks made in the claim of Julian Papin Benito; this being similarly situated. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN WATKINS, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a duly registered concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 6th February, 1797; and a survey of the same, taken 14th November, 1803, and certified 15th April, 1804.

Testimony taken, September 17, 1806. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he wrote the aforesaid concession, and that the date of the same is perfectly correct.

September 23, 1808. Antoine Soulard, being re-examined concerning his testimony given in this case, 17th September, 1806, says, that by the term "perfectly correct," he meant that the concession was given at the time it bears date.

September 17, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE LAMARCHE, claiming six by forty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis, to be bounded on each side by one Chartrand and Francis Janis, and on the rear by Emilian Forty; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 18th November, 1798; and a survey of said quantity, taken on the river Merrimack, in consequence of the aforesaid tract having been previously surveyed by another person; the said survey without date.

Testimony taken, September 29, 1806. Toussaint Cerre, sworn, says that the said claimant actually inhabited the said tract of land, as surveyed on the Merrimack, about seven or eight years ago.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HUGH BRANNON, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a permission to settle, certified by Louis Lorimier, under the date of July 24, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 22, 1806. Daniel Thorn, sworn, says that the said land lies on a branch of the White waters, about a mile from John May's; that claimant settled the said tract of land in the year 1801, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the said land to this day; had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife.

August 27, 1810: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. Permission stated to be produced not found on record. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUES CLAMORGAN, claiming five hundred and thirty-six thousand nine hundred and four arpents and twenty-nine perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, the then commandant of New Madrid, dated August 9, 1796, stating the same to be granted for establishing a ropewalk, and forming a Canadian establishment for the purpose of raising hemp, together with a survey of the same, taken the 30th

January to the 12th February, and certified the 20th February, 1806.

The Board require further proof.

August 20, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT SPENCER, assignee of the widow of Louis Hunot, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th December, 1797, to Louis Hunot, and a certified copy of a deed of conveyance from said widow to claimant, dated 16th March, 1804.

On the objection of the agent, alleging fraud and antedate, the Board require further proof.

Testimony taken, August 8, 1807. Noel A. Prierer, sworn, says that he has been ten years and a half in the village of St. Charles, and that Lewis Hunot was then residing in said village, and was the head of a family at that time; and that he, the said Hunot, died five years ago, in this country; and that his widow and children are still residing in it.

George Geaty, sworn, says that in 1798 the said Hunot tried to engage him, the witness, to go and settle with him on the river Cuivre, the said Hunot alleging that he had a concession from Zenon Trudeau for land there, at what he called the Prairie des Butes, but that he refused to go, from his wife's objecting to the distance from the inhabitants.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE DUBAY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the south side of the river Missouri, opposite the town of St. Charles, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 7th September, 1807.

Testimony taken, September 11, 1807. Jacques Chovan, sworn, says that the claimant settled the above claim in 1803, that is to say, he inhabited said land, and that he saw a crop of corn growing on said land in 1803, and that claimant has continued to inhabit and cultivate the same ever since, and that in the year 1803 claimant was the head of a family, but does not know whether he had children; the claimant declares that he never had permission to settle.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS VALLE, the representatives of, claiming seventy arpents of land, being an augmentation of a tract of twenty-five arpents square granted said Valle by Neon de Villiere in 1761, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 9th March, 1798, a plat of survey, dated 15th March, 1798.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on a run which empties itself into the river Platte, two miles from his habitation, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a petition for said land, and a declaration from Francis Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve, directing him to apply to the Lieutenant Governor for the same, dated 12th September, 1803; and a plat and certificate of survey, dated January 13, 1806, for eight hundred acres of land, situate on Terre Blue creek, which empties into Big river.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. James Cunningham, sworn, says that the tract which he speaks of is the one situated on the Terre Blue; that claimant began to work in 1805, and that in 1806 there were two houses built on said land, and a saw-mill; the houses have been occupied, and the mill worked occasionally ever since.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM FLYNN, JUN., claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 3d December, 1807.

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. William Flynn, Sen., sworn, says that in the year 1804, to the best of his knowledge, (recollection) he assisted his son, the claimant, to clear about one quarter of an acre of land, and enclosed the same, and also cultivated turnips thereon the same fall, but does not know whether the crop of turnips was taken off or gathered; does not know the age of his son exactly, but believes him to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age at this time; nor does he know whether his son had permission to settle.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD PERRY, by his agent Thomas Berry, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the east side of Wild Horse creek, Missouri bottom, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, of said claim, dated 16th April, 1808, and claiming also by virtue of a concession for the same, which is said to be lost.

Testimony taken, April 18, 1808. William Bellew, sworn, says that he was present when claimant obtained a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana in 1797, for four hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, and heard the same translated; that claimant was then above the age of twenty-one years; resided in this country but one year, to wit, in 1797, and then left the country; says that he (deponent) had the said concession in his possession, but gave it to some person to return to him, at this time unknown, without any written order from claimant; says that said land is situate on the east side of Wild Horse creek, adjoining the Missouri bottom; that claimant built a house on said place in 1797, had two or three acres in cultivation, and raised a crop of corn the same year, and that the same was cultivated the two following years, and crops of corn raised for claimant's use; that in the year 1801 the said tract of land was surveyed in by Captain James Mackay for his own use, and a tenant put thereon.

On application of Thomas Berry, agent for claimant, it is ordered by the Board, the Honorable Frederick Bates dissenting, that a *didimus* issue to any judge for the county of Clark, Indiana Territory, where it is alleged the claimant resides, to administer an oath to claimant, so that it may be certified to the Board whether the concession in this case be in his possession, or that the same be lost, or out of his power to obtain it.

September 26, 1808. In the above case, the *didimus* is returned as taken on the 15th July last, and duly certified, in substance as follows: that claimant did lodge his concession in the hands of William Bellew; that the same is now mislaid or lost, and cannot be produced by claimant; and that he has never sold or transferred the same to any person whatever.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARY NICOLLE LEBOIS, claiming two hundred and forty-four and a half arpents of land, situate in the commons of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 11th May, 1803; a plat and certificate of survey, dated 27th May, 1803, and certified 20th August same year.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT WILSON, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Meadow creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder, dated 30th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 10, 1808. Lewis Lathan, sworn, says that claimant inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1806, and to this day.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB KELLY, JUN., claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the east side of St. Francis' river, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the board a notice to the recorder, dated 10th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 13, 1808. Isaac E. Kelly, sworn, says that claimant built a half faced cabin on the land claimed in 1801, and then exchanged said land with Jacob Kelly, Sen., who cut house logs on the same in

January, 1804, and in March following built a cabin and moved on the same, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CALVIN ADAMS, assignee of Auguste Charan, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Auguste Charan, for the same, dated 21st April, 1797; also a transfer of the same from said Charan to claimant, dated 12th November, 1803.

Testimony taken, March 22, 1809. James Peper, sworn, says that Claibourn Rhodes ploughed and planted about one acre and a half of corn in 1798 on the tract claimed, but did not enclose it; sold his labor to one Crosby, who sold it to Louis Gor; has known the land claimed ever since, and nothing has been done on the same by Auguste Charan; Crosby raised two crops on the tract claimed in 1799 and 1800; also heard Rhodes say that he had sold the said land to Calvin Adams; did not know Adams to be in the country until a year or two after the sale to Crosby.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, assignee of Pierre Chouteau, assignee of Alexander Clark, claiming three hundred and eight arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a letter of office from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Francois Saucier, authorizing the establishment of Portage des Sioux, and of the inhabitants there, and appointing said Francois Saucier commandant there; said letter is dated 15th March, 1799; also an official letter from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieut. Governor, to Francois Saucier, containing an extract of a letter from the Marquis de Casa Calvo, to said Delassus, approving the conduct of Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, in making said establishment of Portage des Sioux; also a general plat of survey, dated 15th February, 1804, and certified 2d March, 1804.

August 22, 1811. Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, assignee of Pierre Chouteau, assignee of Etienne Papin, assignee of Baptiste McDonald, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claim.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, assignee of Pierre Chouteau, assignee of Jacques Godfroy, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, assignee of James Peper, assignee of Joseph Challefour, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, assignee of Rufus Easton, assignee of David Eshborough, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN McQUICK, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES EBER, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ESTEVAN PAFIN, claiming eighty arpents of land situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES ROY, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MATTIE SONCIER, fils, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH LOUIS GOE, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE PUGOT, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS WHITLEY, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE LACROIX, claiming forty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ESTEVAN PEPIN, claiming forty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PEDRO CLERMONT, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE LEPAGE, claiming forty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCISCO HONORE, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate at Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE VINCENT BOVIS, claiming two hundred and fifteen feet front of land running back to the Mississippi, in the town of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor for the same, dated 18th October, 1799, given for the purpose of quarrying stone, and shall leave the road open that ought to be along the river.

Testimony taken, November 19, 1808. Louis Brazeaux, sworn, says that about seventeen years ago he saw claimant getting stone from said lot about seven years ago; and about five years ago, again saw him getting stone from the same. The Board refer to their remarks in the claim of Julian Papin Benito, this claim being similarly situated.

August 22, 1811: Present, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JESSE RAYNOR, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 27th May, 1808.

Testimony taken, November 26, 1808. William Jones, sworn, says that about twenty-three or twenty-four years ago Jesse Raynor had his stock on the land claimed, and built a cabin; and that said stock remained on the place one year.

Claimant declares that he has not resided in this Territory since 1792.

August 24, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BERNARD PRATTE, assignee of John Baptiste Trudeau, claiming seventy by seventy-two feet of land, a lot situate in the town of St. Louis, to be taken back of the lot which said Trudeau then occupied, and adjoining another lot of twenty feet front, sold by said Trudeau to claimant; produces to the Board a deed of transfer from said Trudeau to claimant, dated 29th July, 1803; and certified before Thomas F. Riddick, a Justice of the Peace, the 30th of June, 1808.

The Board refer to the papers of John Baptiste Trudeau, for a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 20th October, 1799.

The Board also refer to their remarks made in the claim of Julian Papin Benito; this claim being similarly situated.

August 24, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE SOULARD, claiming one thousand and forty-two arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a certified copy of a plat and certificate of survey of the same, certified at New Orleans, Ximens, 28th April, 1802, which survey is stated to be founded on an order from the Lieutenant Governor, Zenon Trudeau, dated 28th January, 1793; survey dated 15th March, 1798, certified by Antoine Soulard 2d April, same year; also produces a grant from Don Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant ad interim, for the same to claimant, granted on condition that he shall comply with the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth articles of the ordnancy of his Intendancy, dated 17th July, 1799; grant dated 28th April, 1802, and found in the abstract of all the concessions and patented grants of land appertaining to the district of Louisiana, recorded in the registers kept by the Spanish and French Governments of the province of Louisiana, since the 2d July, 1756, and until the 3d of April, 1802, transmitted to this Board by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Testimony taken, November 30, 1808. Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that, about 1798 or 1799, said tract was inhabited and cultivated, for claimant, and has continued so to be ever since; in 1801 had about twenty-five arpents of land in cultivation.

January 13, 1809. On the application of claimant to introduce further testimony, and Auguste Chouteau, formerly a witness in this claim, being present, and stating that he was probably mistaken in the quantity of land cultivated in 1801, the Board are of opinion that this claim be opened and claimant permitted to introduce further evidence.

George Dogget, sworn, says that in the year 1800 claimant had forty acres under fence, and that about thirty-five of which were under cultivation.

William Massey, sworn, says that in 1802 claimant had about forty acres in cultivation, and in 1803 had between fifty and sixty acres in cultivation.

August 24, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The Board declare that this claim is not a grant made and completed, prior to the 1st of October, 1800.

NOEL MONGRAIN, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on little Saline creek, emptying into the Osage river; produces to the Board a notice of claim, and a certificate from Cheveux Blanc, Chief of the Great Osage nation, in which he declares that he has given to Noel Mongrain, his little brother, for the services that he has rendered him and his nation, one league square of land, situate as aforesaid, dated 20th June, 1797, and acknowledged before Bernard Pratte, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, for St. Louis district, by said Cheveux Blanc, through his interpreter, Jacques Sonde, 30th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, December 10, 1808. Jacques Sonde, sworn, says that Noel Mongrain was born in the Osage nation, of an Osage woman, the aunt of Cheveux Blanc; that Noel Mongrain has forbidden persons to hunt on the land claimed, and has had persons hunting on the same for ten years past; that the witness drew the instrument of writing from Cheveux Blanc to Noel Mongrain; that the other Indians said it was unnecessary for them to sign it as Cheveux Blanc had the right to give the land, and what he did would be well done; that said Mongrain, when he separated himself from the nation and came to live with the whites, renounced his claim to his part of the Osage country, in common with the other Indians; and that said land was given him for his part.

Pierre Chouteau, Indian agent, sworn, says that in the council which he had the 10th November last, in which a treaty was made between the United States and the Osage, about twelve hundred of the great and little Osage Indians were present, and Cheveux Blanc, the chief, expressly excepted in council from the cession they were then making the land claimed by Noel Mongrain on the little Saline, stating that the said land had been heretofore granted to him, and that all this nation consented to what was done by Cheveux Blanc.

August 24, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. This claim being neither embraced by the law, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, nor the acts of Congress, the Board decline giving any opinion thereon, and order that a copy of the written evidence accompany the report of this claim.

GEORGE CAVENDER, assignee of Norris Monday, assignee of Daniel Brent, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Cape Girardeau district; produces to the Board a notice of claim, and an assignment from Norris Monday to George Cavender, proved the 10th June, 1808, by Jacob Kelly, one of the witnesses before Christopher Hays, Judge.

Testimony taken, December 1, 1808. Elijah Welch, sworn, says that Daniel Brent built a house on the land claimed in 1803, and inhabited and cultivated it that year; left it some time during same year; that one Kelly moved in the cabin, and inhabited and cultivated it for two years.

August 24, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MATHEWS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the bayou le Boeuf, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, dated 13th March, 1802.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, as per said permission to settle, (certificate of permission.)

JACOB MYERS, claiming a lot of one arpent, in the district of Madrid, and village of New Madrid; produces to the Board a recommendation from Henry Peyroux, dated 22d May, 1801.

Testimony taken, March 22, 1806. Richard J. Waters, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said lot.

March 22, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said Jacob Myers the town lot aforesaid, saving the right of Francis Hudson to the same, if any he has.

September 30, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB MYERS, assignee of Francis Hudson, claiming two arpents of land, situate in the village of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux; and a deed of exchange of property, between the said claimant and the said Francis Hudson, dated September 1, 1801.

Testimony taken, March 22, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that said tract, or town lot, was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800.

March 22, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, the said two arpents, or town lots, as per the said permission to settle, (certificate of permission to settle.)

September 30, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS MOREAU, representatives of, claiming forty by eighty arpents of land, situate on the river settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produce to the Board a concession not duly registered, from Zenon Trudeau, dated November 16, 1797; and a survey of one thousand seven hundred and sixty arpents, taken November 16, 1799, and certified 16th February, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. St. James Beauvais, sworn, says that claimant did, about nine years ago, settle the said tract of land, built a house on the same, made a park on the same, and raised a crop in the year 1798; and that the said land was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated, and is so to this day.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim for want of a duly registered warrant of survey.

September 30, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for a confirmation. Said majority declares, that if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents they would have voted for a confirmation.

THOMAS MADDON, claiming twenty-five by forty arpents of land, situate at New Bourbon, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau to one Israel Dodge, for the same, dated 20th September, 1793; and another concession from the said Zenon Trudeau to claimant for the said tract, in consequence of the said Israel Dodge having relinquished his right to the same, in favor of one Joseph Fenwick; and also, in consequence of the said Fenwick's relinquishment of the same to said claimant, the last aforesaid concession dated November 10, 1797; and a survey of one thousand and fifty arpents, taken April 23d, and certified May 23, 1798.

Job Westover, sworn, says that about nine years ago, he (the witness) went on said land with the claimant to mark the same; that claimant settled it the same year, built a house, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it from that date until the year 1804.

June 23, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, the said last concession to claimant not being duly registered; and observe, that the former one to Israel Dodge was duly registered.

September 30, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof. Said majority declare, that if his claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

JOHN SMITH, Sen., assignee of David Strickland, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated December 20, 1799; a survey of the same, taken the 6th February, and certified the 3d March, 1804; and a certificate of public sale of the effects and property of the said David Strickland, dated December 18, 1803.

September 30, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. Concession and survey stated to be produced; not found on record. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH BECQUETTE, claiming one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from

Zenon Trudeau, dated May 1, 1797, and a survey of seventy-one arpents taken and certified May 4, 1798.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. John Baptiste Taurier, being duly sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land for a sugar camp about ten years ago; and that the same has been attended to yearly for the purpose of making sugar; claimant having a cabin and sugar kettles on the same to this day; had, at the time of obtaining this concession, a wife and seven children.

September 30, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS WITHERINGTON, claiming a lot No. 3, in the name of Solomon, village of Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a general letter of office from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 2d November, 1794; said lot one hundred and fifty feet square.

Testimony taken, August 7, 1806. Robert Owen, sworn, says that, about ten years ago, a house was built on said lot by one Birot, who, about seven years ago, built another, which has been actually inhabited to this day as a school-house.

October 1, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE VALLE, Sen., claiming forty by forty arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession not duly registered from Zenon Trudeau, dated 6th March, 1798; and a survey of one thousand four hundred and seventy-five arpents, dated November 8, 1799, and certified 5th February, 1800.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. St. James Beauvais, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land about nine years ago, built a house on the same, and cleared some land; and that the same was, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of said claimant, who has, at this day, about thirty acres under cultivation, and still keeps increasing it.

October 21, 1808. Michel Placit, dit Michau, sworn, says that said tract was inhabited and cultivated ten years ago, by or for claimant, and ever since.

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; the aforesaid concession not duly registered.

October 2, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for a confirmation. Said majority declare, that if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

JAMES MACKAY, claiming four thousand four hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on Wild Horse creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d December, 1797, conditioned for the building of a mill and establishing a farm; produces a plat of survey, dated 6th March, 1798, and certified 23d December, 1798.

Testimony taken, October 27, 1808. James Colvin, sworn, says that claimant, about eight or nine years ago, built a cabin, and commenced building the dam for a mill on the tract claimed; says there was some cultivation.

Aaron Colvin, sworn, says that, about eight or nine years ago, there was a crop raised on said land for claimant; and also there were crops raised on said land for claimant the two following years; about seven years ago, there was a field of about ten or eleven acres cleared, and rails cut to fence it; does not know whether it was enclosed or not, as witness left the neighborhood.

October 2, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for a confirmation. Said majority declare, that if this claim had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

MICHAEL BUTCHER, BARTHOLOMEW BUTCHER, BOSTON BUTCHER, and PETER BLOOM, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of river St. François, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a petition to the Intendant, together with a recommendation from Pierre D. Delassus Deluziere,

commandant of New Bourbon, dated 15th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 23d February, 1806.

October 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHAEL BUTCHER, BARTHOLOMEW BUTCHER, BOSTON BUTCHER, and PETER BLOOM, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Pierre D. Delassus Deluziere, commandant of New Bourbon, dated 15th December, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 25th February, 1806, certified 28th February, 1806.

October 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH WALLER, assignee of Jonathan Bouis, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, about four miles below Waller's ferry, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board, as a permission to settle, list A, on which Jonathan Bouis is No. 21, for three hundred arpents; a transfer from Bouis to claimant, dated 8th December, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 6, 1808. Stephen Byrd, sworn, says that in 1806 saw a cabin, said to have been built by Bouis, as witness understood.

October 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN DANEX, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on portage of the river St. Francois, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certificate of survey, dated February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 17, 1806. George Wilson, sworn, says that claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

June 18, 1808. Joseph Legrand, sworn, says that premises were improved in 1803, since which time (the spring of that year) they have been constantly inhabited and cultivated; above twenty-one years in 1803; seven or eight acres in cultivation in 1803.

March 17, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

October 3, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HUGH McDONALD CHISHOLM, claiming seventy-five arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 22d January, 1796.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1808. Peter Dumay, sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in 1800, and constantly to the present time; eight acres now in cultivation; a wife, and four children, and two slaves in 1803.

October 3, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BARSELOUX, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 3, in square No. 1; produces to the Board an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 27th February, 1801; a plat of survey of the same, dated January 3, 1806, signed Francis Lesieur.

The following testimony in this claim, and generally as to the lots in the village of Little Prairie, taken by authority from the Board, at New Madrid, June 22, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner.

Pierre A. Laforge, sworn, says that these lots have been inhabited and cultivated at different times and in succession, from the year 1798 till 1803, at which time they were all inhabited.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BARSELOUX, claiming lot No. 4 of square No. 1, of land situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie; produces to the Board the same papers as above; testimony taken as above.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH GENEREUX, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 5 of square No. 2; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claim, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH GENEREUX, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 6 of square No. 2; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEWIS ST. AUBIN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 11 of square No. 3; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEWIS ST. AUBIN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 12 of square No. 3; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN RUDELL, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 15 of square No. 4; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN RUDELL, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 16 of square No. 4; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH REINDEAU, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 17 of square No. 5; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH REINDEAU, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 18 of square No. 5; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS ST. AUBIN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 19 of square No. 5; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS ST. AUBIN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 20 of square No. 5; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEAN MONTMENIE, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 93 of square No. 24; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE CHARTIER, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 96 of square No. 25; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE CHARTIER, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 97 of square No. 25; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE RODDEL, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 98 of square No. 25; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANÇOIS LANGLOIS, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 101 of square No. 26; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE RODDEL, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, in the village of Little Prairie, No. 99 of square No. 25; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANÇOIS LANGLOIS, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 101 of square No. 26; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN DERLAN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 102 of square No. 26; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN DERLAN, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 103 of square No. 26; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEAN MONTMENIE, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 104 of square No. 27; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEAN MONTMENIE, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 105 of square No. 27; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH CLAUDE GONET, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 108 of square No. 28; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH CLAUDE GONET, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie, No. 109 of square No. 28; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

July 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

B. MARTIN, claiming one arpent front by thirty in depth of land, situate adjoining the town of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for two thousand five hundred and twenty arpents of land, circumscribed by natural boundaries, granted as commons to sundry inhabitants of St. Genevieve, in which the claimant has conceded to him the quantity claimed; said concession dated 16th November, 1797.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. Walter Fenwick, sworn, says that the aforesaid tract of two thousand five hundred and twenty arpents had been surveyed about five or six years ago; that he has been an inhabitant of the country for nine years, during which time the said tract has supplied the town of St. Genevieve with firewood.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JULIAN RATTLE, claiming two arpents front by thirty in depth of land, situate adjoining the town of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH PRATTE, claiming three arpents front by thirty in depth of land, situate adjoining the town of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANÇOIS JANIS, claiming three arpents front by thirty in depth, adjoining the town of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE PLACIE, claiming two arpents front by thirty in depth of land adjoining the town of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

August 16, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AMABLE PARTINA, dit Mason, claiming one arpent front by thirty in depth of land, situate adjoining the town of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; pro-

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HYPOLITE PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SYLVESTER PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DIDIER PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THEODORE PAPIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on any vacant land; produces to the Board the aforesaid concession.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES DEHAULT DELASSUS, claiming thirty thousand arpents of land, where the same may be found vacant, produces to the Board an official letter, from the Baron de Carondelet to Dehault Delassus, father of claimant, stating that he had ordered Zenon Trudeau to grant to him a certain tract of land which he had requested, and also a plantation, sufficiently large for their cultivation and establishment, should be granted to his son-in-law and sons, dated 8th May, 1793; produces also to the Board a concession for the same, dated 10th February, 1798, from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT SLOAN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of the same, dated 20th and certified 27th February, 1806; also, a deposition of permission to settle, given April 3, by Joseph Decelle, syndic.

Testimony taken, June 26, 1806. William Ashbrook, sworn, says that claimant settled the said tract of land in the spring of 1804, raised a crop, and has actually inhabited and cultivated the same to this day; and had, on the 20th December, 1803, a wife and ten children.

June 18, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PASCAL DETCHEMENDY, assignee of Nicholas Lachance, claiming seventy-four arpents and forty poles of land, situate on the river Gaborie, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 1st September, 1797; a survey, taken 2d October, and certified 1st November, 1797; and a transfer of the same, passed before Joseph Bratt, the then acting commandant, dated April 24, 1801.

June 21, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claim being unsupported by actual inhabitation and cultivation, the Board reject the same, and observe that this tract is adjoining a tract claimed by said Detchemendy, as assignee of John Windle Engle; that a part of the land said to be cultivated in said claim forms a part of this tract; and that the said two lots or tracts are out lots, and intended merely for cultivation.

June 18, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McDONALD, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim, entered with the recorder 27th May, 1809; also, a copy of a plat of survey of one thousand six hundred arpents, said to be founded on a decree of the Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th December, 1796, made 25th March, 1797, for Louis Honoré, certified by Silas Bent, deputy surveyor general, dated 25th July, 1807, as copied from the records in his office; said McDonald claiming as assignee of Louis Honoré.

Testimony taken, May 30, 1808. James Richardson, sworn, says that he surveyed said land, by directions from Antoine Soulard, surveyor general, in the spring of 1797; that he had the concession on which said survey was made several times in his hands before that time; that said concession was granted by Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Louis Honoré, (father,) for eight by forty arpents; to Francis, (son,) eight by forty arpents; to Baptiste, (son,) eight by forty arpents; to Michel, (son,) eight by forty arpents; to Noel, (son,) eight by forty arpents; making, in the whole, forty arpents square; that he actually saw conveyances, in 1799 and 1800, from Louis Honoré, (father,) Francis, (son,) Michel, (son,) and Noel, (son,) for eight by forty arpents of land each, situate as aforesaid, to James McDonald, and that it appeared to be witnessed; the said parties acknowledged to him (the witness) to have signed a conveyance of their said land to said McDonald, some time after.

Louis Lebeaume, sworn, says that claimant put into his hands, about the year 1800 or 1801, a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Louis Honoré, (father) and sons, for one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; that he took a conveyance from Baptiste Honoré, one of the sons, to claimant, for his part of the said concession; at the same time had in his possession conveyances purporting to be from Louis Honoré, (father,) and he thinks two of the sons, to claimant.

Claimant, sworn, says that, in going from the town of St. Louis, on horseback, to his house on said land, in 1805, having then in his saddle-bags, and with him, all the papers, to wit, the concession and conveyances, relating to said claim, his horse ran away with him, threw him, and went off with said bags; that, in search after them, some days after, he found said bags, with the bridle of his horse in them, but that they contained no papers, which were missing, together with some other articles; that he has never since had said papers in his possession, neither does he know where they are.

Claimant declares that he understood the Lieutenant Governor refused to have sales passed before him, and therefore did not apply.

James Richardson says that he knows of neither inhabitation nor cultivation on said land prior to the sale by said Honoré; does not know of Louis Honoré (father) having any other claim, but François, Baptiste, and Noel, had other claims; that claimant settled on said land in the fall of 1799, or spring of 1800, built a cabin, and has inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McDONALD, assignee of Francis Honoré, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same papers as in the aforesaid claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McDONALD, assignee of Baptiste Honoré, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McDONALD, assignee of Michel Honoré, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to

the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McDONALD, assignee of Noel Honoré, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same papers as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

June 4, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANÇOIS DUNNEGANT, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate at Fontaine des Biches, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated May 14, 1808; and also a concession for the same to claimant from François Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th October, 1782, and registered folio 5, book No. 4, of the book of registry of concessions, for four arpents front by forty arpents deep, situate at Fontaine des Biches, distant about three leagues from St. Louis.

Testimony taken, September 13, 1808. Simon Courant, sworn.

Question by claimant. Do you know the Fontaine des Biches, and where it is situated?

Answer. Yes, I know two of them; they are situate near river Aux Biches. The river Aux Biches is the last river emptying into the Missouri, on the south side towards its mouth, and is the same near which the United States' cantonment at present stands; says that he has not seen the river in twenty years, and it has emptied itself since then into the Missouri considerably lower down; that the springs are situated close to the end of the little rock, (upper one) on the Missouri, near Cold Water; says that what he calls Cold Water is a spring that empties itself out of the rocks, close to the banks of the Missouri, very high up, and falls into the Missouri; that the Fontaine Cold Water is not the Fontaine des Biches, and is near three miles distant above, and the Fontaine des Biches is on the right side of the river La Biche in the Missouri bottom, below the ridge of rocks; that the river which runs by St. Ferdinand, and empties into the Missouri, is what he calls La Biche; and that all the prairie and woods near was called Prairie les Biches, and woods of les Biches; that he knows of no cultivation ever having been done at said springs; that the people generally cut wood in the Missouri bottom, and made camp; but does not know who they were, or whether they were on the land claimed; says that as to danger from Indians, in that neighborhood there always has been until now.

Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that on the right side of the Missouri, about a league above its mouth on the river, there is a chain of rocks, about a quarter of a mile long; about twenty arpents below said rocks a little river empties itself into the Missouri, called La Biche; and that about four arpents from the bank of the Missouri, and ten arpents on the right side of said river La Biche, there is a spring or springs called Fontaine des Biches, and that the same Fontaine des Biches is now called Belle Fontaine; says that he knows of no settlement made by Dunnegant, the claimant, on the place claimed; that, about the year 1786, claimant was appointed commandant of St. Ferdinand, and continued so from that time until the American Government took place; that from 1782 until claimant was appointed commandant, the Indians were troublesome; and there were orders for the inhabitants of this country not to settle out of the town.

Testimony taken, September 14, 1808. Pierre Chouteau, sworn, says that the spring called the Biche spring is situated a little below the river Aux Biches, which spring is so called because it is situated a little distance from the Glaize aux Biches, and river Aux Biches, and is the same which is now called Belle Fontaine, near the United States' cantonment, and the river called the Aux Biches is the same, now called Cold Water river; says that he has been acquainted with the situation of said spring for thirty-five years past; never heard of any other spring called Aux Biches; that he always knew the same by that name; says that he never knew of any improvement being made at or near said spring, except the improvement of land; that for the last twenty-five years he has not been in that part of the country until the cantonment was built, since when he has been there frequently; that the first time he saw said spring since twenty-five years, was when he went with Gene-

ral Wilkinson to choose a place for a cantonment, and then he saw land, mill, and improvement.

Baptiste Valle, sworn, says that the springs now called Cold Water, behind the United States' cantonment, ten arpents at most from the same, was formerly called Biche springs; never knew of any other springs being called by that name, nor saw any improvement at that place previous to the building of the camp; that twenty-five or twenty-six years past, he hunted there during two years, but has not been there since except last year.

Toussaint Parent, sworn, says that twenty-seven years past, and before he knew the Biche spring, situate about ten or twelve arpents from the Missouri, and about fifteen or twenty arpents from the mouth of the river Aux Biches, never knew of any other springs of that name; at that time there was neither cabin or improvement made at that place, nor has he seen any since.

William Davis, a witness on the part of Massey, sworn, says that François Dunnegant went with him, the witness, to the public sale of land of Ezekiel Lard, deceased, when the same was cried and sold to William Massey; that he did not hear said Dunnegant make any objection to the sale; says that he knows a spring near the Glaize aux Biches, which was near to William Patterson's survey, and about one and a half miles from the cantonment, called Biche spring; that he has been acquainted with the name of said spring about ten years.

The foregoing claim contested by said Dunnegant and William Massey, assignee of Ezekiel Lard.

June 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MASSEY, assignee of Ezekiel Lard, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri bottom, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession for one thousand arpents of land, granted by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Ezekiel Lard, and dated 10th September, 1797; a plat and certificate of survey of one thousand arpents, dated 5th April, 1798, and certified 18th July, same year; a certified copy of an adjudication at public sale of the effects of Ezekiel Lard, dated 24th April, 1803, to claimant, for six hundred arpents of said land, and certified 23d January, 1806.

Testimony taken, September 13, 1808. Jacques St. Vrain, sworn, says that in 1797 or 1798, Ezekiel Lard erected a saw-mill and grist-mill, and cleared and cultivated a field on the tract claimed, about one and a half arpents from Belle Fontaine, near where the United States' cantonment now stands; that he saw the mill agoing in 1799, and that said tract has always been inhabited and cultivated from its first establishment to this day.

Pascal Cerre, sworn, says that in 1798, Ezekiel Lard went to live on the place claimed; cleared a field in the bottom, between the mouth of what is now called Cold Water creek and Belle Fontaine, and erected a saw-mill the following year; that said land has been inhabited and cultivated until the death of William Musick, which happened about three or four years ago, since which he does not know whether it was cultivated or not; that all the springs under the Bluff, between Cold Water creek and the plantation of witness on the Mississippi, went by the appellation of Lean Froid, since the year 1787; that he has known the land claimed for fifteen or sixteen years past, but knows of no improvement being made on the same, except what he has before stated; that he never heard until lately of a spring called La Biche; but that the St. Ferdinand Fields was called Prairie des Biches, and to the north-east of said Prairie there was a place called Glaize aux Biches; that Cold Water creek and St. Ferdinand creek is the same, which passes through St. Ferdinand and discharges itself into the Missouri near the present United States' cantonment.

Question. By the agent of Francis Dunnegant. Do you know any thing of Francis Dunnegant's circumstances as to property?

Answer. I know that since the year 1787 he has been reputed to be a poor man, but as to character one of the best amongst us.

John Graham, sworn, says that Ezekiel Lard made an improvement on the place claimed in 1797, and began to build a grist and saw-mill in 1798, cleared a field, raised corn, and finished his mills; said land has been inhabited and cultivated ever since.

Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he knows of a concession being granted to Ezekiel Lard, for the purpose of building a saw-mill, at the time the concession bears

date; that said Lard was put in possession of the same by deponent, as surveyor, and for which he, deponent, received his fees of survey; that Zenon Trudeauux, Lieutenant Governor, supported said undertaking by lending to said Lard two hundred dollars, towards assisting him in building said mill; that the said sum of two hundred dollars was reimbursed to deponent, as attorney in fact for Zenon Trudeauux; that at the time of making the survey of said land, there was no objection made to the survey, nor did he know, at that time, of François Dunnegant having a claim, nor does he know of any opposition being made by said Dunnegant to said Lard's claim; says that he never knew of Dunnegant having a claim to said land, until it was known that the American Government was to take possession of the country, and until after the death of Lard.

James Richardson, sworn, says that he has been in this country twenty-one years past; that sixteen years ago deponent was at the place now called Belle Fontaine, and saw no improvement at that time, or appearances of any; that the first improvement he knows of was made by Ezekiel Lard; that said Lard supported himself and family by his milk and farm, having no other resources to this deponent's knowledge.

Nicholas Hebert, dit Lacompte, sworn, says that since forty-five years ago he has been frequently in the Missouri bottom, near the mouth on the right side; knows of a spring called Leanfroid, at the rocks on the Missouri; that the springs where the United States' cantonment at present is, he understood to be called the springs of the Point of the fort; that he has never known them to be called by the name of Fontaine des Biches; that the river which empties itself into the Missouri, at the said cantonment, was formerly called the river of Prairie les Biches; knows of a Grand Glaize about five or six miles below St. Ferdinand, called Glaize des Biches.

Additional testimony of James Richardson: says that he has heard some old inhabitants say that the spring in the village of St. Ferdinand was called Fontaine des Biches; and has heard others say that a spring at Guy Seylee, which is near the spring that tumbles into the Missouri, called Cold Water, was also called Fontaine des Biches.

June 8, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. Statement omitted in the proper place, viz.: WILLIAM MASSEY, claiming six hundred arpents of a tract of one thousand arpents; Morris James, claiming two hundred arpents of the same tract of one thousand arpents; recorded in book D, page 216, of the recorder's office. The representatives of Ezekiel Lard, claiming the remaining two hundred arpents.

It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voted for the confirmation of one thousand arpents of land. The said majority declare, that if the concession on which the above claims are founded had not exceeded eight hundred arpents, they would have voted for a confirmation.

RODOLPH TILLIER, assignee of Benito Vasquez, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to the said Benito Hypolite, Antoine Joseph, and Pierre Vasquez, the children of Benito Vasquez, Sen., for eight hundred arpents each, granted to them for the purpose of settling the said Benito Vasquez, Jun., and educating his four younger brothers, who then were minors, and as a compensation for services rendered the Spanish Government by their father, Benito Vasquez, said concession dated the 17th February, 1800; a survey of the aforesaid eight hundred arpents, dated the 27th February, 1806; and a deed of transfer of the same, executed by the aforesaid Benito Vasquez, Jun., dated 11th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, August 25, 1806. Hyacinth St. Cyr, sworn, says that Benito Vasquez, Sen., the father of the said Benito and brothers, told him, the witness, about five or six years ago, that he had received a concession for his children of eight hundred arpents each; that the aforesaid Benito Vasquez, Jun. was, at the time of claiming said concession, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards; that his father, who was a Spaniard by birth, was a confidential officer of Government, that he acted for some time as commandant, by interim, and witness believes never received any compensation for his services.

Charles Gratiot, sworn, says that the said Benito Vasquez, Sen., is by birth a Spaniard; that he was the first militia captain, and acted sometimes as commandant, by interim, and never received any pecuniary compensation for his services.

Testimony taken, May 22, 1808. Jacques Clamagant sworn, says that he knows that this land was given as compensation to Benito Vasquez, Jun., for services rendered to the Spanish Government by his father; that said Benito, the father, was a confidential person under said Government, and a Spaniard by birth.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim; they are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date. They remark, that the grant is expressly given to the children, as is said in the body of it, as a compensation for the public services of the father, and that they may locate and establish it in two or three vacant places of the domain, where it shall be convenient.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he does not concur in opinion with the former Board in the present case, respecting the satisfaction which the said former Board expresses, that the concession was granted at the time it bears date.

ANTOINE VASQUEZ claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and same testimony as aforesaid.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark as aforesaid.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares as aforesaid.

HYPOLITE VASQUEZ, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and same testimony as aforesaid.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark as aforesaid.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares as aforesaid.

JOSEPH VASQUEZ, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis, produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims; and same testimony as aforesaid.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark as aforesaid.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares as aforesaid.

PIERRE VASQUEZ, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same concession as in the foregoing claims, and the same testimony as aforesaid.

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark as aforesaid.

September 22, 1810: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares as aforesaid.

GEORGE AYREY, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 21th and certified 26th February, 1806.

October 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ADAM BROWN, assignee of Deodat Allen, assignee of Philip Fine, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeauux, Lieutenant Governor, to Philip Fine, and Charles Seales, dated 26th November, 1795; a plat of survey, dated 15th February, 1797, and certified same day; a conveyance from Fine to Allen, dated 24th October, 1805; from Allen to Brown, dated 4th October, 1805.

October 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FREDERICK CONNOR, assignee of John Atkins, claiming one thousand one hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate on river Joachim, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; a conveyance from said Atkins to claimant, dated 17th May, 1805.

October 9, 1811: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS LEBEAUME, assignee of Francis Arnow, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to said Arnow, dated 28th February, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, certified 28th March, same year; certificate from the recorder of St. Louis district that there is a deed of conveyance in his office from Arnow to claimant, dated 3d May, 1803; certificate dated 24th May, 1806.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM ANDERSON, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the forks of the Missouri and Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WALLER, assignee of Laferty David Allen, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Double springs, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 9, 1811: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WALLER, assignee of Laferty David Allen, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in Double springs, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 9, 1811: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID ANDREWS, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey from Charles D. Delassus, commandant, dated 7th February, 1798.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT BARCLAY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Bœufs, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th March, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 21st January, 1804, and certified 15th February, 1804.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Louis Boisse, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAIBOURNE RHODES, assignee of James Burns, claiming three hundred arpents of land, and **JAMES BURNS**, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate forty-six miles west of St. Louis; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 10th February, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1804, and certified 20th March, 1804; a conveyance from Burns to Rhodes, for three hundred arpents, dated 11th October, 1784.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AMOS STODDARD, assignee of James Rankin, assignee of Hypolite Bolon, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th March, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 19th March, 1801, certified 1st May, 1801; a conveyance from Bolon to Rankin, dated 5th December, 1803; from Rankin to claimant, dated 25th February, 1805.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AMOS STODDARD, assignee of James Mackay, assignee of Mordecai Bell, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate near the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 21st January, 1806, certified 27th January, 1806; conveyance from Bell to Mackay, dated 29th May, 1804; from Mackay to claimant, dated 26th September, 1805.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CALVIN ADAMS, assignee of Philip Riviere, assignee of Joseph Biancour, assignee of Louis Ried, claiming three arpents of land, adjoining the town of St. Louis, produces to the Board a conveyance from Ried to —, dated 24th May, 1788; from Riviere to Adams, dated 3d December, 1805; a plat of survey, dated 27th February, 1806, certified 28th February, 1806.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NICHOLAS BOLVIN, claiming four hundred and forty-three arpents and thirty-six perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 23d January, 1806, certified 28th February, 1806.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated March, 1801; a plat of survey, dated 22d February, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS BULL, claiming one hundred and eighty arpents twenty-seven perches of land, situate on the waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1806, and certified 13th February, 1806.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB BARKS, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice of the recorder.

October 10, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE BARRIBEAU, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis; produces to the Board an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th October, 1794, and a grant and declaration that he has put claimant in possession, dated 20th October, 1794.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH BRAZEAU, claiming seven hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, on the river Antonia; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th December, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 19th December, 1803, and certified 29th December, same year.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BURK, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 1st January, 1806, and certified February, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID BROWN, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the

Board a plat of survey stated to have been made in pursuance of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor; survey dated 15th November, 1797, certified 5th March, 1798.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MORRISON, assignee of Joseph Beauchamp, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to said Beauchamp, dated 18th June, 1796; a plat of survey, dated 1st December, 1799, certified 8th January, 1800; a transfer from Beauchamp to claimant, dated 4th September, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH LAPIERRE, claiming sixty one arpents five perches of land, as assignee of Francis Bernard, situate on fields of St. Charles, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a letter of office or order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 22d February, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 5th March, 1797, and certified 10th March, 1797; a transfer from Bernard to Lapierre, dated February 9, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS BOURASSAS, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate near Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th December, 1799; plat of survey, dated 17th January, 1804, and certified 29th January, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Louis Boure, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th October, 1799; a certified extract of a sale from Boure to claimant, made 12th March 1803; a plat of survey, dated 4th January, and certified 5th March, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Jean Baptiste Bravier, claiming six hundred arpents of land, and said BRAVIER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 11th April 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from Bravier to claimant, dated 12th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Francis Bernard, claiming six hundred arpents, and said BERNARD, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from Bernard to claimant, dated 10th January, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Louis Boisse, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 18, 1800; plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, certified 23th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by Boisse to claimant, dated 2d November, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Antoine Bezet, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five

miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th September, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 23th March 1804; a certified extract of sale made by Bezet to claimant, dated 7th November, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, as assignee of Louis Lamalice, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 23th March, 1804; a certified extract of a sale made by Lamalice to claimant, dated 7th November, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Francis Motier, claiming six hundred arpents, and said MOTIER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th April, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from Motier to claimant, dated 20th February, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of John Drouen, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by Drouen to claimant, dated 3d September, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Francisco Marichal, claiming six hundred arpents, and said MARICHAL, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th April, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from Marichal to claimant, dated 5th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Joseph Hubert, claiming six hundred arpents, and said HUBERT, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th March, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from said Hubert to claimant, dated 12th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Jean Louis Marc, claiming six hundred arpents, and said MARC, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th January, 1800, a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a transfer from said Marc to claimant, dated 9th January, 1804.

October 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Baptiste Marley, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 23th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by Marley to claimant, dated 31st October, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Baptiste Domine, claiming six hundred arpents, and said DOMINE, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a transfer from Domine to claimant, dated 14th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Louis Charleville, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by Charleville to claimant, dated 7th October, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Joseph Charleville, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles from St. Louis, (north;) produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th Nov., 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by said Charleville to claimant, dated 7th October, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Joseph Presse, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1799; a plat of survey dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by said Presse to claimant, dated 4th September, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Michel Valle, claiming six hundred arpents, and said VALLE, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th March, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a transfer from said Valle to claimant, dated 20th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Jean Baptiste Provenchee, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale, made by Provenchee to claimant, dated 7th November, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Augustin Lefevre, claiming six hundred arpents, and said LEFEVRE claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th June, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a transfer from Lefevre to claimant, dated 5th December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Louis Varré, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles

north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of John Godino, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of St. James Beauvais, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d September, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Beauvais to claimant, dated 8th July, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of William Clark, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th October, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Clark to claimant, dated 3d December, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of James Hoff, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th November, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Hoff to claimant, dated 3d September, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of John Baptiste Demoulin, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th November, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th February and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of a sale made 12th May, 1803, by Demoulin to claimant.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Louis Grimard, dit Carpenter, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Grimard to claimant, dated 5th August, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Regis Vasseur, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d September, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Vasseur to claimant, dated 5th August, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of John Baptiste De Quarry, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from

Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th March, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said De Quarry to claimant, dated 4th June, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Dominick Huges, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty-five miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, and certified 28th March, 1804; a certified extract of sale made by said Huges to claimant, dated 4th May, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

The foregoing twenty-eight claims are found in one connected plat.

LOUIS BARRADA, claiming a lot in St. Charles village, district of St. Charles, one hundred and thirty by three hundred feet of land; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ASHUR BADGLEY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents, and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES BRYANT, claiming two hundred and forty-seven arpents of land, situate in Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st September, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th May, 1801, certified 1802.

October 11, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of George Bowers, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Elk river, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; a transfer from Bowers to claimant, dated 22d December, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of George Bowers, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; a transfer from Bowers to claimant, dated 22d December, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MADAME DERUISSEUX, claiming seventy-three arpents of land, situate on river Arkansas, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 21st February, 1806, certified 18th May, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE W. CARMICHAEL AND THOMAS PETERKINS, assignees of Benjamin Allen, assignee of Levy Perry, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produce to the Board a petition to the commandant of Arkansas, and recommendation from said commandant, dated 25th February, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 30th January, 1804, signed Henry Cassady; a transfer from Perry to Allen, dated 15th March, 1804; a transfer from Allen to claimants, dated 8th June, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS PETERKINS, assignee of Henry Cassady, claiming four hundred arpents of land on Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a certificate from Francisco Caso y Luengo, stating that Henry Cassady had a concession for the same, dated October, 1802; certificate, dated 7th October, 1804; a plat of survey dated 27th November, 1804, signed Henry Cassady; a

conveyance from Cassady to claimant, dated January 1, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ASHER BROWN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; a plat of survey, dated 27th February, 1803, signed Henry Cassady.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BARNABAS, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY BURLEY, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD BRADLEY, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th June, 1800.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

TIMOTHY BELLEV, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a petition to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor; a reference of the same to commandant of Marais des Liards, by Zenon Trudeau, dated 13th February, 1798; and a certificate from said commandant, that the granting of the same will injure no one.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL M. BOON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Loure, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th March, 1802; a plat of survey, dated 2d February, and certified 28th March, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS BITTICK, claiming one thousand three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB BRIGHT, assignee of John Baptiste Billette, claiming two hundred and seventy-six arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 17th February, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 27th February, 1806, certified 18th May, 1807; a transfer from Billette to claimant; dated 2d May, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BILLETTE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou La Glaize, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 6th March, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS BILLETTE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Anguilles, district of Arkansas, produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 1st March, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID LINN and ISRAEL LINN, assignees of Mills Barefield, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 23d March, 1803; transfer from Barefield to claimant, dated March 2, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BOURETTE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehaut Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th January, 1801; plat of survey, signed Fremo Delaurier.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, assignee of Joseph Bochan, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on river Tuque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a conveyance from Bochan to claimant, dated 21st January, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS GWIN, assignee of William Davis, assignee of Antoine Barrada, alias Bardo, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th August, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 4th February, and certified 20th March, 1801; a transfer from Barada to Davis, dated 10th February, 1803, from Davis to claimant, dated 1st March, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON and WILLIAM RUSSELL, assignees of Ludwell Bicoa, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on Big Maneto creek, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th December, 1802; a transfer from Bacon to claimants, dated 27th April, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Joseph Bombardier, assignee of John Bole and Madame Bourdoin, claiming two lots in Carondelet village; produces to the Board a transfer from Bombardier to claimant, dated September 5, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Jacob Isam, assignee of Peter Bellew, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a transfer from Bellew to Isam, dated 15th August, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Louis Labeaume, assignee of Francis M. Benoit, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate at Rich Woods, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th August, 1800; a plat of survey, signed John Terry, certified by Antoine Soulard, 15th March, 1808; a transfer from Benoit to Labeaume, dated 5th March, 1805; from Labeaume to claimant, dated 19th September, 1807.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES BURNS, Senior, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Crooked creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SARAH BULL, claiming two hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LEMUEL CHENEY, representatives of, assignees of Simon Brundog, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board a notice to the recorder.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BYRD, claiming seven hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey from Delassus, commandant, dated 7th July, 1798.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISIDORE SKERRITT, assignee of Adam Bointon, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Camp Esperance, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, signed B. Fooy, dated 2d October, 1802; a transfer from Bointon to claimant, dated 10th September, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS COTTAR, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river De Pere, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th September, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 25th April, 1802, certified 21st August, 1803.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS CRISPIN, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 7th June, 1801, and a plat of survey of the same, dated 2d February, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Helen Tayon, widow of Louis Chevalier, claiming forty arpents of land, situate at Little Prairie, adjoining the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a transfer from widow Tayon to claimant, dated 21st August, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Helen Tayon, widow of Louis Chevalier, assignee of Labassiere, assignee of Dame Hebert, claiming forty arpents of land, situate at Grand Prairie, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a transfer from Helen Tayon, widow, dated 21st August, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES W. COCKRAN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate forty miles north of St. Louis, district St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th July, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 11th February, 1804, and certified 8th March, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of Joshua Crutchelow, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 30th December, 1805.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GABRIEL CERRE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th August, 1799.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

URI CAMPBELL and **WILLIAM G. CAMPBELL**, assignees of William Campbell, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on river Castor, district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board a plat of survey, dated 15th February, 1806, and certified 26th February, 1806; a deed of gift from said Campbell to claimant, dated 23d July, 1804.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CALDWELL, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 6th January, 1806, certified 20th February, 1806.

October 18, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JONATHAN HUBBLE, Sen., claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 12.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW JAMES MILLS, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 15.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN THOMPSON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 20.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC KELLY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 25.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HENTHORN, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 43.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES COX, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 47.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BURROWS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 58.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEMUEL HARTGROVE, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 59.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER FRANKS, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land; situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 63,

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BARTON FRANKS, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 64.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB SHARADIN, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 65.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SHARADIN, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 66.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROWLAND MEREDITH, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 74.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WASHINGTON ABERNATHIE, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 76.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HUGH CONNELLY, JUN., claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 77.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JONATHAN FOREMAN, JUN., claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 78.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHAEL QUIN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 83.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MAGEE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 84.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE CAVENDER, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 93.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL GROUT, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 96.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FREDERICK BOLLINGER, son of Philip, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 101.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID BOLLINGER, son of Matthias, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 102.

November 1, 1811: Present, Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES JAMES, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 112.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HENRY SMITH, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 113.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS HERRING, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 114.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES DOWTY, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 130.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM STROTHER, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 133.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES RANDALL, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 134.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL RANDALL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 135.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MEDAD RANDALL, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 137.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN LOSLA, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 138.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SIMEON KENYON, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 143.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL STROTHER, claiming one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 144.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM SMITH, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 145.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEREMIAH THOMAS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 150.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 153.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MURPHY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 154.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ADAM STOTLER, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list A, on which claimant is No. 163. (List A is dated 30th January, 1803.)

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB ZANOR, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 5. (List B is dated 28th July, 1804.)

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS MORRIS, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 6.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CURTIS WILBORN, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 10.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES WILBORN, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 11.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BALDWIN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 12.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM SMITH, Jun., claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 13.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MAY, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 14.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL KRVTZ, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 26.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM KRITZ, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 27.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HANG, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 29.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB BARKS, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 36.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB CROFT, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 37.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER BULNER, or BURTON, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 38.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH McCABE, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 40.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SHIELDS, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 43.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

REZIN BAILEY, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 44.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MOSES BYRNES, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 45.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORGAN BYRNES, Sen., claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 46.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORGAN BYRNES, Jun., claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 47.

November 1, 1811: Present full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH BUAL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board list B, on which claimant is No. 58.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Stated in said permission to have come to the country in 1804.

GABRIEL CONSTANT, fils, claiming thirty-five arpents of land, situate on Belle Point, near Carondelet, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th September, 1795; a report of survey, dated 15th April, 1796.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS KROW, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on Charles's run, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 20th December, 1805, certified 20th February, 1806.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS COONTZ, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate at Marais Croche, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st September, 1796; a plat of survey, dated 1st September, 1796.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MANUEL LISA, assignee of Francis Cailloux, alias Cayon, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Matis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Francis Cailloux, for one thousand six hundred arpents of land, dated 3d January, 1800; and three plats of survey, two of four hundred arpents each, and one of four hundred and sixty arpents, dated 25th February, 1806; Francis Cayon claims one thousand one hundred arpents of the above tract.

November 1, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John Colgin, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate in St. Andre, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th December, 1798, to John Colgin.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALMOND COTTLE, claiming eight hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate at Perouque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH CHARTRAN, Jun., claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CATHERINE CREPAU, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis, one hundred feet, by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th May; the petition is dated 8th May, 1797.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river St. Augustin, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th January, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 20th December, 1803, and certified 29th December, 1803.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ARISTIDES AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Ramsey, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th September, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 29th December, 1803, and certified 29th January, 1804.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PAUL CHOCTEAU, claiming two thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, on the river Cuivre; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 20th March, 1804.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CERRE CHOCTEAU, claiming two thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, and certified 20th March, 1804.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THERESE CRELY, wife of Louis Tison Honoré, claiming three thousand five hundred and twenty-eight arpents of land, situate on the north side of the river Jefferson, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th April, 1803.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN CHOISSER, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Hopefield, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CHOISSER, assignee of John W. Hunt, assignee of William Cotton, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Hopefield, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a transfer from said Hunt to claimant, dated 10th October, 1801.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHAEL CROW, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th October, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 25th December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS COLLARD, claiming forty arpents of land, situate near the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d November, 1796.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN CAROTHERS, Sen., claiming four hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CAROTHERS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS DUQUETTE, assignee of Charles Cardinal, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a transfer from Cardinal to claimant, dated 28th January, 1805.

November 2, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE DORVAL, dit Degrossillier, assignee of Guillaume Hebert, dit Lacompte, assignee of John Baptiste Cambas, claiming a lot in St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board a transfer from Lacompte to claimant; dated 15th July, 1793.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Francis Lacombe, assignee of Julian Chouquette, claiming two hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate on the river des Peres, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a transfer from Lacombe to claimant, dated 23d January, 1808.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN COONTZ and EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to John Coontz, dated 29th May, 1800; a transfer of one half of said tract to Edward Hempstead, dated June 18, 1808; said transfer unauthenticated.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD and HENRY HIGHT, assignees of the sheriff of St. Charles district, who sold the same as the property of James Cooper, assignee of Antoine Marechal, assignee of John Cook, claiming a lot in the village of St. Charles; produces to the Board a transfer from Cook to Marechal, dated 26th September, 1803; from Marechal to Cook, dated 10th September, 1805; from sheriff to claimants, dated 14th July, 1807.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS LEMONDE, claiming a lot on St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet of land; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER MCNAIR, assignee of Bartholomew Courtmanche, claiming a lot of land in the village of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MCPHERSON, assignee of John Canor, heir of Hugh Canor, deceased, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Platin creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming a lot of one arpent of land in the village of New Madrid, as assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm; produces to the Board a transfer from Chisholm to claimant, dated 23d June, 1798.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm, assignee of Charles Bonneau, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the village of New Madrid, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a transfer from Chisholm to claimant, dated 23d July, 1798.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm, assignee of Peter Duroche, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the village of New Madrid, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a transfer from Chisholm to claimant dated 23d July, 1798.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on bayou St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition and recommendation from Charles D. Delassus, commandant, dated 4th July, 1797; a transfer from Chisholm to claimant dated 10th September, 1801.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL COX, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a permission to settle, sworn to by Louis Lorrimer, dated 3d June, 1808.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BARBARA CALDWELL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS CHAFFIN, claiming three hundred and two arpents of land, situate on waters of river Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 15th May, 1801.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH CLAVET, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MUSICK, heirs and representatives of assignee of Rufus Easton, and John Coontz, assignee of William Clark, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Saint Charles; produce to the Board a certificate from Antoine Soulard, that said William Clark had a concession granted him by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for eight hundred arpents of land, at the point of the Missouri, which was afterwards annulled, and permission given him to choose the same quantity of any vacant land of the King's domain, said certificate dated 28th May, 1804; a transfer from Clark to Easton and Coontz, dated 8th February, 1805; from Easton and Coontz to claimant, dated 25th April, 1805.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS CRUCE, claiming three hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1803.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY CANOUR, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a permission to settle, from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES GUIBOUR DUBRIELLE, claiming four hundred and four arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th June, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 27th December, and certified 30th December, 1799.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Louis Boure, assignee of Gregoire Sarpy, administrator of John Baptiste Defaux, claiming one arpent in front by thirty in depth, situate three miles southwest of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st October, 1797; a plat of survey, dated 25th January, 1798, certified 5th February, 1798; a transfer from Sarpy, administrator to Boure, dated 7th February, 1802; a transfer from Boure to claimant, dated 12th February, 1805.

November 13, 1811: Present full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS BOLDOC and **PARFAIL DUFOUR**, Sen. claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Fourche Du-

elos, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th April, 1803.

November 13, 1811: Present full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE DUBRIELLE, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on river Aux Bœufs, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Chas. D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th December, 1799; a plat of survey of one thousand arpents, dated 24th February, 1806, signed Freeman Delaurier, deputy surveyor.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SUSANNA DOGGETT, claiming one thousand one hundred and forty-six arpents and forty-one perches of land, situate on Flat river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and a plat of survey made for Jacob Doggett, dated January 16, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM DAVIS, claiming three hundred and thirty-eight arpents and seven perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PAUL DEJARLAIS, claiming a lot of land in St. Ferdinand village, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Francis Dunnegant, commandant of said village, dated 26th November, 1801.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PAUL DEJARLAIS, assignee of Joseph Lacroix, claiming a lot of land, situate in the village of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a transfer from Lacroix to claimant, dated 11th July, 1803.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BAPTISTE DUCHOUQUETTE, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate opposite the mouth of Osage river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th December, 1800.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER GRIMEAU, claiming a lot in the town St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, as assignee of Etienne Drouin, assignee of Paul Dupuis, assignee of Gregoire Sarpy, who bought the same at a public sale of the effects of Mr. Devolsey; produces to the Board a public sale of said lot to Gregoire Sarpy, dated 17th March, 1798; a transfer from Sarpy to Dupuis, dated 23d May, 1798; a transfer from Dupuis to Etienne Drouin, dated 23d August, 1798; and a transfer from Drouin to claimant, dated 14th October, 1799.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MORIS JAMES, assignee of Charles Dejarlais, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 26th August, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 5th December, 1803, certified 27th December, 1803; a transfer from Dejarlais to claimant, dated 3d June, 1803.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY HIGHT, assignee of Charles Dejarlais, claiming four hundred and seventy acres of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board

a notice to the recorder, and a transfer from Dejarlais to claimant, dated 30th December, 1805.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUES CLAMORGAN, assignee of François Dunningant, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th December, 1802, for eight hundred arpents on Grand Glaize; a petition and decree of Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, therein authorizing the said Dunningant to locate the land claimed on any vacant land, dated 7th January, 1803; a plat of survey of seven hundred and fifty arpents, dated 28th February, and certified 29th February, 1806, a transfer from Dunningant to claimant, dated 1st July, 1805.

November 13, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS DELISLE, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Bon Femme, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 23d January, and certified 15th February, 1804.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER DELASSUS DELUZIÈRE, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th January, 1798; a plat of survey, dated 25th and certified 30th January, 1798.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISRAEL DODGE, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession, from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th December, 1800.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Louis Delisle, claiming two thousand five hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 14th February, and certified 14th March, 1804; a certified extract of a sale, made by Delisle to claimant, dated 7th October, 1803.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDRE LANDREVILLE, assignee of Louis Delaurier, claiming a lot of land in St. Louis, one hundred and twenty feet front, back to the Mississippi; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Delaurier to claimant, dated 1st August, 1793.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LAMBERT LAJOY, assignee of Francis Desalle, dit Cayolle, claiming a lot in the village of Carondelet, district of St. Louis, one hundred and fifty feet by three hundred feet; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to Lambert Lajoy, dated 25th June, 1795; a declaration from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, that he had put claimant in possession of the lot claimed, dated 27th June, 1795.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH PRESSE, assignee of Francis Delaurier, claiming two lots in the village of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis, one hundred and fifty feet by three hundred feet; produces to the Board a record of a transfer from Delaurier to claimant, dated 27th January, 1803

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of George Bowers, assignee of James Donnelly, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Joachim creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and record of a transfer from Bowers to claimant, dated 22d December, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM CHRISTY, assignee of Robert Young, assignee of John Doghead, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th September, 1799; a transfer from Doghead to Young, dated 20th July, 1802; a transfer from Young to claimant, dated 21st July, 1807.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH AND FRANCIS DERUISSEAUX, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Arkansas river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the record of a petition and recommendation for a concession thereon by Charles D. Villemont, commandant, dated 15th July, 1794; a plat of survey, dated 18th February, 1806, signed Godfrey Jones.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE DUNN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Mississippi and Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB DONNER, heirs of, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Platin creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th January, 1800.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSHUA DELAPLANE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN DELAPLANE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of the Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE, assignee of Frederick Dickson, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th June, 1802; a plat of survey certified by Antoine Souldard, 15th November, 1807; a certified extract of sale made by Dickson to claimant, dated 30th June, 1803.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE, assignee of Louis Labeaume; assignee of Francis Duchouquette, claiming four hundred arpents of land, and said Duchouquette, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th October, 1799; a plat of survey, signed Fremon Deloriare, deputy surveyor, dated 27th September, 1805; a transfer from Duchouquette

to Labeaume, dated 7th December, 1803; a transfer from Labeaume to claimant, dated 15th July, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE, assignee of Albert Tison, assignee of Pierre Lord, assignee of René Dodier, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th April, 1800; a plat of survey, signed Fremont Deloriare, deputy surveyor, dated 27th September, 1805; a transfer from Lord to Tison, without date; a transfer from Tison to claimant, dated 25th April, 1803; a transfer from Dodier to Lord, dated 25th February, 1805.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Margaret Becquette, widow of Dodier and others, heirs of Gabriel Dodier, claiming two arpents by forty, situate on prairie adjoining the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from St. Ange and Purnas, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d May, 1772; a record of a conveyance from said widow Dodier and others, to claimant, dated 18th August, 1806. In the margin of the concession is written, "reuni au domain du roy pour les avoir abandonnée depuis long-temps. St. Louis, Juin 4, 1793."

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Margaret Becquette, widow of Dodier and others, heirs of Frances M. Motier, widow Dodier, claiming three by forty arpents of land, situate on prairie adjoining the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from St. Ange and Purnas, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d May, 1772; a record of transfer from said widow Dodier and others to claimant, dated 18th August, 1806. In the margin of the concession is written, "reuni au domain du roy pour les avoir abandonnée depuis long-temps. St. Louis, Juin 4, 1793."

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MYERS, assignee of Jacques Guiberd, assignee of Pascal Detchemendy, claiming five hundred and twenty-six arpents of land, situate on river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a record of a relinquishment of claim from Detchemendy to Guiberd, dated 26th January, 1800; a transfer from Guiberd to claimant, dated 26th August, 1805.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MORRISON, assignee of Pascal Detchemendy, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th December, 1798; a transfer from Detchemendy to claimant, dated 29th December, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AMABLE PARTINAYS, assignee of Parfait Dufour, claiming a lot of land in the village of Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a record of transfer from Dufour to claimant, dated 4th February, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEREMIAH ABLE, assignee of Joseph Doubleeye, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on river St. François, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH DENNIS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Bend of the Mississippi, district of

Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH DOUBLEGE, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PARFAIT DUFOUR, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate near St. Genevieve village, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER MENARD, assignee of Peter Dumay, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate near Old Cape, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d January, 1800; a transfer from Dumay to claimant, dated 20th May, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Camille Delassus, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Common fields, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; record of a transfer, dated 5th February 1805, from Camille Delassus to claimant.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MACKAY WHERRY, assignee of the sheriff of St. Louis district, who sold the same as the property of Gregoire Sarpy, assignee of John Baptiste Dauphin, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Fee-fee, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to John Baptiste Dauphin, dated 28th November, 1793; a deed from sheriff to claimant, dated 29th June, 1808.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, claiming five hundred thousand arpents of land, situate on rivers Mississippi, Dardenne, and Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d March, 1797; also, four letters to claimant, from Zenon Trudeau, Juan Ventura Morales, and Baron de Carondelet.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, claiming sixty arpents front on Mississippi, Dardennes, and Chorette rivers, back to the hills, about two hundred arpents, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the same concession and papers as in the preceding claim.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, claiming sixty arpents of land front on the Mississippi, commencing above the mouth of Cuivre river up the Mississippi and back to the hills; produces to the Board the same concession and papers as in the foregoing claims.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC DEWAN, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES DEMOSS, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM DOSS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES DOWTY claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board an order of survey (the record of) from Charles Delassus, commandant, dated July 7, 1798.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HAGUE, assignee of Alexander Doudle, claiming three hundred acres of land, situate on Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Eusibus Hubbard, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th January, 1803; a plat of survey, dated 7th January, 1804, certified 5th March, 1804.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Felix Hubbard, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th November, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 17th January, 1804, certified 5th March, 1804.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of T. Todd, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th May, 1801; a plat of survey as aforesaid.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Jacob Eastwood, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th February, 1801; and a plat of survey as aforesaid.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Daniel Hubbard, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate sixty miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th November, 1800; a plat of survey as aforesaid.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

The five foregoing claims are found in one connected plat.

WILLIAM BASSETT, assignee of Ebenezer Fulsom, claiming eighty-three arpents of land, situate on Missis-

siippi, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 20th January, 1803, signed Cassidy; a transfer from Fulsom to claimant, dated 2d November, 1805.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH FENWICK, claiming four hundred and seventy-eight and a half arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a record of a plat of survey, dated 16th January, 1806, certified 26th February, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM HACKER, assignee of Elijah Ford, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on bayou Bœuf, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a record of a petition and recommendation for a concession from Peyroux, commandant, dated 16th June, 1801; a plat of survey, signed Joseph Story; a transfer from Ford to claimant, dated 1st December, 1805.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Antoine Flandrin, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate at Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 20th June, 1806, signed Fremon Deloriaré.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MICHEL FORTIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th November, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 16th January, 1804, and certified 29th January, 1804.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM FITZGIBBONS, claiming four hundred and twenty arpents and forty-six perches of land, situate on the Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 12th February, and certified 26th February, 1806.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WALTER FENWICK, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797; the record of a plat of survey, dated 27th September, 1799, and certified 10th January, 1800.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, assignee of Asa Farrow, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th August, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, assignee of Ebenezer Farrow, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th August, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EMILY FOSTIN, representative of Francis Fostin, claiming one hundred and five thousand eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the river Saline, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a record of a petition to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, and a

declaration of Zenon Trudeau thereon that the King does not grant such large tracts, but that if the petitioner will moderate his demand to a suitable quantity it shall be granted, dated 30th January, 1799.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Joseph Fenwick, claiming twenty thousand arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th August, 1796.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WALTER FENWICK, claiming a lot of land, in the village of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Francis Valle, commandant, dated 22d December, 1800.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WALTER FENWICK, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Mine la Mott, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 23d August, 1796.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS FENWICK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EZEKIEL FENWICK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARTIN FENWICK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES FENWICK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEO FENWICK, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th June, 1797.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN FERGUSON, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate at the fork of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SILAS FLETCHER, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappety, district of New Madrid, produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES FINDLEY, claiming three hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate in Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ELIJAH FORD, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in Tywappety, district of New Madrid, produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 14, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ESTHER, mulattaess, assignee of Louis Guirard, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th November, 1796; record of a transfer from Guitard to claimant, dated 23d August, 1798.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN GARDINER, heirs of, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey; dated 21th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Antoine Gaguirie, claiming one thousand eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 12th January, 1800; record of a plat of survey, dated February, 1804, certified 28th February, 1806; record of a transfer from Gaguirie to claimant, dated 11th January, 1805.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LAMBERT LAJOY, assignee of Joseph Guenard, claiming a lot in the village of Carondelet, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Guenard to claimant, dated 8th June, 1799.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GABRIEL BILDERBACK and DANIEL McMILLEN, assignees of Aaron Graham, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Lake St. Mary, district of New Madrid; produce to the Board the record of a transfer from Graham to claimants, dated 20th June, 1805.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Etienne Guitard, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th November, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 5th February, 1804, certified 8th March, 1804; the record of a transfer from Guitard to claimant, dated 17th December, 1804.

November 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN CAMPBELL, assignee of John Griger, claiming six hundred and five and a half arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, signed William Russell, dated 6th July, 1807; the record of a transfer from Griger to claimant, dated 20th February, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUE GUIBORD, claiming four arpents of land, situate in the village of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Francis Valle, commandant, dated 15th June, 1799.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ELISHA WINTERS, claiming one million arpents of land, situate on Arkansas river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the following concession, in the words and figures following, to wit:

El Baron de Carondelet, Caballero de la religion de San Juan, Mariscal de Campo de los reales exercitos, Gobernador General, Vice Patrono de las provincias de la Luisiana, Florida Occidental, e Inspector de sus tropas, &c.

Deseando promover la poblacion y agricultura por todos los medios que las circunstancias politicas de estos tiempos proporcionan, y atendiendo á las proposiciones hechas al Gobierno por Elisha Winters para formar un establecimiento en el pueste de Arkansas para el cultivo de trigo, lino, y cañamo: Concedo deseado luego, para que pueda verificarse al dicho Elisha Winters mil arpanes de tierra cuadrados; á Guillermo Winters, quinientos cuadrados; y á Gabriel Winters, quinientos cuadrados; y á Samuel Price, Ricardo Price, Guillermo Huble, Juan Price, Guillermo Russell, Joseph Stillwell, y Walter Carr, quinze arpanes de tierra de frente, á cada uno, con la respectiva profundidad de quarenta, con respeto á los buenos informes que se me ha dado de su excelente conducta y buenos principios baxo la expresa condicion deque luego que se hubieren establecido con las diligencias de apeo que el comandante del pueste dispondra se practique; se provera á cada uno el correspondiente retulo en forma, y que el establecimiento se hade formar unido, y lo mas proximo que sea posible, no admitiendo con el mas familias Americanas, que las nombradas, y las que el Gobierno permitiere; bien que el comandante podra admitir los buenos colonos que se presenten, Españoles, Franceses, Alemanes, ú Olandeses, aunque de ningun modo se admitiran vagos; pues de la inobservancia de esta clausula, se hace cargo al comandante, si enpre que en el termino de un año no esten ocupadas las tierras destinadas en esta documento á las familias nombradas, es nula esta concesion, que acumplira en todas sus partes el comandante del distrito, á quien se encarga la estricta observancia de todo, asi como el buen trato y humanidad propia del Gobierno Español.

Dado el presente en la Nueva Orleans, á veinte y siete de Junio de mil setecientos noventa y siete.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET,
ANDRES LOPEZ ARMESTO.

A certificate of Charles Trudeau, recorder of the city of Orleans, dated 2d March, 1808, accompanied by a plat of survey of one million arpents, said to have been found deposited in his archives, under the date of the 12th October, 1798.

A plat of survey of one million arpents, certified by Henry Cassady, 10th November, 1805, stating that said tract was surveyed in 1798, and re-surveyed in part by said Cas-ady in 1802.

June 18, 1808. The Board met, on application of a claimant: Present, John R. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose. In the case of Elisha Winters and William Winters, the first claiming one million arpents of land, the latter two hundred and fifty thousand arpents, Joshua G. Clarke, agent for said Elisha and William, on his affidavit filed, moves the Board for a *dedimus* to take the deposition of Don Charles de Villemont, now said to be residing in West Florida. Motion overruled.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM WINTERS, claiming two hundred and fifty thousand arpents of land, situate on White river, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the above concession, in the claim of Elisha Winters; and a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806, certified 28th April, 1806.

Testimony taken, by Frederick Bates, commissioner, at Camp Esperance, June 28, 1808. Joseph Stillwell, sworn, says that he has no interest in this claim; (sworn in chief.) says that, in 1798, witness was on this tract of land, in the month of April; had a cabin built; and in the course of that year enclosed fifteen or twenty acres of land, and cultivated a part thereof; claimant continued to inhabit and cultivate the first improvement, and to enlarge the same, till the year 1806.

Sylvanus Phillips, sworn, says that claimant arrived at Arkansas early in March, 1798, and very soon afterwards commenced his improvements on the tract of land now claimed; and witness repeats the same facts mentioned in the foregoing testimony of Joseph Stillwell.

William Bassett, sworn, says that William Winters was in possession of this tract when witness arrived in this country, in the year 1799; had a cabin, and perhaps more than one, in that year; a considerable plantation enclosed; the number of acres not known or not recollected by witness; several acres that year in cultivation; claimant inhabited and cultivated this tract constantly from the year 1799 till 1805 or 1806.

Testimony taken, as aforesaid, at Arkansas village, July 5, 1808: Andrew Fagot, sworn, says that claimant came to the Arkansas in 1798, bringing with him a stock of cattle, to wit, a stallion, a mare, some horned cattle, and sheep; in same year claimant took possession of the lands claimed; in the month of March, built a dwelling house and several out-houses; cleared, enclosed, and cultivated about thirty acres; remained inhabiting and cultivating for five or six of the following years.

Francis Vaugine, sworn, says that William Winters arrived at Arkansas in the year 1798 or 1799; in the fall of same year (as well as witness recollects) took possession of these lands; built a dwelling house and cabins for his slaves; he also erected a cotton gin; about forty-five or perhaps fifty acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, in the course of a few years, after the first establishment; continued to inhabit and cultivate the premises for four or five years.

Francis Vaugine, sworn, says that Winters arrived at Arkansas in the year 1798 or 1799, and left this country in April, 1806; during this intermediate time, premises were constantly inhabited and cultivated; when claimant left this part of the country, a tenant was left by him on these premises, to wit, his brother-in-law.

June 18, 1808: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners.

In the case of Elisha Winters and William Winters, the first claiming one million of arpents of land, the latter two hundred and fifty thousand arpents. Joshua G. Clarke, agent for said Elisha and William, on his affidavit filed motions to the Board for a *dedimus* to take the deposition of Don Charles de Villemont, now said to be residing in West Florida; motion overruled.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GABRIEL WINTERS, claiming two hundred and fifty thousand arpents of land, situate on the fork of bayou Middle, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the foregoing concession as in the claim of Elisha Winters; a certificate of Charles Trudeau, recorder of the city of New Orleans, dated 2d March, 1808, accompanied by plat of survey of two hundred and fifty thousand arpents, said to have been found deposited in his archives, under the date of the 12th October, 1798. A plat and certificate of survey of two hundred and fifty thousand arpents, signed Henry Cassady, dated 24th November, 1802, stated to be made in pursuance of an order from Charles Trudeau.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SAMUEL PRICE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD PRICE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM HUBLE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN PRICE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH STILLWELL, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WALTER CARR, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the same concession as produced in the claim of Elisha Winters.

July 19, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES GRATIOT, Jr., claiming two thousand five hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th December, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN GREEN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th February, 1800, the record of a plat of survey, dated 25th December, 1803, certified 20th January, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT GREEN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th February, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 23d December, 1803, and certified 20th January, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES GREEN, Jr., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th December, 1799; the record of plat of survey, dated 24th December, 1803, certified 20th January, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JADUTHAN KENDAL, assignee of Charles Gill, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a petition to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th August, 1797, and a declaration of Antoine Soulard, that the land is not vacant; a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, annexed to the same, dated 24th November, 1803, ordering the same quantity to be surveyed on any vacant land; also the record of a transfer from Gill to claimant, dated 21st November, 1803.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JADUTHAN KENDALL, assignee of Charles Gill, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Joachim creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th ———, 1799; record of a transfer from Gill to claimant, dated 9th August, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT MORRISON, assignee of John Gerlaud, claiming seven hundred and forty eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT MORRISON, assignee of Matthew Gerlaud, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT MORRISON, assignee of Morris Oath, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT MORRISON, assignee of Anaud Dunks, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Apple creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Hugh McDonald Chisholm, assignee of John Simon Guerin, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, in the village of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a concession from the Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, dated 21st November, 1796; the record of a transfer from Guerin to Chisholm, dated 23d February, 1796.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Charles Guilbault, claiming two lots in the village of New Madrid, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, being part of square No. 122.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, assignee of Charles Gill, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Gill to claimant, dated 2d January, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS TYLER, assignee of John Gerrard, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Gerrard to claimant, dated 4th October, 1789.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Alexis Griffar, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate on the common fields of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Griffar to claimant, dated 20th January, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES PIPER, assignee of Peter Lord, assignee of Francis Giguères, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th May, 1800; the record of a transfer from Giguères to Lord, dated 4th December, 1804; the record of a transfer from Lord to claimant, dated 5th December, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSHUA DODSON, assignee of Purnell Howard, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Smith's creek, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th November, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 28th March, 1804; the record of a transfer from Howard to claimant, dated 30th March, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Peter Hostetter, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 30th March, 1802; the record of a transfer from Hostetter to claimant, dated 25th July, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DURRITT HUBBARD, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate one hundred and thirty-one miles northwest of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a petition to Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th November, 1800; and a concession thereto annexed from said Delassus, Lieutenant Governor; the record of a plat of survey, dated 2d January, 1804, certified 10th February, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GILBERT HODGES, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 2d March, 1798; the record of a plat of survey, dated 21st October, 1802, certified 17th December, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES HUTCHINS, claiming eight hundred and forty-five arpents seventy-eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 26th January, 1806, certified 26th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID HORINE, claiming seven hundred and forty-seven arpents eighty-eight perches of land, situate on Rich Woods, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 12th, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL HOLMES, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Peruque, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 24th February, and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HAYS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Hottentot creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 5th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER HARTLE, claiming three hundred and forty-five arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th January, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD HAWTHORN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Castor river, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 18th, and certified 26th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT HARPER, claiming nine hundred and thirty-seven arpents and five perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 19th February, 1806, and certified February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM SPURGIN, assignee of Purnell Howard, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th, and certified 27th February, 1806; the record of a transfer from Howard to claimant, dated 26th November, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS HOWARD, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in Camp Esperance, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 8th January, 1806, certified April 28, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, assignee of Andrew Harris, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th June, 1803; the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1804, signed Mackay.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John Long, assignee of John Henry, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on river Bonne Femme, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th February, 1798; the record of a transfer from Henry to Long, dated June, 1801; the record of a transfer from Long to claimant, dated 8th February, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John Long, assignee of William Hartley, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th January, 1800; the record of a transfer from Hartley to Long, dated 10th February, 1801; the record of a transfer from Long to claimant, dated 8th February, 1805.

November, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HARVEY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PURNELL HOWARD, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the forks of the Mississippi and Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Manuel Dias, assignee of Joseph Bernardo, assignee of Francis Hamelin, claiming one arpent, a lot, in the village of New Madrid, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Estevan Mirot, Governor General, dated 15th July, 1791; the record of a declaration of Portell, commandant, that Joseph Bernardo had proved to him that a deed was to have passed from said Hame-

lin to said Bernardo; in consequence, said commandant grants a mortgage on said property, dated 30th August, 1794; the record of a transfer from Bernardo to Dias, dated 15th August, 1795; the record of a permission from Dias to claimant, dated 16th June, 1800.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ELIJAH SMITH, assignee of Joseph Whitehouse, assignee of Manuel Lisa, assignee of Francis Chatulon, alias Godin, assignee of Hyacinth Hamelin, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis, sixty feet by one hundred and twenty feet; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Hamelin to Chatulon, dated 30th July, 1805; the record of a transfer from Lisa to Whitehouse, dated 6th November, 1806; the record of a transfer from Whitehouse to claimant, dated 20th October, 1807.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEREMIAH ABLE, assignee of Ezekiel Able, assignee of Joseph Waller, assignee of Peter Franks, assignee of Benjamin Hartgrove, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CULBERTSON, assignee of Absalom Hacker, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Pemiscon, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HORINE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN HAGUE, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JARRAD JAMES, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 17th February, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS JONES, claiming four hundred and sixty-five arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 18th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN NICHOLASSHUN, assignee of Malachi Jones, claiming seven hundred and ninety acres of land, situate in Tywappety, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802; the record of a plat of survey, dated 28th February, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806; the record of a transfer from Jones to claimant, dated 4th October, 1803.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM JAMISON, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th January, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 4th January and certified 5th March, 1804.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE JANIS, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate in Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th November, 1796; the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th December, 1799, and certified 8th January, 1800.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS JANIS and BAPTISTE JANIS, assignee of Antoine Janis, assignee of Nicolas Janis, claiming a remnant of land, situate between the common field and river Gaborie, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a relinquishment of title from Nicolas Janis to Antoine Janis, dated 30th March, 1790; the record of a duly registered approval by Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 3d April, 1790; the record of a transfer from Antoine Janis to Francis and Baptiste Janis, dated 21st August, 1801.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

IRA COTTLE and DANIEL JOHNSTON, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in Perugue, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE, assignee of John Baptiste Jeffre, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th October, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, certified by A. Soulard, 15th November, 1807; the record of a certified extract of sale made by Jeffre to claimant, dated 10th May, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Peter Lord, assignee of Louis Zequare, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in Rich Woods, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th June, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, certified by Soulard, 15th March, 1808; the record of a transfer from Zequare to Lord, dated 12th January, 1805; record of a transfer from Lord to claimant, dated 18th July, 1806.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS TYLER, assignee of Thomas Jones, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate at Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, and the record of a transfer from Jones to claimant, dated 7th April, 1789.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH TUCKER, assignee of Elensley Jones, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MALACHI JONES, claiming two hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MALACHI JONES, SEN., claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces

to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CALEB JONES, claiming one hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PATRICK FILER, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of John Long, assignee of Andie Kincaid, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles, on river Teuque; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th January, 1800; the record of a transfer from Kincaid to Long, dated 4th February, 1802; record of a transfer from Long to claimant, dated 8th February, 1805.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUREAU, heir of Paul Gregoire Kiercerau, claiming three by forty arpents of land, situate on the prairie adjoining the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from St. Ange and Purnas, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d May, 1772. In the margin of the concession is written "reuni au domain du roy, pour les avoir abandonné depuis long-temps. 4 Juin, 1793. Trudeauu."

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUREAU, assignee of Mary Kiercerau, representative of Rene Kiercerau, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate on Prairie Lajoy, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from St. Ange and Purnas, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d May, 1772; in the margin of the concession is written "reuni au domain du roy, pour les avoir abandonné depuis long-temps. 4 Juin, 1793. Trudeauu;" record of transfer from Mary, widow of Antoine de Hêtre, to claimant, dated 19th May, 1808.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH KEFFER, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the Recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUE CHAUVIN, assignee of Charles Tayon, assignee of Paul Gregoire Kiercerau, claiming a lot in St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board the record of a certificate of public sale from Charles Tayon, as guardian of the children of Kiercerau, dated 5th December, 1779.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABSALOM KINNERSON, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 20, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LEVIN MASTERS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 3d March, 1802.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE BELLAND, assignee, by public sale, of the estate of John P. Roy, alias Lapense, claiming forty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a receipt for purchase money from Prieur, administrator of the estate, dated July 6, 1801.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CALVIN ADAMS, assignee of Celeste Lalande, wife of Joseph Deplacie, attorney for John Baptiste Lalande, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Celeste Lalande to claimant, dated 14th November, 1801.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AUGUSTE CHOUREAU, assignee of Regis Loisel, claiming a lot one hundred and twenty feet front, running back to the Mississippi, situate in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a certificate of public sale of the effects of Regis Loisel to claimant, dated 7th July, 1805.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PHILIP FINE, assignee of John Laiboud, claiming one hundred and fifty by two hundred and seventy feet of land, situate in the village à Robert, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Laiboud to claimant, dated 5th February, 1795.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY LABASTIE, a free negro woman, assignee of Joseph Lewis, assignee of Louis Reed, assignee of Joseph Labuseure, assignee of William Biset, claiming two hundred and forty by three hundred feet of land, situate in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Labuseure to Reed, dated 2d June, 1781.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES LEWIS, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on river Curvre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 3d and certified 14th February, 1806.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE LAMARCHE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Lamarche's creek, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th December, 1805, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABSALOM LINK, claiming five hundred and ten arpents of land, situate on White-oak run, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 21st November, 1805, and certified 25th January, 1806.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LOGAN, heirs of, claiming four hundred and ninety-one arpents seventy-five and a half perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produce to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 18th December, 1805, countersigned by Antoine Soulard.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LONG, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on rivers Dubois and St. John, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeauu, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st September, 1797; the record of a plat of survey, on river St. John, for five thousand arpents, dated 20th January and certified 27th February, 1806; the record of a plat

of survey, on river Dubois, for five thousand and fifty arpents, dated 21st March, 1805, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS BOUTHILLIER, assignee of Francis Lesieur, claiming three thousand arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th January, 1802; the record of a plat of survey, dated 27th December, 1803, certified 20th January, 1804; the record of a transfer from Lesieur to claimant, dated 14th January, 1803.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of the sheriff of St. Charles district, who sold the same as the property of John Campbell and White Matlock, assignee of Louis Labeaume, assignee of Pierre Lord, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, on bay du Roy, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th December, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 8th February, and certified 15th April, 1803; the record of a transfer from Labeaume to Campbell and Matlock, dated 20th April, 1805; the record of a transfer from the sheriff of St. Charles district to claimant, dated 29th June, 1808.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN CAMPBELL, assignee of Philip Fine, assignee of Sylvester Labadie, claiming a lot in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

St. PAUL LACROIX, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th December, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 1st January and certified 10th February, 1804.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW LALANDE, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th February, 1798; the record of a plat of survey, dated 5th May and certified 10th September, 1799.

November 23, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PELAGIE CHOUTEAU, veuve Labadie, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate in Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th December, 1802; the record of a plat of survey, dated 25th November, and certified 22d December, 1803.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW LECLERC, assignee of Charles Fremon Delorriere, claiming four hundred and two arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th December, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 21st and certified 26th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARIE PHILIP LEDUC, assignee of Auguste Leclerc, claiming one hundred and twenty by three hundred feet, and **AUGUSTE LECLERC**, claiming one hundred and

twenty by three hundred feet of land, in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a plat of survey and a concession thereon from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th May, 1796; the record of a transfer from Elias Leclerc to Leduc, dated 14th August, 1802.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed:

PETER LASHAWAY, claiming nine hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 26th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, assignee of Gabriel Lord, claiming three hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on Spanish Ponds, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 12th July, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 3d December, 1803, and certified 23d August, 1803.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM LONG, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor; dated 10th October, 1799.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL LITTLEJOHN, claiming twelve hundred arpents of land, situate on waters of Lick branch, district of St. Charles; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS LESIEUR, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th April, 1799.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Joseph Laprisse, claiming sixty by two hundred and fifty feet of land, situate in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Laprisse to claimant, dated 12th May, 1808.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIERE, assignee of Joseph P. La Marche, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 10th February, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th November, 1807, signed Soulard; record of a transfer from La Marche to claimant, dated 25th May, 1805.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SILVESTER LABADIE, claiming one hundred arpents of land, by such quantity as may be found opposite from the upper to the lower end of the island Boeuf, in the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th December, 1800.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LEVIS LUCAS, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the forks of the Missouri and Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MANUEL LISA, assignee of John Baptiste Lorins, claiming a lot in St. Louis, district of St. Louis, three hundred feet in depth, front not stated; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Lorins to claimant, dated 11th July, 1799.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM LAUGHRY, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Indian creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th March, 1802.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE LORINS, claiming four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th December, 1796.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY LAUGHON, Sen., claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY LAUGHON, Jun., claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS SELF, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 21st June, 1808, signed John Steward.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES LOGAN, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a permission to settle; sworn to by Louis Lorrimer.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MILTON LEWIS, claiming three hundred and fifty-two arpents of land, situate on Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th February, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 9th February, 1801, and certified 20th March, 1804.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ADRIAN LANGLOIS, claiming fifteen hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder. The concession stated in said record is not found on record.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBERT LANE, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1811.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN LAUGHERTY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDMUND HOGAN, assignee of Alexander Mellikin, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th January, 1798; the record of a plat of survey dated 8th December, 1799, and certified 5th January, 1800.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOURDAIN, assignee of John Francis Mishau, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 2d March, 1802; the record of a plat of survey, dated 10th January, and certified 15th February, 1804.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Francis Motier, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DIDIER MARCHAND, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th September, 1802; the record of a plat of survey, dated 16th and certified 29th December, 1803.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER MARTIN, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a certificate from Antoine Soulard, stating that he had made a survey by virtue of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th January, 1800, said certificate dated 12th October, 1805; a plat of survey, dated 19th February and certified 8th March, 1804.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD MATTHEWS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 19th December, 1805, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BYRD, assignee of Jacob Myers, and Kessiah Myers, claiming five hundred acres of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Jacob and Kessiah Myers, dated 12th April, 1802.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE BELLAND, assignee of Jean Louis Marc, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Marc to claimant, dated 6th October, 1803.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE MOREAU, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate near the village of St. Genevieve, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th November, 1797; the record of a plat of survey, dated 9th December, 1797, and certified 1st January, 1798.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW BAPTISTE MARLY, assignee of Hubert Tabeau, claiming a lot of land, in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Tabeau to Marly, dated 21st August, 1786.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MATTHEW MULLINS, claiming seven hundred and forty-five arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 5th January, and certified 25th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES McLANE, claiming seven hundred and forty-five arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MICHEW, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th January, and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES McDERMIT, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey; certified 18th February, 1806.

November 25, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MITCHELL, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles, produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th and certified 25th February, 1806.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MASTERS, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 8th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABNER MASTERS, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a plat of survey, dated 8th and certified 28th February, 1806.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of the sheriff of St. Charles district, who sold the same as the property of John Campbell and White Matlock, assignees of Jacques St. Vrain, assignee of Baptiste Marion, claiming six hundred arpents, and said MARION claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produce to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 21st —, 1800; the record of a plat of survey dated 28th March, 1804, certified 9th January, 1806; the record of a transfer from Marion to St. Vrain, dated 10th January, 1804; the record of a transfer from St. Vrain to Campbell and Matlock, dated 29th August, 1805; the record of a transfer from sheriff to claimant, dated 29th June, 1800.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Charles Mainville, claiming six hundred arpents of land, and said MAINVILLE claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produce to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th November, 1799; the record

of a plat of survey, dated the 4th January, and certified 5th March, 1804; the record of a transfer from Mainville to claimant, dated 9th December, 1803.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, assignee of Wm. Morrison, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th June, 1803.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, assignee of William Morrison, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1803.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MORRISON, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on lake Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th June, 1803.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Michael Masterson, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mattest, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 23d September, 1799; the record of a transfer from Masterson to claimant, dated 5th March, 1805.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID MIRACLE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS MARES, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder. Rufus Easton produces the record of a transfer from Mares, dated 14th September, 1807, for one-half of this claim.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE VINCENT BOUIS, assignee of Louis Boure, assignee of Joseph Mainville, claiming a lot of land in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces to the Board the record of an exchange of property between Boure and claimant, dated 23d June, 1795.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE VINCENT BOUIS, assignee of Francis Labege, assignee of Joseph Morin, claiming forty arpents of land, situate on Barriere Desnoyer, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Labege to claimant, dated 23d March, 1805.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY COOK, heir of McCormack, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on Mill Creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIANE, assignee of Joseph Marie, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate

on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 10, 1801; the record of a certified extract of sale, made by Marie to claimant, dated 1st March, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Jacob Isam, assignee of David McMoultrie, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Byrd's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from McMoultrie to Isam, dated 25th July, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RUFUS EASTON, assignee of Jacob Isam, assignee of Jacob Myers, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Myers to Isam, dated 15th March, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Baptiste Pacquette, assignee of Joseph Morin, claiming one hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on White Ox Prairie, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th September, 1797; the record of a plat of survey, certified 20th February, 1806; the record of a transfer from Morin to Pacquette, dated 8th May, 1804; the record of a transfer from Pacquette to claimant, dated 8th May, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH MARIE, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate seventy-four miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d January, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, dated 19th February and certified 8th March, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MANUEL GONZALES MORO, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th September, 1799.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES McCULLOCH, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches, situate on Negro fork, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM MUSICK, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MYERS, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated December 18, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

UEL MUSICK, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Feefee's creek, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of a concession

from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th January, 1800.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Peter Menard, assignee of Joseph Vandenbenden, claiming two arpents of land, lot No. 120, in the village of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a transfer from Adrian Langlois, agent of Peter Menard, to claimant, dated 2d May, 1804.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Major, claiming one arpent of land, situate in the village of New Madrid, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES SANGUINETT, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, assignee of John Baptiste Martigny, claiming four hundred and eighty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MURPHY, claiming five hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Delassus, commandant, dated 7th July, 1798.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER MENARD, assignee of Alexis Morris, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM MOSS, claiming three hundred and fifty acres of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE HAYS, assignee of Norris Monday, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; the record of a transfer from Monday to claimant, dated 2d November, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEREMIAH ABLE, assignee of Ezekiel Able, assignee of Willian Hared, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEREMIAH ABLE, assignee of Ezekiel Able, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB MYERS, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

REESE MEREDITH, assignee of James Metz, claiming one hundred and fifty acres of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; and an obligation from Metz to claimant to convey him said land, dated 21st March, 1801.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MASTERS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th January, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MASTERS, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th August, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MASTERS, Jun., claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th August, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL MASTERS, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th August, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER MELLEKIN, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th August, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY SMITH, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board the record of a permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th August, 1802.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ROBERT OWENS, claiming one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet of land, situate in the village of Robert, district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the record of an acknowledgment from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, that he had given a concession for the said village, dated 23d December, 1795; a figurative plat of survey, duly registered, signed Maturin Bouvet, declaring that, by an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 7th October, 1794, he had surveyed said village.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID HILDERBRAND, claiming one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 11, situate in the village of Robert; district of St. Louis; produces to the Board the same as in the foregoing.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB, claiming one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet of land, situate as above; produces to the Board the same as aforesaid, the same being lot No. 10.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LAIBOR, claiming five hundred and fifty by one hundred and thirty-five feet, lot No. 12, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board the same as the foregoing.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ST. GERMAIN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 21, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SOLOMON, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 20, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CALVE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 28, produces to the Board the same as aforesaid, and situate as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM BELON, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 15, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS JONES, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 23, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PHILIP FINE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 6, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN LAIBOR, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 8, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN LAIBOR, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 17, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID HILDERBRAND, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 9, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ST. GERMAIN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 22, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM BELLEW, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet of land, lot No. 16, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ISAAC HILDERBRAND, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 18, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS JONES, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 24, produces as above.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PHILIP FINE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 7, produces as above.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

THOMAS L. NORRIS, claiming five hundred and ninety-five arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 4th, and certified 27th February, 1806.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES ROGERS, assignee of John Neighbour, claiming one hundred arpents of land, situate on Marais des Liards, district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACQUES ST. VRAIN, assignee of Francis Normando, claiming two thousand five hundred arpents of land, situate on river Loutre, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated the 20th November, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, signed Fremon Deloriare.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH FENWICK, claiming two arpents in front by forty arpents depth, situate near New Bourbon, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a general concession to the inhabitants of St. Genevieve and New Bourbon, from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th February, 1798.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW DEGUIRE, Sen., claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ETIENNE GOVREAU, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH LEPERCH, claiming twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS BOLDOC, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LACOMBE, claiming twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NICHOLAS LACHANCE, père, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GABRIEL LACHANCE, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE MOREAU, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ETIENNE PARENT, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE MOREAU, claiming twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARIE ROMPRES, veuve BERMIEU, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS OBUCHON, claiming eighty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUISA VALLE, veuve LECLERC, claiming one hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

STEPHEN BOLDOC, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY DIELLE, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN PRICE and WILLIAM PERRY, assignee of Jacob Neal, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th November, 1799.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN PRICE and WILLIAM PERRY, assignee of Samuel Neal, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, produce as aforesaid.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN HAWKINS, assignee of John Newman, claiming seven hundred and forty eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on south fork of Saline river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a record of a transcript from Newman to Hawkins, dated 5th October, 1805.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GRIFFITH BROWN, assignee of Daniel McCoy, assignee of Thomas Overstreet, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Charles.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MCFERRAN, assignee of Andrew Kenny, assignee of Jacob Odum and James Bradshaw, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Odom's spring, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN OGEUNE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Grand Marais, district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Francis Lesieur, commandant, dated 3d May, 1802.

November 27, 1801: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of John Orain, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre, district of St. Charles; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of John Baptiste Provenche, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Louis Boisse, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Denoyer, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Francis Motier, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM PALMER, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate in Cape Grey, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. De-lassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th February, 1802; record of a plat of survey, dated the 10th December, and certified the 29th December, 1803.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GABRIEL HUNOT, père, claiming a lot of one arpent, in New Madrid village, corner of Dauphin and St. Eulalie streets; produces a certificate from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 21st March, 1804, stating that he had given permission to claimant, during his command of that post, to settle on said lot; that he had also, prior to the 24th September, 1800, forwarded claimant's petition, with the commandant's recommendation thereon, in order to obtain the decree of the Intendant General of the province; also a general plat of survey of the town of New Madrid, dated April, 1794.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH HUNOT, père, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE LANGLOIS, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW WILSON, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN LAFERNAIT, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GABRIEL HUNOT, Jr., claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MANUEL VIOLET, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS LANGLOIS, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH HUNOT, Jr., claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES SMITH, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE GARREAU, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW GODAIR, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE DISCORDIS, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXIS PICARD, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS ST. JEAN, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE GONET, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS COIGNARD, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER PERRON, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH MONTAUVERT, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES CASTONGET, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE VACHARD, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE THIBEAUD, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

G. GERMAIN, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN BAPTISTE CHARTIER, claiming a lot of one arpent, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD MASTERS, claiming a lot of two arpents, situate as aforesaid, and produces as aforesaid.

December 2, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXIS LALANDE, assignee, by public sale, of Francis Delin, assignee of the widow of Michel Rollete, assignee of Belle Peche, claiming a lot in St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces a record of transfer from Rollete to Delin, dated 15th February, 1777; record of public sale of Delin's property to claimant dated 30th November, 1788.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM NASH, assignee of Antoine Dejarlais, assignee of Louis Labeaume, assignee of Baptiste Presse, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th December, 1800; record of plat of survey, dated February, 1804, and certified 28th February, 1806; record of transfer of six hundred arpents from Presse to Labeaume, dated 10th January, 1804; record of transfer from Labeaume to Dejarlais, dated 18th July, 1804; record of transfer of two hundred arpents from Presse to Dejarlais, dated 10th July, 1804; record of transfer of eight hundred arpents from Dejarlais to claimant, dated 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES PRUIT, heirs of, claiming one thousand one hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AMABLE PATNOTE, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate at Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces a record of plat of survey, dated February 5, 1806, certified 28th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

THOMAS POWERS, claiming six hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the river St. John, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a petition, dated 31st January, 1800, and a concession annexed to the same, without a date, from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for six hundred and fifty arpents; record of a plat of survey, dated 22d February, 1806, and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ETIENNE PEPIN, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land situate on the Dardenne, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th October, 1800.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ST. JAMES BEAUVAIS, assignee of Amable Partenais, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Au Vase, district of St. Genevieve; produces record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st September, 1797; record of a plat of survey, dated 4th December, 1798, certified 1st December, 1798; record of a transfer from Partenais to claimant, dated 7th January, 1802.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WIDOW CHARLEVILLE, assignee of Basil Prouly, claiming a lot in St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces record of a transfer from Prouly to claimant, dated 30th May, 1799.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CAMPBELL, and WHITE MATLOCK, assignees of John Coontz and Joseph Perkins, claiming a lot in St. Louis, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces record of a transfer from Coontz and Perkins to claimants, dated 14th January, 1805.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS DUBREUIL, assignee of Baptiste Presse, claiming two lots in St. Ferdinand village, district of St. Louis, one hundred and fifty by three hundred feet; produces record of a transfer from Presse to claimant, dated 4th February, 1803.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL PHILLIPS, claiming one thousand and ninety-seven arpents twenty-eight perches of land, situate at Prairie spring, district of St. Genevieve; produces record of a plat of survey, dated 25th and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MADAME BERALD SARPY, assignee of Bernard Pratte, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th May, 1799; and a certificate from the surveyor that the land is not vacant; a record of an order from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to survey the same on vacant lands, dated 6th May, 1803; record of a plat of survey, dated 4th January, and certified 15th April, 1804; record of a transfer from Pratte to claimant, dated 17th October, 1800.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH M. PAPIN, claiming eight by twenty-five arpents of land, situate in the commons of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th December, 1802.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SMITH, assignee of John Price, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in New Bourbon, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th November, 1797; record of a plat of survey, dated 10th December, 1797, certified 8th February, 1798; record of a transfer from Price to claimant, dated 14th August, 1805.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER PROVENCHERE, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on Grand Calumet, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d March, 1800; record of a plat of survey, dated 16th February, 1804, certified 5th March, 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WALTER FENWICK, assignee of Joseph Perez, claiming a lot in the village of St. Genevieve, two arpents; produces record of a concession from Francis Valle, commandant, dated 10th July, 1793.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD and CLAIBOURNE RHODES, assignees of Antoine Dejarlais, assignee of Andrew Peltier, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession not signed, dated 15th May, 1800; record of a transfer from Peltier to Dejarlais, dated 14th January, 1804; record of a transfer from Dejarlais to Rhodes without date; record of a transfer from Rhodes to Hempstead, for one-half of this tract, dated 25th June, 1808.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BENJAMIN PETIT, JUN., claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE AUGUSTE PRATTE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th September, 1799.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH PRATTE, claiming twenty thousand arpents of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th October, 1797.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY PRATTE, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th September, 1799.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE PRATTE, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th September, 1799.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming two arpents, situate in the village of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming four arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming four arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming one and a half arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Francis Pasquin, claiming six arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Francis Pasquin, claiming five arpents of land, situate in the village of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE PALARDIE, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SOLOMON PETTIT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces a record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th January, 1803.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JEREMIAH ABLE, assignee of Ezekiel Able, assignee of John Shields, assignee of William Page, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on White Waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

SAMUEL PARKER, heirs of, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER PERTUIS, claiming one hundred and twenty-one arpents of land, situate in the district of Arkansas; produces to the Board the record of a petition and recommendation from Carlos de Villemont, commandant, dated 3d February, 1799; record of a plat of survey, dated 13th April, 1806, signed Godfrey Jones.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN PRICE, claiming four thousand arpents of land, situate on Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 6th March, 1800; record of a plat of survey, dated 15th December, 1802, certified 7th September, 1803.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES QUICK, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th and certified 26th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN QIMBY, claiming seven hundred and forty acres of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces the record of a petition and recommendation, not signed; record of a plat of survey, dated 3d of February and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Albert Tison, assignee of Jacque St. Vrain, assignee of Avon Quick, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate at Rich Woods, district of St. Genevieve; produces a record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Quick, da

ted 20th March, 1801; record of a certificate from Soulard, that the land petitioned for is not vacant; record of a plat of survey, dated 20th December, 1803; certificate of survey from Soulard, dated 15th March, 1808; record of transfer from St. Vrain to Tison, dated 3d November, 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL MULLEN, assignee of Alexander Roy, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, on the river Pemiscon; produces the record of a concession from Francis Lesieur, commandant, dated 15th October, 1802; record of a plat of survey, dated 20th February and certified 26th February, 1806; record of a transfer from Roy to claimant, dated 24th September, 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM RAMSAY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th February, 1806, and certified February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MICHAEL RABER, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 24th February and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AMABLE ROY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Charles; produces a record of a plat of survey, dated 4th February and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN RUSSELL, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on river Bœuf, district of St. Louis; produces a record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 25th November, 1801; record of a plat of survey, dated 22d and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ENOS RANDALL, JUN., claiming eight hundred and thirty-six arpents and sixteen perches of land, situate on Randall's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 2d February, and certified 13th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES ROGERS, claiming seven hundred and sixty-six arpents of land, situate at Negro fork of the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 29th January and certified 24th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN RAMSEY, claiming eight hundred and forty-eight arpents and eighty perches of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a plat of survey, certified 28th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL RICHARDSON, claiming four hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate at Point Labadie, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 22d and certified 26th February, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MACKAY, assignee of Seneca Rollins, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of

St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 22d December, 1802; the record of a transfer from Rollins to claimant, dated 1st May, 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Louis Robarge, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th February, 1798.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE V. BOUIS, assignee of Charles Rober and wife, assignee of Antoine Riviere, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate in Prairie Catalan, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a transfer from Antoine Riviere, Jun., to Robert, dated 11th February, 1797; record of a transfer from Robert and wife to claimant, dated 25th November, 1807.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of John P. Gates, assignee of Joseph Robidou, claiming forty arpents of land, situate in the fields of St. Charles; produces the record of a transfer from the sheriff of St. Charles, who sold the same, as the property of John P. Gates, to claimant, dated 29th June, 1808.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

NICHOLAS JARROT, assignee of Joseph Roy, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a transfer from Roy to claimant, dated 2d March, 1807.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JADUTHAN KENDAL, assignee of Michel Ragan, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Platin creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a certificate from Charles D. Delassus, dated 9th August, 1804, stating that he had had the petition and recommendation from the commandant of St. Genevieve in his possession, and had lost the same, which prevented his making a decree thereon; the record of a transfer from Ragen to claimant, dated 8th July, 1803.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of Francis Lacombe, assignee of Joseph Roy, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate at Bay du Roy, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th April, 1800; the record of a transfer from Roy to Lacombe, dated 15th July, 1804; the record of a transfer from Lacombe to claimant, dated 10th August, 1804.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Manuel A. Rocque, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, claiming six arpents and eighteen and four-ninth perches of land, situate near St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a certificate of survey, dated 10th April, 1797, which is declared to have been made in consequence of an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, dated 16th March, 1797; the record of an act of public sale of the property of Hyacinth St. Cyr, dated 2d March, 1803; the record of a transfer from Rocque to claimant, dated 27th August, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Manuel A. Rocque, claiming ten arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th April, 1801;

the record of a transfer from Rocque to claimant, dated 27th August, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Manuel A. Rocque, assignee of Pierre Devot, claiming one hundred and eighty by three hundred feet of land, situate as aforesaid in St. Ferdinand village; produces record of the public sale of the property of Pierre Devot, by which it appears that M. A. Rocque became purchaser of the said lot, dated 3d July, 1803; record of a transfer from Rocque to claimant, dated 27th August, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN MULLANPHY, assignee of Manuel A. Rocque, assignee of Joseph Laprise, claiming a lot in St. Ferdinand village, one hundred and fifty by one hundred and eighty-five feet; produces the record of a conveyance from Laprise to Rocque, dated 26th January, 1803; record of a transfer from Rocque to claimant, dated 27th August, 1806.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES MORRISON, assignee of Pierre Roy, claiming forty arpents of land, situate near the town of St. Louis; produces record of a transfer from Roy to claimant, dated 15th June, 1805.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY O'HARA, assignee of Louis Robert, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Glaize à Baguette, district of St. Louis; produces the record of transfer from Robert to claimant, dated 17th March, 1785.

December 6, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MACKAY WHERRY, CATHARINE DODGE, and ALEXANDER McNAIR, heirs and representatives of widow Camp; claiming one-half, and the legal representatives of ANTOINE REITHE, claiming the remainder of two thousand nine hundred and five arpents fifty-six perches forty feet and six inches of land, situate on river des Peres, district of St. Louis; produces a patent to Anna Oliva Camp and Antoine Reithe, conditioned for the compliance with the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth articles of instructions of the Intendancy, from Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant General, dated 19th June 1802; a plat of survey, dated 31st December, 1797, signed A. Soulard. Said patent, found in the "abstrac of all the concessions and patented grants of land appertaining to the district of Louisiana, recorded in the registers kept by the Spanish and French Governments of the provinces of Louisiana, since the 2d July, 1756, and until the 3d of April, 1802," transmitted to the Board by the Secretary of the Treasury.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board ascertain that this is not a title made and completed prior to the 1st October, 1800.

AREND RUTGERS, assignee of William Dunn, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on river Cuivre and Femme Osage, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th June, 1802; plat of survey of eight hundred arpents on Femme Osage, dated 17th November, 1803, certified 22d December, 1803; record of a plat of survey of six thousand two hundred and fifty-six arpents on river Cuivre, dated 3d December, 1803, certified 5th January, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN ROURKE, claiming seven hundred and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces record of a plat of survey, dated 16th December, 1805, certified February, 1806.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES REFIELD, claiming eight hundred and forty-five arpents of land, situate on Canny creek, district of Arkansas; produces the record of a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 28th January, 1803; record of a plat of survey, signed Henry Cassady.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES REFIELD, Junior, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate as above; produces record of a petition and recommendation from Caso y Luengo, commandant, dated 28th January, 1803; record of a plat of survey, dated 1st February, 1804, signed Henry Cassady.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MOSES RUSSELL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Charette dreek, district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th February, 1803.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH RUSSELL, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate in district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th December, 1802.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES RUSSELL, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th December, 1802.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE RIVIERE, claiming fifty acres of land, situate adjoining town of St. Louis; produces notices to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PHILIP ROBERTS, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DAVID REESE, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on St. Francis, district of Cape Girardeau; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER MENARD, assignee of Peter Dumay, assignee of Bartholomew Richard, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th September, 1798.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PHILIP ROBERTS, claiming one thousand and ninety-seven arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

STEPHEN QUIMBY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSIAH QUIMBY, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces the record

of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 22d May, 1801.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE RACINE, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Robert McCoy, commandant, dated 10th October, 1799.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW RAMSAY, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Prairie, district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Robert McCoy, commandant, dated 10th October, 1799.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL RICHELET, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on Big Bayou, district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 7th April, 1801.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARTIN RODNEY, claiming four hundred and ninety arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from C. D. Delassus, commandant, dated 7th July, 1798.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LAURENCE SYDENER, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th June, 1802; record of a plat of survey, dated 7th November, 1803; certified 27th December, 1803.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER SOMMALT, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Peruque, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 9th November, 1799; record of a plat of survey, dated 22d November, 1799; certified 11th January, 1800.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, claiming a lot in St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces the record of an extract of public sale of the property of said St. Cyr, dated 1801.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM JAMES, assignee of Robert Smith, claiming seven hundred and eighty-two arpents of land, situate on the river Aux Vases, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th November, 1797; the record of a plat of survey, dated 11th January and certified 2d March, 1798; record of a transfer from Smith to claimant, dated 9th March, 1798.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DANIEL SEXTON, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on Caney creek, district of New Madrid; produces the record of a petition and recommendation for a concession from Peyroux, commandant, dated 12th April, 1802.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS SELF, claiming two hundred and ninety-two arpents and forty-six perches of land, situate on Bellevue, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a plat

of survey, dated 21st February, and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

DANIEL SEXTON, claiming six hundred and seventy-one acres of land, situate at Tywappety, district of Cape Girardeau; produces record of a plat of survey, dated 15th February and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY SMITH, claiming three hundred acres of land, situate as aforesaid; produces record of a plat of survey, dated 7th February and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN NICHOLAS SHUN, claiming eight hundred and seventy-seven arpents thirty-six perches of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of St. Louis; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th November, 1801; record of a plat of survey, dated 9th January and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE SMIRL, assignee of James Smirl, assignee of William Drennon, assignee of Gabriel Dodie, claiming eight hundred and forty-seven acres of land, situate at Little Rock, district of St. Louis, produces record of a plat of survey, dated 13th January and certified 17th February, 1806; record of a transfer from Dodie to Drennon, dated 29th July, 1803; record of a transfer from Drennon to James Smirl, dated 7th May, 1803; record of transfer from James Smirl to claimant, dated 18th July, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, assignee of Etienne St. Pierre, claiming a tract of land, beginning at the foot of the hills below the mouth of the river Bergen, and ascending said river one league, including the Pointe Basse, opposite Mill Island, district of St. Charles; produces record of a transfer from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 8th October, 1799; record of a transfer from St. Pierre to claimant, dated 3d January, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW SNODDY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th May, 1800.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, assignee of Joseph Sumande, claiming sixty by one hundred and twenty feet of land or lot in St. Louis; produces record of a transfer from Sumande to claimant, dated 9th September, 1786.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GREGOIRE SARPY, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate on the river des Peres, district of St. Louis; produces record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th October, 1802; record of a plat of survey of four thousand and two arpents, dated 18th March, 1803; record of a plat of survey of one thousand four hundred arpents, dated 2d January, and certified 15th April, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE SAUGRAIN, assignee of Gregoire Sarpy, claiming a lot in St. Louis, sixty by three hundred feet; produces record of a transfer from Sarpy to claimant, dated 3d March, 1803.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE SAUGRAIN, assignee of Gregoire Sarpy, claiming a lot in St. Louis, sixty by three hundred feet; produces record of a transfer from Sarpy to claimant, dated 18th May, 1802.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES SANGUINETT, claiming four thousand three hundred and forty arpents fifty-eight perches of land, situate at the point of Missouri and Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession for eight hundred arpents from Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, dated 6th April, 1797; record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for an augmentation of said land, described in certain bounds, dated 19th December, 1799; record of a plat of survey of four thousand three hundred and forty arpents fifty-eight perches of land, dated 30th January and certified 15th February, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ELIJAH SMITH, claiming a league square of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th May, 1797.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY C. SMITH, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate at Cape Cinq-hommes, district of St. Genevieve; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th January, 1800; record of a plat of survey of two hundred arpents on the Mississippi, dated 2d February, and certified 10th March, 1800; record of a plat of survey of one hundred and forty-six arpents, dated 1st February, and certified 10th March, 1800.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUTEAU, assignee of Matthew Soucier, claiming one thousand two hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th November, 1800.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PASCAL DITCHEMENDY, assignee of Jacque St. Vrain, claiming twenty-five by sixty arpents of land, situate on Mud river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER McNAIR, assignee of the sheriff of St. Louis district, who sold the same as the property of Gregoire Sarpy, claiming forty arpents of land, situate on Barriere Desnoyers, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a transfer from sheriff to claimant, dated 9th June, 1808.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HUGH STEPHENSON, heirs of, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produce the record of an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th April, 1797; record of a plat of survey, dated 8th February and certified 20th May, 1800.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JONATHAN SKINNER, claiming three hundred acres of land, situate on Grand Glaize, district of St. Louis; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN STRICKLAND, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate on Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM SMITH, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES SANGUINETT, claiming three thousand arpents of land, on an island in the Mississippi called Isle Cabaret, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, dated 6th April, 1797.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH SILVAIN, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th December, 1799.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES SUMMERS, claiming two hundred and fifty acres of land, situate on White river, district of Cape Girardeau; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN SHARADIN, claiming three hundred acres of land, situate as aforesaid, produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, assignee of Russell Hewitt, assignee of John Tutham, assignee of Joseph Story, claiming ninety arpents of land, situate on bayou St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

GEORGE ROBERT SPENCER, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the river Jacob, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 14th June, 1797; record of a plat of survey, dated 5th November, 1797, certified 5th March, 1798.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DEBREVIL, claiming two hundred and seventeen by one hundred feet, lot No. 3, in the village of St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces a general plat of survey of the village of St. Ferdinand, dated 3d October, 1794; said to have been made in pursuance of an order of survey from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS MARO, claiming three hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 4; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GAGNE, claiming three hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 5; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CRELY, claiming three hundred by three hundred feet, lot No. 6; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE DELISLE, claiming three hundred by three hundred feet, lot No. 23; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DELAURIERE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 24; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS MARIE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 25; produces as aforesaid.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BACCANE, claiming three hundred by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 26; produces as aforesaid.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GAGNE, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 27; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MADAME LADOUCEUR, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 28; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DESJARDIN, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 29; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CALVE, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 30; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PANETON, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 31; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

COUDRE, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 32; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS MARECHAL, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 34; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BAPTISTE DESHOMET, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 33; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BACCANE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 35; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LABROSSE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 36; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXIS PICARD, claiming three hundred by three hundred feet, lot No. 39; produces as aforesaid.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

L'HABITANT, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 60; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CADIEN, claiming one hundred and eighty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 66; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RIVET, claiming three hundred and seventy by three hundred feet, lot No. 68; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FRANCIS DELAURIERE, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 105; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAMORGAN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 101; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAMORGAN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 102; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAMORGAN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 103; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CLAMORGAN, claiming one hundred and fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 104; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE MARECHAL, claiming two arpents, lot A; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE TABEAU, claiming three hundred by one hundred and eighty feet, lot B, produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CAPTAIN BEAUROSIER DUNNEGANT, claiming two hundred and fifty by one hundred and eighty feet, lot C; produces as above.

November 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROBIDOUX, claiming one hundred and sixty by one hundred and eighty feet, lot D; produces as aforesaid.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CALVE, claiming one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eighty feet, lot E; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LACHAISE, claiming one hundred and eight by one hundred and eighty feet, lot F; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LAMMARE, claiming one hundred and twenty by one hundred and eighty feet, lot G; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

TRUDELL and MENARD, claiming two hundred and forty by one hundred and eighty feet, lot H; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MORO, claiming three hundred by one hundred and eighty feet, lot K; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

NOEL BRUNETT, claiming three hundred by three hundred feet, lot No. 107; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MERCIER, claiming three hundred by three hundred feet, lot No. 106; produces as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

INHABITANTS OF ST. FERDINAND VILLAGE, claiming two hundred and seven by two hundred feet, lot No. 2, Terrien de l'Eglise; produce as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

INHABITANTS OF ST. FERDINAND VILLAGE, claiming five hundred by three hundred feet, grave-yard lot; produce as above.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE BELLAND, assignee of Charles Tayon, Jun., assignee of Andrew Blondeau, claiming eighty arpents of land, and ANDREW BLONDEAU, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on river Peruque, district of St. Charles; produce the record of a transfer from Tayon to claimant, dated 7th July, 1804.

December 9, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOSEPH TUCKER, claiming four hundred and sixty-nine acres of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 18th December, 1805, certified 26th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HENRY TUCKER, claiming nine hundred and forty-nine arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 20th December, 1805, certified 27th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, claiming seven hundred and ninety acres of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 14th February and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES THOMPSON, claiming three hundred and ninety-six arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th February, 1799; record of a plat of survey, dated 3d February and certified 5th March, 1800.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, assignee of the sheriff of St. Charles district, who sold the same as the property of John Campbell and White Matlock, assignee of Jacque St. Vrain, assignee of Toussaint Tourville, claiming six

hundred arpents, and said TOURVILLE claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th January, 1800; record of a plat of survey, dated 11th February, 1804, certified 9th January, 1806, record of a transfer from Tourville to St. Vrain, dated 12th February, 1800; record of a transfer from St. Vrain to Campbell and Matlock, dated 29th August, 1805; record of a transfer from the sheriff to claimant, dated 29th January, 1808.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARIE PHILIP LEDUC, assignee of Albert Tison, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate fifty-one miles north of St. Louis, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th December, 1800; record of a plat of survey, dated 15th February and certified 20th March, 1804; record of a transfer from Tison to claimant, dated 20th November, 1805.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE SAUGRIN, assignee of Francis Tayon, assignee of Joseph Tayon, claiming a lot in St. Louis, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces the record of a transfer from Francis Tayon to claimant, dated 9th July, 1805.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES TAYON, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Missouri river, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th October, 1802; a record of a plat of survey, dated 13th February, and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUTEAU, assignee of Joseph Tayon, claiming a lot of one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet in the town of St. Louis; produces the record of a transfer from Tayon to claimant, dated 14th July, 1799.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER CHOUTEAU, assignee of Charles Tayon, claiming one thousand six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th January, 1800; the record of a transfer from Tayon to claimant, dated 17th December, 1803.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER CHOUTEAU, executor of Joseph Tayon, claiming forty arpents of land, situate on the prairie adjoining the town of St. Louis; produces a concession from St. Ange and Piernas, Lieutenant Governors, dated 23d May, 1772. In the margin of this concession is written "reuni au domain du roy, pour les avoir abandonné depuis long-temps. St. Louis, 4 Juin, 1793. Trudeau."

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES GRATIOT, assignee of Leve Thiel, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th December, 1799.

December 10, 1811: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS LABEAUME, assignee of John Baptiste Tison, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th November, 1799; the record of a transfer from Tison to claimant, dated 20th May, 1803.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY PEYROUX, assignee of Bartholomew Tardivieu and Co., claiming eight arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces the record of a transfer from Tardivieu and Co. to claimant, dated 3d November, 1802.

December 10, 1811: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BAPTISTE TAUMER, claiming six by forty arpents of land, situate on river Lafourche, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th November, 1797.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS BUAT, and others, claiming a tract of land, situate between the two forks of river Gabourij, and adjoining the forty arpent lots near Prairie à Gautier, district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st September, 1797.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

SOLOMON THORN, claiming six hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN TAYLOR, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in Arkansas district, river St. Francis; produces the record of a concession from Francisco Casoy Luenego, commandant, dated 6th January, 1803.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY GLASS, assignee of Joseph Mating, assignee of Francis Merryman, assignee of David Yarborough, claiming seven hundred and sixty-eight arpents of land, situate on river Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 30th December, 1805, certified 5th February, 1806; the record of a transfer from Yarborough to Merryman, dated 20th February, 1804; the record of a transfer from Merryman to Mating, dated 5th February, 1804; the record of a transfer from Mating to claimant, dated 19th August, 1804; the record of a certificate of permission to settle, dated 20th February, 1806, signed Pierre Delassus De-luziere.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE and ABIAH HUNT, assignees of William Strother, assignee of Basil Valle, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 1st November, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 28th December, 1799, certified 10th January, 1800; the record of a transfer from Strother to claimant, dated 4th June, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BTE. VALLE, JR., claiming seven hundred and thirty arpents of land, situate on the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th December, 1799; the record of a plat of survey, dated 14th January, and certified 10th February, 1800.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MARIE LOUISA VALLE VILLARS, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on river Saline, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a copy of concession, certified by Diego Maxwell, 18th

February; concession dated 17th September, 1796; the record of a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1803, certified 3d January, 1804.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN CAMPBELL and WHITE MATLOCK, assignees of Benito Vasquez, claiming sixty arpents of land, situate on Grand Prairie, district of St. Louis; produce the record of a transfer from Benito to claimants, dated 30th March, 1805; the record of a plat of survey, dated and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CAMPBELL and WHITE MATLOCK, assignees of Benito Vasquez, claiming forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produce the record of a transfer from Vasquez to claimants, dated 30th March, 1805; the record of a plat of survey, dated and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN CAMPBELL and WHITE MATLOCK, assignees of Benito Vasquez, claiming a lot in St. Louis, three hundred by one hundred feet; produces the record of a transfer from Vasquez to claimants, dated 30th March, 1805; the record of a plat of survey, dated and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MARY VALLE, claiming one thousand six hundred and fifty-eight arpents of land, situate on the river Au Vase, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th August, 1796, record of a plat of survey, dated 15th August, 1796, certified 1st September, 1797.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE VALLE, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate at the river establishment, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 4th July, 1796; the record of a petition to the Governor General, and a recommendation thereon, dated 27th February, 1802, with a reference of Morales to Peter Derbigny, for a translation of the papers.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE V. BOUIS, assignee of Gabriel Hunot, assignee of Louis Bodoin, assignee of Joseph Hunot, assignee of Noel Viens, claiming a lot in the village of Carondelet, district of St. Louis, one hundred and fifty feet square; produces the record of a transfer, from Gabriel Hunot to claimant, dated 11th January, 1808.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM MORRISON, assignee of Charles Fremont Delauriare, assignee of Francis Valle, claiming a lot in St. Genevieve village of two arpents; produces the record of a transfer from Valle to Delauriare, dated 6th May, 1803; the record of a transfer from Delauriare to claimant, dated 22d January, 1807.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BASIL VALLE, claiming a lot in St. Genevieve village of two arpents; produces the record of a concession from Antoine Doro, commandant, dated 11th September, 1785.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM USERY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty eight perches of land, situate on the river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

WILLIAM VANTICO, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents and sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the Forks of Missouri and Mississippi, district of St. Charles; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS VALLE, heirs and representatives of, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate at Mineral de Fer, district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a petition to the Intendant, and recommendation for a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th September, 1808.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

MATHIAS VANDERHIDER, representatives of, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Negro Fork of the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th March, 1797.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

LOUIS VACHARD, claiming nine hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN COONTZ, assignee of Jeremiah Wray, claiming twenty-five by twenty toises of land, situate at the village of St. Charles, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 3d July, 1796; the record of a plat of survey, dated 5th July, 1796.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, claiming two thousand arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. John and St. Thomas, district of New Madrid; produces the record of an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 25th August, 1800; the record of a plat of survey, signed Joseph Story.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, claiming sixteen arpents of land, situate on the bayou St. John, district of New Madrid; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated the 10th and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WALLACE, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 30th and certified 27th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOHN WILLGATE, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on White waters, district of Cape Girardeau; produces record of a plat of survey, signed B. Cousin, countersigned Antoine Souldard, without date.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH WEBRINS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate in the district of Cape Girardeau; produces record of a plat of survey, dated 17th and certified 26th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

LOUIS TAYON, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Missouri, district of St. Charles; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th October, 1803; record of a plat of survey, dated 14th and certified 28th February, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALBERT TISON, assignee of Louis Labeaume, assignee of James Williams, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Louis; produces record of a concession from Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th April, 1803; record of a transfer from Williams to Labeaume, dated 29th April, 1806.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

FREDERICK WOOLFORD, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on the river St. Laurent, district of St. Genevieve; produces notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW WALKER, claiming eight hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on river Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces notice to the recorder; and a plat of survey, dated 25th September, 1806, not signed.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

AQUILLA WICKERHAM, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Negro fork, Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JACOB WICKERHAM, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate as aforesaid; produces notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JAMES WILLIAMS, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

EDWARD YOUNG, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on Maneto Saline, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ROWLAND BOYD, assignee of Joseph Boyer, assignee of Swanson Yarborough, claiming six hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the south fork of Saline creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder.

December 10, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JEAN MARIE PAPIN, claiming two hundred and forty-three arpents of land, situate on river Gabouri, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 13th November, 1797; record of a plat of survey, dated 20th March, 1799, certified 1st November, 1799.

The following testimony in this claim was taken by John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, at St. Genevieve, 2d May, 1809, by authority from the Board.

Boston Butcher, duly sworn, deposes that the land claimed is situated two miles and a half from St. Genevieve, northwest of said place; that he was employed by claimant to make rails and fence on premises, which he did about the last part of September, 1803; that the enclosure he then made contained about one half of an acre; that he, deponent, planted cherry trees for said

claimant in the said enclosure in October or November of the aforesaid year; that the said land was cultivated the next following year for the use of claimant.

December 14, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, claiming forty by eighty arpents of land, situate in Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a duly registered concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th October, 1793, and a survey of the same, dated 28th and certified 29th February, 1806; produces also record of a declaration from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor; that he had put claimant in possession of said land, with a figurative plat accompanying the same, dated 5th October, 1793.

Testimony taken, July 17, 1806. John Boli, being duly sworn, says that one James Head, who had lived on said land, moved out about ten years ago; that a person by the name of House afterwards moved on the same; raised two crops, and was afterwards, to wit, about six years ago, killed by the Indians; witness cannot tell for whose use he then cultivated the said land.

July 17, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. They are satisfied that the said concession was granted at the time it bears date.

December 14, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANTOINE VINCENT BOUIS, claiming one thousand arpents of land, situate on the river Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 11th November, 1794.

Testimony taken, January 29, 1808. Jean Louis Marc, duly sworn, says that at least twelve years ago, during the time that Don Zenon Trudeau was Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, he, the deponent, applied to him for a tract of land, situate between Emilian Yosti and Nicolas Lecompte; the Lieutenant Governor replied that he believed he had already granted the said land to Antoine Vincent Bouis; the deponent being informed by several other persons that the said land did belong to Antoine Vincent Bouis, he went to him and agreed with him to settle on said land for three or four years as the tenant of said Bouis; and that said Vincent Bouis was to let him have three or four arpents of land if he complied with his contract; and that the said Vincent Bouis verbally agreed to give the deponent ten or twelve head of cows, and from sixteen to twenty sows. This agreement took place in the fall, and in the spring following he, the deponent, went on said tract of land and built a small cabin, and made sugar; and that in the spring following he built a good cabin on the land between Yosti and Lecompte, on a place which he supposed would be vacant, and that in case he was on the land of Antoine Vincent Bouis he would get land from said Bouis, but should it be vacant, he would hold it in his own right; made and fenced in a field of about three arpents, and continued on it about twenty months. Further saith that Vincent Bouis never complied with his contract, but told him that his time was still going on; that said Vincent Bouis's stock was scattered about in the rushes, and could not collect them; that when the lines should be drawn, he would allow him the land according to contract; that during the time he was settled on said land, a man by the name of Shultz went and cut house-logs on said tract; and that the deponent gave notice of it to Antoine Vincent Bouis; and that the said Bouis applied to the Lieutenant Governor, Zenon Trudeau, and obtained an order forbidding the said Shultz from cutting logs on said land; further says that his house was in the road of the Indians to their hunting ground, and that his wife was frequently insulted by them; he therefore left the house and went near to St. Charles, expecting to return when there should be other settlers near the place which he had left; says that he went a voyage up the Missouri, and when he returned found trees marked on said land; says that at the time he made said settlement he considered himself as the tenant of Antoine Vincent Bouis; further saith that about seven or eight months after he had settled with his family in his large cabin, Joseph Williams came and settled near him; deponent saith that while settled on said land he raised corn, tobacco, and garden stuff; had raised nothing when said Williams made his settlement, it not being planting time, but had fenced in his field.

Testimony taken, February 1, 1808. Louis Braseau, duly sworn, says that he saw Jean Louis Marc making sugar at the bottom of a hill near the road from St.

Louis to St. Charles, about ten or eleven years ago; the said Jean Louis Marc told deponent at that time that he was working on the land of Antoine V. Bouis; deponent further saith that he knows that Jean Louis Marc was making sugar between the settlement of Emilian Yosti and Nicolas Lecompte, and that there was a cabin built on said place, in which said Jean Louis then lived.

November 1, 1809: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, voting for the confirmation thereof.

SAMUEL DORSEY, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board a concession for the same, from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 28th December, 1799; a plat of survey, dated 3d February, 1806; certified to be received for record 26th February, same year, by Antoine Soulard, surveyor general.

July 12, 1809: Present, a full Board. This claim being now taken up, and a vote taken thereon, the Board are unanimously of opinion that it ought not to be confirmed.

MORRIS WILLIAMS, LEMON and JAMES HODGE, claiming seven hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on Cape Labrouche creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board a certificate of permission to settle from Louis Lorimier, commandant of Cape Girardeau district, dated June 7th, 1808, and sworn to before Robert Green.

The following testimony in the foregoing claim was taken by Frederick Bates, commissioner, at Cape Girardeau, June 7, 1808, by authority from the Board. Andrew Ramsay, Sen., duly sworn, says that the premises were settled in the year 1797, built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a field of two or three acres; premises cultivated two years in succession, and again in the year 1800 they were inhabited and cultivated.

Testimony as aforesaid, taken at New Madrid. June 13, 1809. Moses Hurley, sworn, says that in 1797 premises were settled; built a house and lived in it, and cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a field, and four crops raised in succession a part of this time, to wit, 1799; premises were occupied by witness as tenant for claimants. William Smith, duly sworn, says that in 1798 a crop was cultivated on premises, and two houses built; next year cleared six or eight acres; cultivation continued till the end of the year 1800, after which premises left vacant the cultivation for claimants.

March 19, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

BARTHOLOMEW COUSIN, claiming eight thousand arpents of land, with allowance of three twentieths for roads, &c., produces to the Board a concession from Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for the same, dated 31st March, 1803; a plat of survey of one thousand arpents, situate on the river Mississippi, and Cape Lacruche creek, district of Cape Girardeau, dated 5th March, 1800, and certified 27th February, 1806, a plat of survey of one thousand one hundred and thirteen arpents and thirty-nine perches, situate on the Mississippi, district as aforesaid, dated 5th March, 1800, countersigned Antoine Soulard, surveyor general of Louisiana; a plat of survey of four thousand seven hundred arpents of an island in the Mississippi, district as aforesaid, dated 5th March, 1800, and certified 27th February, 1806; a plat of survey of three thousand three hundred and fifty arpents, situate on the forks of White Water creek, district as aforesaid, certified 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, surveyor general of the Territory of Louisiana; a plat of survey of one thousand and eighty-two arpents and forty-one perches, claimed partly as assignee of Baptiste Godair, to wit, for one hundred and seventy-five arpents, situate on the Big Swamp, district aforesaid, certified 27th February, 1806, by Antoine Soulard, surveyor general; a deed of transfer from John Baptiste Godair, for said one hundred seventy-five arpents, dated 28th July, 1804, the grant in this claim stated to be given as compensation for services rendered by claimant as interpreter and public writer, for which he is said never to have received any other compensation; produces also to the Board a petition from William Smith, to the commandant of Cape Girardeau, for the sale of certain property left by Benjamin Rose in August, 1799, together with the order of

said commandant for the sale thereof, dated 7th May, 1802, a paper signed William Smith and Edward Hogan, dated 16th October, 1802, purporting to be a valuation and arbitration of labor done by Stephen Quimby on said survey, also Stephen Quimby's receipt for the amount of the award; also a paper purporting to be the conditions by which a certain Thomas Welburn rented premises of B. Cousin, and an order from Louis Lorimier to prevent Daniel Sexton from trespassing on the premises dated 26th September, 1804; a petition of B. Cousin, and the decree of Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, for annulling the concession and warrant of survey of Benjamin Rose and Morris Williams, dated 12th December, 1803.

The following acknowledgment was made before Frederick Bates, commissioner, at Cape Girardeau, June 4, 1808. B. Cousin acknowledges that he surveyed this tract for B. Rose 12th April, 1799, by decree of Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor.

November 26, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JAMES BRADY, assignee of Benjamin Rose, interfering with the above claim, claiming two hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of Cape Girardeau; produces to the Board an affidavit of permission to settle, in favor of Benjamin Rose, from Louis Lorimier, commandant of Cape Girardeau district, dated 30th June, 1808; and a deed of transfer from said Rose to claimant, dated 25th April, 1808.

The following testimony taken June 3d, 1808, at Cape Girardeau, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Andrew Ramsay, Sen., duly sworn, says that Rose settled in 1798, built a cabin, cleared, enclosed, and cultivated a small lot; the premises were cultivated and inhabited the whole of the year 1803; about ten acres in cultivation. Solomon Thorn, duly sworn, says that Rose cleared, enclosed, and cultivated, in the year 1798, about three or four acres; left it with Smith and Ramsay, in the fall of that year, or spring of 1799, as tenants to take care of his property, stock, &c.; the premises were cultivated in the year 1803, six or seven acres, as witness believes, for Rose.

Testimony taken, June 6, 1809. Andrew Ramsay, Sen., duly sworn, says that on the return of Rose to this country, he remonstrated with the commandant against the hardship of losing his lands on account of his absence. To which the commandant replied, you ought to have your lands. Witness then went with him to B. Cousin, the interfering claimant, who promised to supply him with lands elsewhere. Rose refused this offer.

The following testimony taken at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Smith, duly sworn, says that the premises were settled, inhabited, and cultivated, in the years 1799 and 1800; a house was built during this time, and between two and three acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated. In the latter year, after laying by his crop, Rose went to Kentucky for his family. On his arrival in Kentucky, Rose wrote to witness, informing him that he had been arrested for debt, and could not immediately return, concluding with a request that witness should take care of his plantation until his affairs could be settled, when he intended to bring out his family. In compliance with this request, witness put one Franklin as a tenant on this land in the year 1801. On the removal of whom, in the same year, one Quimby was put on the premises by witness, as agent for Rose, who cultivated one or two crops.

November 26, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CHARLES FINDLEY, assignee of William Patterson, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 19th December, 1800; a certified copy of a lease and obligation to convey premises to claimant, dated 9th February, 1802.

Testimony taken, August 26, 1806. William Smith, being duly sworn, says that the said William Patterson, who was at the time of obtaining said warrant of survey, the head of a family, did, prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

Testimony taken at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Smith, duly sworn, says premises were improved in the fall of 1800, at which time a cabin was built; in the following year the premises were cultivated and inhabited, and con-

stantly to this time; about forty or fifty acres now in cultivation; Patterson had a wife and about seven children in 1803.

December 4, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES FINDLEY, assignee of Resa Bowie, claiming three hundred arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; produces an order of survey from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 19th December, 1800; a power of attorney from said Bowie to Abraham Byrd to give a deed for said land, dated April the 6th, 1802; and a deed of transfer for the same, dated 4th December, 1805.

Testimony taken, August 26, 1806. William Smith, being duly sworn, says that, at the request of said Bowie, he applied to the commandant for a concession for said land, which was accordingly granted; that the said Resa Bowie did, prior to, and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then the head of a family.

Testimony taken, June 15, 1808, at New Madrid, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. William Smith, duly sworn, says that premises were settled in the year 1800; at which time he built two cabins and dug a well; cultivated the land in the following year, and till the year 1803; since which time it has been occasionally inhabited, but not cultivated, that witness knows. Robert Lane, sworn, says that turnips were sown in 1800, and that premises were cultivated by Lloyd for claimant in 1804.

December 4, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES FINDLEY, assignee of Richard Green, claiming three hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces a certificate of permission to settle from Henry Peyroux, commandant, dated 21st March, 1804, and a survey of the same.

Testimony taken, 26th August, 1806. William Smith, being duly sworn, says that the said Richard Green settled the same tract of land in the year 1802, and actually inhabited and cultivated it until the latter end of 1803, when claimant having purchased the same, put a person on it, who actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; Green had a wife and three children.

Testimony taken at New Madrid, June 15, 1808. William Smith, duly sworn, says that premises were cultivated and inhabited in the year 1802; at which time a house was built, and a field of a few acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated; constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time; Green had a wife and three or four children in 1803.

December 4, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

RICHARD JONES WATERS, claiming from one-half to one arpent of land on each side of bayou St. Ann and bayou St. Martin, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a petition, dated 22d December, 1796, with a recommendation from Charles D. Delassus, commandant, dated 29th December, 1796; a certificate of survey of eighty arpents, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 5, 1806. Marie P. Leduc, being duly sworn, says that in the year 1799 he saw the mill, in consideration of the building of which the said concession had been obtained; that the same was then in operation, and two races dug.

Testimony taken at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. George Ruddell, duly sworn, says premises were cultivated on each side of the bayou, below the junction of the two bayous St. Mary and St. Ann, in 1796, and constantly to the present time, and also habited during most of this time; about the year 1799 a mill was built on premises, which continued to work (grind wheat and corn) till the year 1801, when it fell into the river, with the bank on which it was erected.

On examination of sundry documents now before the Board, and stated by the recorder to have been received by him while on a mission from the Board to the lower districts, and surrendered to him by the recorder of New Madrid district, on a *subpena duces tecum*, directed to said recorder of New Madrid, which writ issued by him in capacity of commissioner authorized by the Board to take testimony in said lower districts, there is found a petition of Richard Jones Waters, dated 15th April, 1796, for said tract of land, with a decree of

Baron Carondelet, Governor General, dated 23d July, 1796, that the same shall not be allowed.

March 5, 1806: Present, Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant his tract, as per his concession.

April 1 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ANDREW SUMMERS, claiming two hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, district of New Madrid; list No. 1369 is produced by claimant as permission to settle, on which claimant will be found No. 213, for two hundred and twenty-five arpents; said list on file; a plat of survey, dated 10th February, 1801.

Testimony taken, March 14, 1806. George Wilson, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land.

March 14, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant two hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

May 10, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board revoke their grant made to Andrew Summers on the 14th day of March last, of a tract of two hundred and twenty-five arpents of land, situate at the Little Prairie, district of New Madrid.

The following testimony in this claim taken at New Madrid, June 15, 1808, by Frederick Bates, commissioner. Jacob Waggoner, duly sworn, says that the said premises were inhabited and cultivated in the year 1801; premises constantly inhabited and cultivated to this time; claimant had a wife and slave in 1803; thirty or forty acres in cultivation, and a good orchard.

October 6, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

It is within the recollection of two of the members of this Board, to wit, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, that George Wilson, who gave testimony in the above claim on the 14th March, 1806, did again appear on the 10th May, 1806, before the Board, and acknowledged that the testimony given on the said 14th March was materially incorrect, in consequence of which the Board revoked the grant made on the 14th March, as stated.

The Board remark that the following testimony given by James Earl, in a claim which the Board have this day granted to said Andrew Summers, shows that the inhabitation and cultivation, proved by Jacob Waggoner, as stated, could not have been personally done by Andrew Summers.

Testimony, as follows. James Earl, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did move from the Little Prairie, in the district of New Madrid, to Cape Garardeau, in the spring of 1802; that he settled said tract of land in the same year, and did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and had then a wife and child.

FRANCIS JACOBS, claiming two hundred arpents of land, situate at Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces to the Board a certified list of permissions to settle, formerly given, No. 1369, on which claimant is No. 158.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 16, 1803. George Hacker, duly sworn, says that claimant cut house logs in 1802; premises inhabited and cultivated in the year 1805, and until the end of the year 1807; no family; about forty years of age; ten acres in cultivation the present year, and three cabins.

December 12, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS MICHEL, claiming one thousand seven hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the north-east side of Turk bay, district of Arkansas; produces to the Board a plat of survey, dated 7th April, 1806.

July 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

HARDY WARE, assignee of David Helderbrand, claiming nine hundred and sixty arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St Louis; produces to the Board a notice of claim to the recorder.

Testimony taken, October 27, 1808. John Cummins, sworn, says that David Helderbrand settled on the tract claimed in 1801, and inhabited and cultivated the same for three years, to wit, 1801, 1802, and 1803; then sold to claimant for two hundred dollars in property; afterwards heard said Helderbrand acknowledge to have received payment for the same: Hardy Ware then moved on the same in January, 1804, and inhabited and cultivated it that and the next year.

August 24, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. The reasons for which the majority of the Board are of opinion that this claim ought not to be granted, are, because no written transfer of David Helderbrand to claimant has been produced; secondly, because the claimant, Hardy Ware, has not produced any evidence of permission granted to David Helderbrand to settle, and that the permission to settle which was granted to David Helderbrand, as appears by the sworn certificate of James Mackay, formerly commandant, hath been applied and made use of by said Helderbrand in a claim which he has on record, and is acted upon. Furthermore, the said majority states that it appears that Hardy Ware was present at the time the testimony in his claim was given in: that the same testimony was closed in his presence; that the said claimant made, at the same time, several declarations which were then taken down on the minutes, wherein nothing appears or is suggested concerning any permission to settle.

Frederick Bates, commissioner, is of opinion that one hundred arpents ought to be granted to David Helderbrand, or his legal representatives, as the permission to settle, believed to be the only alleged defect in this claim, has been improperly adduced in evidence in another claim of the said David Helderbrand, on which such inhabitation and cultivation as the act of Congress requires have not been proven.

October 27, 1808. Hardy Ware, being present, declares that in 1803 he lived at the mines; that he inhabited and cultivated the place which James Smirl claims in 1799, and continued to inhabit and cultivate it until the spring of 1803; then went to the mines and rented a tract of Abraham Baker, and raised a crop; returned to Smirl's place in the fall of 1803, and continued on the same until the spring of 1804; then went to the place which he bought of David Helderbrand.

DAVID FINE, claiming one thousand and forty acres of land, situate on the river Mathias, district of St. Louis; produces a plat of survey, dated the 25th and certified the 28th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, May 6, 1807. William James, being duly sworn, says that he has known the said claimant, David Fine, for these four years last past; that he has raised four crops on said land, and was four years ago actually inhabiting the same; and that in the fall and winter of the following year he was on said tract.

Elijah Baker, being also duly sworn, says that he knew the said claimant about twenty-six years ago; that he arrived with him in the country in April of the year 1802; that either in February or March of the year 1803 he saw him on the said tract; that, in the month of June or July following, he saw a field on said tract and corn growing on it; that, about the 1st day of November of that year, claimant was cribbing corn on the same; that he saw him on the same at different times; that he, the witness, commonly went by said tract two or three times a year, and always saw corn in the field or crib.

Testimony taken, October 13, 1807. Philip Fine, being duly sworn, says that, speaking with the Spanish Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Delassus, early in the year 1803, on the subject of settling on vacant land, he was informed by said Lieutenant Governor that no concessions could be granted at that time, but that any person coming to the country might settle on vacant land; that his brother, the claimant, arrived shortly after in Louisiana, and was informed by him, the witness, of what had passed between him and the Lieutenant Governor, in consequence of which his brother settled on the land claimed: in the year 1803 he built a cabin, and raised a crop that year, and has inhabited and cultivated the same ever since; and had at that time a wife and six children.

John Romine, being duly sworn, says that the claimant has lived on the land claimed five seasons, and raised five crops.

August 20, 1811. Present, Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MANUEL LISA, assignee of Francis Lacombe, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack,

district of St. Louis; produces to the Board a concession from Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to Francis Lacombe for the same, dated August 1st, 1799; a deed of conveyance from said Lacombe to claimant, dated 14th May, 1804.

Louis Menard, sworn, says that in the fall of the year before Adam House was killed on the Merrimack, that François Lacombe and his wife were residing on the tract claimed; that the whole neighborhood abandoned their land immediately after said House was killed.

July 9, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ALEXANDER MCNAIR and BOYD DENNY, assignees of James Rankin, who was assignee of John Lafleur, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in Bonhomme settlement, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, dated 14th December, 1799, and a survey of the same, dated the 2d and certified the 15th November of the same year, together with a deed of sale from Lafleur to said James Rankin, dated 10th January, 1804, and another deed of sale from said Rankin to claimants, dated the 28th September of the same year.

James Mackay, being duly sworn, says that the aforesaid survey is one of the first he took in this country; that the said Lafleur, having gone with him, the witness, on a voyage of discovery up the river Missouri, at his return, he, the said James, obtained from the Lieutenant Governor the aforesaid concession for the said Lafleur, as a compensation for his services on that expedition.

September 8, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, attorney of Peter Fouche, attorney of Madame Delore Sarpy, representing Charles Dehault Delassus, claiming twenty thousand arpents of land, thirteen thousand one hundred of which are situated on the river Cuvire, and six thousand nine hundred on the Saline river, district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to said Delassus, dated 18th June, 1796, and registered with Narcissus Brouten, notary public at New Orleans, the 16th May, 1807; a plat of survey of thirteen thousand one hundred arpents, dated 15th April, 1801, and certified 20th May, 1801; also a plat of survey of six thousand nine hundred arpents, dated 30th March, 1801, and certified 20th May, of the same year; a deed of transfer from said Delassus to Lille Sarpy, dated 30th January, 1804.

Tuesday, July 10, 1810: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. [See Appendix for copy of an official letter from Baron de Carondelet to Zenon Trudeau, dated 8th May, 1793; also a copy of a letter from Delassus to Soulard, dated 17th June, 1797.]

JOSEPH SPENCER, Jun. and THOMAS ORME, who claim, as assignees of John Capheart, four hundred arpents of land, being one half of a tract of eight hundred arpents, situate at Murphy's settlement, district of St. Genevieve; produce to the Board a concession for the same from Carlos Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to John Capheart, dated 18th December, 1801; also a plat of survey of the same, dated 22d February, 1804, and certified 3d March, same year. John Smith T., produces a notice to the recorder, and an assignment from said Capheart to John Smith T., dated 13th June, 1806.

Testimony taken, October 26, 1808. David Murphy, sworn, says that John Capheart inhabited and cultivated the tract claimed in 1802; in 1803 rented it to one Davis, who did not inhabit or cultivate it, but paid rent in presence of witness; says that John Capheart was a single man.

June 26, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HEZEKIAH P. HARRIS, assignee of Joseph Boyce, assignee of William and Elizabeth Fitzgibbons, claiming five hundred and seventy-eight acres and sixty poles of land, situate in Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board an assignment from William and Elizabeth Fitzgibbons to Joseph Boyce, dated 20th March, 1804; a conveyance from William Boyce, for Joseph Boyce, to claimant, dated 23d September, 1805; a plat of survey, dated February 5, 1806, certified 27th February, 1806,

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. Alexander McConohon, sworn, says that in 1803 William Fitzgibbons built a house on the tract claimed, inhabited and cultivated it that year, and one year afterwards; that it has been inhabited and cultivated ever since by John Smith, Sen.; that in 1806, witness was informed by the mother of Fitzgibbons, that said Fitzgibbons was of age in 1803; says that Mary Fitzgibbons, the mother, William Fitzgibbons and a brother and sister, lived on the place at the same time.

John Smith, Sen., appears before the Board as the representative of Isaac Devee, and enters a caveat against the confirmation of this tract. William Girty, the agent of Hezekiah P. Harris, being also present, and each party declaring that they are ready to go into an investigation.

Reuben Middleton, sworn, says that William Fitzgibbons acknowledged to this deponent, in the year 1804, that the work done by himself and mother, on the place claimed, in 1803, was done for John Smith, Sen., and that said Smith had paid them for it, and that he had leased the place of said Smith for that year; in the fall of 1804, John Smith, Sen., sowed a crop of wheat on the tract claimed.

John Ross McLaughlin, sworn, says that Isaac Devee, about the year 1800, told witness that he had sold his concession to John Smith, Sen.; that in 1803, Mary Fitzgibbons inhabited and cultivated said land; afterwards saw John Smith, Sen., at two different times pay her property for inhabiting and cultivating said land for him, and holding the property in his name; says that Joseph Boyce told him, deponent, in the fall of 1804, that himself, said Boyce, and a number of others, had joined in a determination to take Smith's place from him, and had a bill of sale from William Fitzgibbons for the same, which was antedated; says that he heard William Fitzgibbons' mother say that William was but eighteen years of age in 1803; also heard the wife of Alexander McConohon say the same.

Christopher Barnhart, sworn, says that he has heard Mary Fitzgibbons say that she had received payment for her labor done on the tract for John Smith.

Alexander McConohon, questioned, says that Isaac Devee got the concession about eight years ago.

June 4, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANDREW BURNS, claiming one thousand and fifty arpents of land, near the Brushy Prairie, district of New Madrid, produces to the Board a notice to the recorder.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 18, 1808. William Coxe, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from the 1st March, 1803; cleared about four acres in that year, and continued to inhabit and cultivate to this time; a wife and five children in 1803; eight or ten acres in cultivation.

December 22, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH LEGRAND, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in portage of the river St. Francis, district of New Madrid; produces a certificate of a permission to settle, from Charles D. Delassus, dated in January, 1803, and a certificate of survey of the same, dated February 27, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 15, 1806. Richard Jones Waters, being duly sworn, says that the said Legrand did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and had one child.

Testimony taken, at New Madrid, June 17, 1808. John Baptiste Olive, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated since 1798 or 1799 till this day; twelve or fifteen arpents now in cultivation; a wife and child in 1803.

March 15, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant eight hundred arpents of land, as per the said certificate of permission to settle.

January 17, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JESSE CAIN, by his agent, Rufus Easton, claiming one mile square of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces to the Board a notice of claim.

Testimony taken, December 15, 1808. James Piper, sworn, says that in 1799 or 1800, claimant planted corn and raised a crop on the tract claimed.

July 12, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Sen., the representatives of, claiming two hundred and thirty-four arpents of land, situate on Ramsay's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board, as a special permission to settle, list A, on which Joseph Thompson, Sen., is No. 156.

Testimony taken, at Cape Girardeau, June 3, 1808. James Cottle, duly sworn, says that improvement commenced in 1807; in the spring eight or ten acres in cultivation, and a cabin built.

June 6, 1808. Joseph Worthington, sworn, says that some trifling improvements were made on this land in 1803, but no habitation; the improvement was continued until the year 1805, when he removed; built two good houses, and cultivated about ten or twelve acres, and continued to live there until his death; his widow and family still inhabit and cultivate.

Wednesday, March 14, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ZACHANAH DOWLY, heirs of, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the waters of Hubble's creek, district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board an affidavit of permission to settle from Louis Lorimier, commandant, dated 3d June, 1808.

Testimony taken, at Cape Girardeau, June 2, 1808. John Summers, Sen., duly sworn, says that this land was improved and settled in 1800 or 1801; built a cabin, cleared, enclosed and cultivated a small spot; cultivated and inhabited in the year 1803, and ever since; upwards of twenty acres in cultivation; a peach orchard; Elizabeth Dowly died and was buried on the premises.

October 6, 1808. It being asserted that the testimony heretofore taken was false, the Board examined the following witnesses on the part of the United States.

Alexander Summers, sworn, says that Elizabeth Dowly, about the year 1800, built a camp on said tract, and that he (witness) ploughed a small piece of ground on the same for her, and sowed turnips; says that he has seen the place every year since, and that nothing has been done on the same by her, her representatives, or any person for her.

John Weaver, sworn, says that he has known the land claimed about seven years; that there never has any thing been done on it by Elizabeth Dowly or representatives since that time.

November 26, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, claiming four hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on Sandy creek, district of St. Louis; produces a petition to Francis Valle, commandant of St. Genevieve, dated in 1801; a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 2, 1799; and a certificate of survey, dated 15th January, 1804.

Testimony taken, April 4, 1806. William Moss, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled in 1799; and prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the claimant.

April 4, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. It appearing to the Board, after comparing the dates both of claimant's petition and his concession that the latter is antedated, they reject this claim; they, however, discharge him of any intention of fraud, and observe that he claims no other lands in his own name in this territory.

October 23, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

JACOB BOGARD, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of New Madrid; produces a warrant of survey from Henry Peyroux dated November 25, 1800; and a certificate of survey of the same.

Testimony taken, April 18, 1806. John Friend, being duly sworn, says that claimant began the improvement of said land in the year 1801, and cleared about two arpents of the same; and further, that he did, in the year 1805, actually inhabit and cultivate the same, and has continued thereon to this day; he claims no other land in his own name in this territory.

Testimony taken at New Madrid, June 21, 1808. Edward Robertson, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated in 1800, and constantly to the

last of the year 1806; fifteen or sixteen acres then in cultivation; a wife and six or seven children in 1803.

April 5, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the granting thereof.

FRANCIS LESIEUR, claiming a lot of one arpent of land, situate in the district of New Madrid, village of Little Prairie; produces to the Board the same papers and the same testimony as in the claim of John Baptiste Barseloux, reported page 496.

July 9, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

HENRY MASTERS, claiming seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on lake St. Marie, district of New Madrid; produces a certificate of survey, dated 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. George Wilson, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land, and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Richard J. Waters, being also sworn, says that he knows that claimant had obtained an order of survey for two hundred arpents.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said Henry Masters two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid.

August 15, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MANUEL GONZALES MORO, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate in the district of St. Charles; produces the record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th June, 1800.

November 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DAVID TROTTER, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on Tywappety, district of New Madrid; produces a certificate of permission to settle, in 1802; and a certificate of survey of the same.

Testimony taken, March 21, 1806. Jacob Myers, being duly sworn, says that the said claimant did, prior to and on the 20th December, 1803, actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land; and was then of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Testimony taken at New Madrid, June 16, 1808. Jacob Myers, duly sworn, says that premises were settled in 1800; a cabin built, a well dug, and a small field of about two and half acres cleared, enclosed, and cultivated; constantly inhabited and cultivated till the spring of 1804, at which time there were about ten acres prepared for cultivation; claimant had a wife, about eight children, and five or six slaves.

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant five hundred arpents of land, as per said certificate of permission to settle.

December 13, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ALEXANDER McNAIR, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate near the village of Flourisont, district of St. Louis, as assignee of Jeremiah Connor, sheriff of St. Louis district, who sold the same as the property of Gregoire Sarpy; produces to the Board a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th December, 1796, and an assignment from one James Williams, dated 2d March, 1797; also the deed of sheriff Connor to claimant, dated 29th June, 1808.

This claim interfering with the following, the parties being present, agree that they shall be taken together by the Board and adjusted jointly, to wit: William Whitesides, assignee of James Williams, assignee of Thomas Wilkinson, claiming four hundred and forty arpents of land, situated as above; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder, dated 16th June, 1808; also a deed from Wilkinson to Williams, dated 1st February, 1797; a conveyance from Williams to claimants, dated September, 1805, receipt dated 12th September, same year, for consideration money.

Testimony taken, October 26, 1808. Elisha Hemington, sworn, says that Wilkinson gave Williams a cow and calf to build a house on the tract about eleven or twelve years ago; said Wilkinson lived in the house one

winter, then sold to James Williams, who moved into the house and cleared some land.

June 26, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

WILLIAM GIRTY, claiming seven hundred and forty-eight arpents sixty-eight perches of land, situate on Bois Bruile, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey dated 5th and certified 27th February, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1806. Alexander McCohonow, being duly sworn, says that one Michael Burns settled the said tract of land in the year 1797; raised two crops on the same; that one Robert McLaughlin cultivated the same in the year 1799, and raised a crop; that, in running the lines, a cabin which stood on Noel Hornbeck's land, adjoining said tract, was taken in the same; that the said Hornbeck caused the said tract to be cultivated and a crop raised on the same in 1800, after which he sold the same to claimant.

Camille Lassus, being also duly sworn, says that he was present when permission to settle was granted to the above claimant.

June 22, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ELIAS BATES, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate on Little Mine river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 15th January, 1800; a plat of survey, dated 3d February and certified 2d March, 1800.

Testimony taken, December 2, 1807. John Steward, being duly sworn, says that he knows the tract; that it joins the Old Mine; that in 1803 he saw corn raised on the place by one Hypolite Robert; that in the fall of 1804, there was a house built on the place by Manuel Blanco, as a tenant for claimant; that the nearest place where the mineral was got from the claim, was a few rods from the said tract; raised a crop in 1804, and has been cultivated ever since for claimant.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

ST. JAMES BEAUVAIS, claiming sixteen hundred arpents of land, situate at Mine à la Motte, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated September 2, 1796; and a survey of the same, taken April 25 and certified October 1, 1805.

Testimony taken, June 20, 1806. Francis Valle, duly sworn, says that claimant did, about five or six years ago, being then engaged in working his mines, cut wood on said tract of land, for the melting of the mineral.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

PETER ABAR, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate in the district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a survey of five hundred and ninety acres, situate on the Fourche à Curtois, a water course of the Merrimack; also one other survey of fifty acres, situate near the village of the Mine à Breton, district aforesaid, both surveys dated February 8 and certified February 28, 1806.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Amable Partney, being duly sworn, says that one Hypolite Robert settled the said tract of land in 1799; fenced in and cleared about five or six acres of the same; that he sold the same in 1801, to the above claimant, who built a house on it, moved his family, and has actually inhabited and cultivated it to this day; that the claimant is a Canadian, and was, on the 20th day of December, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

Monday, December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER BOYER, claiming six hundred and thirty-nine and three quarter acres and twelve perches of land, situate on the west bank of the Old Mine creek, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated May 8, 1807; also a plat of the same, without date, and surveyor not named.

Testimony taken, August 16, 1808. Jean Portell, sworn, says that claimant settled on said land in 1802, and has inhabited and cultivated the same to this day.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ABRAHAM BRINKER, assignee of Andrew Miller, assignee of Francis Thibeauld, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate near the village of Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder; an assignment from Francis Thibeauld to Andrew Miller, dated 4th December, 1806; an assignment from said Miller to claimant, dated 27th June, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 14, 1808. Peter Abar, sworn, says Francis Thibeauld inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1802, and until the spring of 1808; and, from the commencement of the improvement, had at least six arpents enclosed and under cultivation; in 1803 Francis Thibeauld had a wife and one child.

Francis Thibeauld, sworn, says that after he bought of Lacroix, about nine or ten years ago, he went to the commandants, Francis Valle and Deluziere, to obtain a concession for the same; that they told him that the best concession he could have was to go and work the land.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

CAMILLE DELASSUS, claiming six thousand arpents of land, situate at Terre Blue, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from Charles Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 19th September, 1802; record of a plat of survey, dated 18th December, 1805, and certified 20th February, 1806.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

GEORGE FALLIS, assignee of Joseph Rivet and Louis Aler, claiming a tract of two arpents in front, running from the river St. Ferdinand to the Missouri, containing one hundred and thirty-four arpents ninety-three perches of land, district of St. Louis; produces a letter of office from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 22d February, 1797; and two transfers of the same, the one from Joseph Rivet, and the other from Louis Aler, dated October 6, 1802; produces, also, a connected plat of survey of St. Ferdinand fields.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. Francis Dunnegant, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was first cultivated in the year 1795, and has continued so, yearly, to this day; that in 1801 the above claimant built a house on the same, which he has actually inhabited to this day.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

GEORGE FALLIS, assignee of Augustin B. Lagasse, claiming eighty-eight arpents thirty-two perches of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid; also, a certificate of a public sale, at the church door, of the effects and property of the said Augustin B. Lagasse, by Francis Dunnegant, commandant, dated December 12, 1802.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. Francis Dunnegant, being duly sworn, says that the above claimant cultivated the said tract of land in the year 1801, and to this day; that the said Augustin B. Lagasse was a single man, and of age, and claims no other land in his own name in the Territory.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. The Board remark that, from the situation of the tract of land claimed, the same lying parallel with the other tracts represented in the connected plat, the grant and measurement being of the same date, and the whole having been under one enclosure, this cultivation, from the general run of testimony, has taken place about the same time. From this circumstance, the Board are induced to believe that there is a clerical error in taking down the testimony of Francis Dunnegant, and that 1804 ought to have been 1794.

GEORGE FALLIS, claiming eighty-eight arpents fifty-nine perches of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid, and a bill of sale for the same, dated 7th February, 1803.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. Francis Dunnegant, being duly sworn, says that one Laducier, who was the original proprietor of said tract or out-lot, sold the same to one Hubert Talbot, who began the cultivating of it in the year 1794, and has cultivated it to this day; that the said Talbot was of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

GEORGE FALLIS, assignee of Elisha Henington, assignee of the widow Rigoche, claiming one arpent and a half front, on St. Ferdinand creek, running back to the Missouri, situate as aforesaid; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid; also a deed of transfer from the widow Rigoche to said Henington, dated January 11, 1803; a deed of transfer from said Henington to claimant, dated 1st March, same year.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. Francis Dunnegant, duly sworn, says that one Quebeck L'Eveque was the original proprietor of the said tract of land; that he sold the same to one William Hebert, who again sold to one Baptiste Presse; that the said Presse settled the same in 1792, and cultivated it until the year 1802, when he sold to the widow Rigoche, and that it has been actually cultivated to this day; and further, that the said Presse was the head of a family.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

GEORGE FALLIS, assignee of Dennis Tool, claiming one and a half arpents front, on St. Ferdinand creek, running back to the Missouri; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid.

Testimony taken, July 22, 1806. Francis Dunnegant, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was originally owned by one Nicolas Lecompte; that the said Nicolas sold it to one Francis L'Europeen, who sold it again to one Charles Dejarlais; that the said Charles sold the same to the aforesaid Dennis Tool, who sold it again to the aforesaid claimant; and further, that the same was cultivated in the year 1796, and has been actually so to this day.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

PAUL DEJARLAIS, assignee of Joseph Lacroix, claiming one arpent front, on St. Ferdinand creek, running back to the Missouri; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid; also a deed of transfer of the same, dated July 11, 1803.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Baptiste Crely, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was cultivated about sixteen years ago, and has been so to this day, without interruption.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

BAPTISTE CRELY, assignee of Jacque Marechal, claiming sixty-nine arpents three perches of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid, and a deed of transfer for the same, dated 15th February, 1800.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Louis Ouvre, duly sworn, says that the said land was cultivated about twelve years ago, by the aforesaid Jacque Marechal, and that the same has been actually cultivated to this day; that the said Marechal lived in the aforesaid village, and was, at the time of obtaining the same, the head of a family.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

LOUIS DUBRIEUL, assignee of Joseph Presse, claiming one arpent front, on St. Ferdinand creek, running back to the Missouri; produces a letter of office and plat as aforesaid; also a deed of transfer for the same, dated 24th November 1803.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Louis Ouvre, being duly sworn, says that the said Presse cultivated the said tract or lot about twelve years ago, and was, at the time of obtaining the same, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, and resided in the village aforesaid; that the said lot has been actually cultivated to this day.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

MANUEL A. ROCQUE, assignee of Augustin Buron and Francis Mendell, claiming one hundred and five arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces the letter of office and plat as aforesaid; also a deed of transfer of the same, dated 20th July, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Louis Ouvre, being duly sworn, says that the said Buron and Mendell, who were of age when they obtained said land, cultivated the same about twelve years ago, and that the same has been actually cultivated to this day; and further, that they resided in the aforesaid village.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

MANUEL A. ROCQUE, assignee of Michel Hebert and Marie, his wife, claiming seventy arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces the letter of office and plat aforesaid; also a deed of transfer of the same, dated 15th August, 1804.

Testimony taken, August 19, 1806. Louis Ouvre, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land came to the said Hubert by marriage; that he cultivated the same twelve years ago, and to this day, and lived in the aforesaid village.

December 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, because the original claimant on the plat accompanying the letter of office is not connected with this claim.

FRANCIS ST. CYR, claiming 118 acres and $\frac{3}{100}$ of land, situate at St. Ferdinand, district of St. Louis; produces a letter of office from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 22d February, 1797, and a connected plat of survey accompanying the same, on which claimant is No. 2.

John Jarrot, claiming 76 acres and $\frac{9}{100}$, No. 6; produces as above.

Louis Moreau, claiming 80 acres and $\frac{6}{100}$, No. 10; produces as above.

Joseph Couder, claiming 116 acres and $\frac{8}{100}$, No. 11; produces as above.

Alexis Cadot, claiming 115 acres and $\frac{9}{100}$, No. 14; produces as above.

Bonin, claiming 138 acres and $\frac{9}{100}$, No. 15; produces as above.

Louis Laroche, claiming 153 acres and $\frac{7}{100}$, No. 23; produces as above.

Joseph Lamer, claiming 77 acres and $\frac{3}{100}$, No. 27; produces as above.

Baptiste Lachasse, claiming 51 acres and $\frac{4}{100}$, No. 28; produces as above.

Joseph Calais, claiming 72 acres and $\frac{3}{100}$, No. 30; produces as above.

Baptiste Delisle, claiming 85 acres and $\frac{5}{100}$, No. 32; produces as above.

Pierre Payant, claiming 48 acres, No. 38; produces as above.

Francis Bernard, claiming 46 acres and $\frac{7}{100}$, No. 40; produces as above.

John Baptiste Tourville, claiming 119 acres and $\frac{3}{100}$, No. 47; produces as above.

Isaac Crosby, claiming 61 acres and $\frac{2}{100}$, No. 49; produces as above.

Etienne Labonte, claiming 121 acres and $\frac{6}{100}$, No. 50; produces as above.

Antoine Ladoucier, claiming 55 acres and $\frac{4}{100}$, No. 55; produces as above.

Louis Liret, claiming 56 acres, No. 56; produces as above.

Joseph Lagrave, claiming 112 acres and $\frac{1}{100}$, No. 57; produces as above.

John Baptiste Noel, claiming 84 acres and $\frac{3}{100}$, No. 58; produces as above.

Amable Montrieul, claiming 55 acres and $\frac{7}{100}$, No. 59; produces as above.

Augustin Bernard, claiming 55 acres and $\frac{6}{100}$, No. 60; produces as above.

Guillaume H. Lecompte, claiming 111 acres and $\frac{2}{100}$, No. 61; produces as above.

Antoine Marechal, Jr., claiming 83 acres and $\frac{24}{100}$, No. 62; produces as above.

Nicholas Leconte, claiming 83 acres and $\frac{32}{100}$, No. 63; produces as above.

Claude Panelon, claiming 61 acres and $\frac{9}{100}$, No. 64; produces as above.

It is the opinion of the Board that the twenty-six foregoing claims ought not to be confirmed. And the Board remark, that the claimants in the foregoing twenty-six claims are original grantees; it is supposed that if the connexion of the claims commencing at George Fallis, assignee of Rivet and Aler, page 518, and ending at Manuel A. Rocque, assignee of Michel Hebert, above, inclusively, could have been made with the respective original grantees, this number would have been deducted from the aforesaid twenty-six; but the identification, from the limited information which the Board possesses, cannot be made; this difficulty and inconvenience arises, in part, from land-holders bearing different appellations or names in acts of sale or transfer, and in original grants or concessions; and, also, from want of due formalities, to wit, from change of possession having taken place, without written evidence. Justice might be done these claimants by confirming their claims by the outer lines of the connected plat; but, as the law stands, the commissioners do not think themselves justifiable in exercising that power.

INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS, claiming four thousand two hundred and ninety-three arpents of land as a common; produce a certificate of survey of the same, dated 23d February, 1806; a set of regulations of the inhabitants, having for object the keeping in order or repairing of the enclosures of said common, and imposing penalties on such as should neglect or refuse to repair the same; said regulations signed by the then Lieutenant Governor Cruzat, and dated September 22, 1782.

Testimony taken, May 10, 1806. *Auguste Chouteau*, being duly sworn, says that the inhabitants never had a concession for said common; that he has always known it as such, although of a much smaller extent at first; that it was first fenced in in the year 1764, at the expense of the inhabitants, who always kept it in repair; and further, that every person, inhabitant of the village, was in the habit of pasturing his cattle in the same, and of cutting wood; and further, that he has known the said common, as surveyed and fenced, for upwards of fifteen years hence.

Gregoire Sarpy, being duly sworn, says that he arrived in the country about nineteen or twenty years ago; that he has always known said common as such; that the same had then acquired its present size; that when he arrived he found the same fenced in, and that every inhabitant was obliged, under certain penalties, to attend to and make such repairs as the said enclosure or fence required; and further, that *Sylvester Labadie* having in the year 1792, obtained a concession for lands forming part of said common, and having, in consequence thereof, begun his improvement of the same, the inhabitants remonstrated against it to the Lieutenant Governor, who prevented him from cultivating the same, until such time as the Intendant should have decreed otherwise.

William H. Lecompse, being duly sworn, says that he has been an inhabitant of the country for upwards of forty-four years; has known the common from his first arrival in St. Louis; that said common has increased in proportion to the population of the village, that he has known it of the size it now is for upwards of ten years; that the old common is included in the present one, and that the regulations passed respecting the same were always considered as laws, and enforced as such; and further, that other regulations were made respecting the same and also put in force.

June 11, 1806. Present, *Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson*, commissioners. The Board remark, that this claim originated under the French Government; that as grants of commons were usual under the French and Spanish Governments, and in conformity with their respective laws, they deem it to be equitable under Spanish law.

January 2, 1812: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; *Clement B. Penrose*, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof, under the usages and customs of the Spanish Government.

INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF ST. CHARLES claiming, as common, fourteen thousand arpents of land, situate on *Marais Croche*, district of St. Charles; produce a survey of the same, taken 27th February and certified 2d March, 1794; produce, also, the record of a petition

from *Charles Tayon* to *Zenon Trudeau*, Lieutenant Governor, for part of said tract; a declaration from *Zenon Trudeau*, that the same cannot be granted, as all lands in that quarter are reserved for commons, for the said villages, dated 23d January, 1797.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. *Antoine Lamarche*, being duly sworn, says that he is no way interested in the event of this claim; that the said village is composed of upwards of eighty families, whose only dependence for fuel and fencing the aforesaid common is; that the most part of the same is unfit for cultivation, to wit, the Crooked swamp, which is sometimes overflowed by the Missouri; and further, that the said claimants have no wood on their out lots.

Pierre Bissonett, being duly sworn, says a certain proprietor of said land, lying between the said Crooked swamp and the Missouri, and on which there is no wood, has been actually inhabited; that the inhabitants of said village, who are all of them cultivators, would be obliged to abandon the same, had they not the said common for their supply of fuel, &c.

January 2, 1812: Present a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. It is the opinion of *Clement B. Penrose*, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be confirmed, under the usages and customs of the Spanish Government.

INHABITANTS OF THE VILLAGE OF VIDE POCHE, OR CARONDELET, claiming six thousand arpents of land, as a common, situate adjoining said village on the lower side, district of St. Louis; produce to the Board a notice of said claim to the recorder, dated 7th June, 1808; a petition from *John Baptiste Gamache* to *Don Zenon Trudeau*, Lieutenant Governor, praying for a grant of land below said village, dated 6th December, 1796; and the decree of the said Lieutenant Governor thereon, stating that the land demanded is within the limits of land reserved for the purpose of furnishing wood necessary for the use of the village of Carondelet; and that the demand which is made by *Gamache* cannot take place, nor any other concession be granted in the direction of a line taken from the end of the field-lots of the village, and running parallel with the Mississippi, further down said river one hundred and fifty arpents, dated St. Louis, December 7, 1796.

Testimony taken, June 15, 1808. *Auguste Chouteau, Sen.*, sworn, says that he knows the inhabitants of *Vide Poche*, since the year 1770, have made use of the land lying below the field lots and village of *Vide Poche* along the Mississippi, as their common, and ever since that time have taken therefrom their fencing and fuel, but does not know the extent of the claim; that twenty-five years ago, a man by the name of *Andre*, built from the wood of said common and on the same a boat; that he commenced the building of another; complaint was then made by the inhabitants of said village to the Lieutenant Governor, who ordered said *Andre* to desist from his work, as the land belonged to said inhabitants; that, about twenty-five years ago, there was about thirty families of farming people, who had no other pursuits; that since that time until 1803, there continued to be about the same number of families; that the land which each of the said inhabitants possesses individually, would not be sufficient to furnish them with fuel, and that without said common they would be obliged to desert said village; that the land held individually was purposely chosen for cultivation, and without fire-wood.

Testimony taken, June 24, 1808. *Jean Baptiste Provenche*, sworn, says that the village of *Carondelet* was, to his knowledge, established at least forty years ago; that the village contained, twenty-five years ago, about forty families, all farmers, and about thirty-five or thirty-six years ago the said families have been using wood from the land now claimed, and ever since made use of the same as a common. In the year 1803 there were about forty families; that on the land claimed individually by said families there is no fuel, and that they have no other place to get fuel or fencing from but said common.

January 2, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted; *Clement B. Penrose*, commissioner, voting for a confirmation thereof, under the usages and customs of the Spanish Government.

JAMES McDANIEL, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Missouri, district of St. Louis; produces the record of a plat of survey, dated 14th and certified 26th February, 1806.

January 2, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the

opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

ANTOINE REYNAL, assignee of Hyacinth St. Cyr, claiming a lot in the village of St. Charles, district of St. Charles, one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet; produces a certified copy of a transfer from St. Cyr to claimant, dated 20th January, 1800.

The following testimony was given in a claim of Antoine Reynal, for two hundred and forty by three hundred feet, in which claim the lot above claimed is included, to wit: August 20, 1806. Pierre Becquet, being duly sworn, says that the said lot is situate fronting the main street, and divided from one lot, the property of one Pettit, by a cross street; that claimant did build a house on a lot which had not been conceded, and did afterwards apply for and obtain a concession for the same; that he had a garden on the lots adjoining; and that the same were actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 15th day of October, 1800. August 6, 1807. Isidore Savoy, duly sworn, says that Gagnon claimed part of the abovementioned square, and that he authorized John B. Grazer to build a barn thereon eighteen years ago, which barn he built; that said Grazer sold said land to Bissonnett, and that he, Bissonnett, built a house twelve years ago on the same, and that the same has been occupied ever since by, through, or for Bissonnett; the witness also says that there were no deeds of sale passed between Gagnon and Grazer, nor between Grazer and Bissonnett, to the best of his knowledge and belief, but that they were mere verbal sales; he also says, that he knows that part of the above claim which was formerly claimed by Paneton; that a barn was built on the same seventeen years ago by Charles Cardinal, who sold, verbally, the said part to Claude Paneton, and that the said Claude Paneton has possessed the said part of this claim, and used the said barn thereon built, for three years; that he also knows that part of the said claim formerly owned by Hyacinth St. Cyr; that St. Cyr sold the same, verbally, to the above named Grazer, but he cannot say in what manner the said part again came into the possession of the said St. Cyr; knows, however, that it was several times bartered with no formal deed of sale; that he also knows the upper part of said square, on which he had permission to settle, was enclosed and kept possession of by him ever since, and that there is now thereon a valuable orchard.

August 21, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AUGUSTE GAMACHE and JOHN BAPTISTE GAMACHE, claiming ten hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate on the Mississippi, below the mouth of the Merrimack river, district of St. Louis; produce the record of a plat of survey, dated 15th November, 1805, certified 22d February, 1806. Alexander McNair, claiming five hundred and twenty-five arpents of this tract, as assignee of the sheriff of St. Louis district, who sold the same, as the property of John Baptiste Gamache; produces the record of a deed from the sheriff to McNair, dated 4th February, 1807.

Tuesday, November 19, 1811. It appearing to the Board, from the rough minutes of April 3, 1806, that testimony was taken in this claim, and was not entered on the fair minutes, and the same being within the recollection of two of the commissioners, to wit, John B. C. Lucas and Clement B. Penrose, it is therefore agreed to receive testimony on this day.

Auguste Chouteau, sworn, says that he knows the tract claimed; that in 1776, or near that time, the commandant of St. Louis thought proper that a ferry should be established on Merrimack, that a regular intercourse should be kept up between St. Louis and St. Genevieve; that John Baptiste Gamache, father of claimants, hearing of this, agreed to undertake the same; that the commandant, who this deponent believes to be Cruzat, acceded to the proposals of Gamache, to wit, that he should keep a ferry and hold land at the said place; deponent cannot say any thing as to quantity of said land; said Gamache immediately went and settled on said land; cleared land, built a house, and cultivated thereon, and continued to cultivate and inhabit until 1780, when he was ordered away by commandant on account of Indian disturbances; that said Gamache returned to the place claimed one or two years after, as soon as tranquillity was restored, and continued thereon four or five years longer until the death of his wife; that about 1790 the sons of said Gamache, to wit, the claimants, inhabited and cultivated said land about eight years.

Charles Sangurnett and John Baptiste Provenche, sworn, depose to the same as the foregoing witness.

November 19, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board order that this land be surveyed agreeably to the possession, provided it does not exceed one thousand and fifty arpents; survey at the expense of the United States, and to be returned within ten days.

January 6, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, because the survey which has been ordered by the Board contains a much greater quantity of land than is actually claimed, and also because, from the notes contained in the report of survey, it does not appear that the lines of said survey run with boundaries of ten years' standing before the year 1803.

The five following claims, being of so peculiar a nature as not to be susceptible of registry, are specially reported.

INHABITANTS OF NEW BOURBON, assignees of John Dodge, who was assignee of Francis Valle, claiming forty arpents by such quantity as may be found within the following limits, to wit: forty arpents fronting the foot of the hills; running from said hills to a water course or spring on which one Israel Dodge's mill is built; thence, on each side of said spring or run, twenty arpents back, quantity as yet undetermined; produces a certified copy of a concession from Francis Cruzat to Francis Valle, granted on certain conditions expressed in the petition of said Francis Valle, to wit, the building of a mill, said concession, dated 10th March, 1787, and a confirmation of the same by the Baron de Carondelet, under the date of the 8th May, 1793.

Testimony taken, June 25, 1806. Joseph Pratte, being duly sworn, says that the said Francis Valle built a mill on said land prior to the confirmation of said grants by the Baron de Carondelet.

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board ascertain this claim to be a complete Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800.

August 17, 1811: Present, Penrose and Bates, commissioners. The Board decline revising this claim, and order a translation of the record to accompany the report. Originals not now produced.

CLEMENT B. PENROSE, assignee of Joseph Brown and wife, assignees of the representatives of Gabriel Cerre, deceased, claiming a certain tract of land, as described within certain boundaries mentioned in a concession from Zenon Trudeau, dated 18th April, 1798, and granted for the purpose of cutting wood; produces the aforesaid concession, dated as aforesaid, and a survey of ninety-eight arpents contained in the said boundaries, dated 5th April, 1798, and certified 10th January, 1800, an act of public sale of the effects and property of the late Gabriel Cerre, deceased, dated 28th July, 1805; a deed of conveyance from Joseph Browne and wife, dated 8th October, 1807.

Testimony taken, 8th July, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that the aforesaid Gabriel Cerre, being possessed of a tract of four hundred and a half arpents of land, on which he had no wood, applied to the Lieutenant Governor for a concession for the above ninety-eight arpents, adjoining the same, that it was granted him; that accordingly he did, from the time of obtaining the same to the time of his death, make his wood on said land.

Testimony taken, November 21, 1808. Louis Bra-seau, sworn, says that he knows the land claimed, and that it was, fifteen or sixteen years ago, reputed to be the property of Gabriel Cerre, and that said Cerre cut his wood from said land from that time to his death.

July 9, 1810. Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas that this claim ought not to be confirmed; Frederick Bates, commissioner, voting for the confirmation of ninety-eight arpents.

FRANCIS CLARK, claiming two hundred and fifty arpents of land; produces to the Board a notice to the recorder as follows, to wit: "Francis Clark claims two hundred and fifty arpents of land, on a branch of the river St. Francis, by virtue of a settlement and cultivation made in the year 1804, on the west side of said river, and including the place whereon he now lives. May 30, 1808. Francis Clark."

May 30, 1808: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board are of opinion that this case does not come within their jurisdiction, and therefore decline to act.

LOUIS LABEAUME, claiming eight thousand arpents of land, situate on Portage des Sioux, district of St. Charles; produces the record of a grant from Juan Ventura Morales, dated 6th July, 1802, with condition for the compliance with the 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th articles of the instructions, and is found in the abstract of all the concessions and patented grants of land, appertaining to the district of Louisiana, recorded in the registers kept by the Spanish and French Governments of the province of Louisiana, since the 2d July, 1756, until the 23d April, 1802, transmitted to this Board by the Secretary of the Treasury.

January 11, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board decline acting on this claim, the original title paper not being produced. John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he cannot act, as no original title paper is produced.

DELAWARES and SHAWANEEs, claiming a tract of country between the river St. Coure and Cape Girardeau, and bounded on the east by the Mississippi, and west by White Water, district of Cape Girardeau; produce to the Board as follows, to wit:

El Baron de Carondelet, Caballero de la religion de San Juan, Coronel de los reales exercitos, Gobernador, Intendente General, Vice Patrono de las provincias de la Luisiana, Florida Occidental, e Inspector de sus tropas, &c.

Faisons savoir à tous ceux qui la présente liront, qu'en considération des bons et fidels services que le nommé Louis Lorimier a rendu à l'état depuis qu'il se'est rendu sujet de Sa Majesté Catholique, nous lui permettons de s'établir avec les Loups et Chaouanons, qui sont sous sa conduite dans tels endroits que bon lui semblera, de la province de la Louisiane, sur la rive droite du Mississippi, depuis le Missouri jusqu'à la rivière des Arkansas, qui se trouveront sans propriétaires, comme également d'y chasser et semer, pour y maintenir leurs familles, sans qu'aucun commandant, officier, ni sujet du roy, ne puisse s'y opposer, ni occuper les terrains par lui et par les dits Indiens semés, plantés, ou établis, tant qu'ils jugeront à propos de s'y maintenir; bien entendu qu'au cas qu'ils les abandonnent pour se transporter ailleurs, ils seront censés rester vacantes; et quant à la maison que le dit Sieur Louis Lorimier a bâti au Cap Girardeau, il sera maintenu dans sa possession, sans qu'aucun motif ne puisse l'en tirer, les seules causes de commerce illicite ou correspondance avec des ennemis de l'état excepté.

En foi de quoi, nous avons donné la présente, signée de notre main, sous le contreseing du Secrétaire de ce Gouvernement, et à icelle fait apposer le cachet de nos armes, à la Nouvelle Orléans, le 4 Janvier, 1793.

LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

Par mandement de sa seigneurie :

ANDRÉS LOPEZ ARMESTO.

St. Louis, le 1 Mai, 1793.

Ci joint est le permit que vous donne Monsieur le Gouverneur Général pour faire votre commerce avec les nations Loups et Chaouanons, assez étendu pour que vous n'ayez plus rien à désirer, sans crainte que vous soyez troublé par aucun officier du roy, lorsque vous vous comporterez comme vous l'avez fait jusqu'à ce jour. Il vous est recommandé de maintenir l'ordre entre les Sauvages, et d'en attirer autant qu'il se pourra sur cette partie en les faisant poster le plus à porter de nos établissemens, afin de nous prêter secours dans un cas de guerre avec les blancs, comme ils seront à même contre les Osages, avec qui je vais déclarer la guerre incessamment, et ce que je n'ai pas encore fait parceque j'ai quelques précautions à prendre avant que cela parvienne à eux. Dites aux Loups, Chaouanons, Peorias, Pouatamis, et aux autres nations qui m'ont présenté un memoire au mois de Septembre dernier, que c'est en vertu des maux qu'ils ont soufferts que Monsieur le Gouverneur Général s'est déterminé à la guerre, afin de procurer la tranquillité sur nos terres; les Osages, privés présentement de secours, et harcelés par eux et par nous, se mettront sûrement à la raison; que, conséquemment, toutes les nations rouges doivent entendre de prêter la main; c'est leur bien que le Gouvernement cherche, et c'est ce que vous devez leur persuader, pour que les nations offensés fassent des demarches envers les autres, pour en avoir du secours; et surtout pour que les Ayoas, Saquias, et Renards ne consentent pas à laisser venir les Osages traiter sur la rivière des Moins, et encore moins qu'ils permettent aux Anglais de s'introduire chez eux par cette rivière, comme il est possible.

Protégé par le Gouvernement, vous lui devez vos services en veillant exactement sur tout ce qui peut le faire

prosperer, et en avertissant de tout ce qui lui est contraire. Dans ce moment on a des craintes, non pas du Congrès, mais des mal-intentionnés qui en dependent, postés dans un lieu avantageux pour donner des avis du moindre rassemblement de monde. J'ai la confiance que citôt que vous en aurez connaissance, vous le ferez savoir à tous les commandants dont vous êtes apportés, tant pour nôtre sûreté que pour nôtre défense.

Monsieur le Gouverneur a approuvé la dépense des vingt mille grains de porcelaine que j'ai donné aux Loups, et auxquels vous avez contribués; mon intention avait toujours été de vous en faire le remboursement, et aujourd'hui je le puis faire avec plus de facilité, puisqu'on m'en offre les moyens sans le chercher ailleurs, ainsi vous pouvez tirer sur moi à raison de six piastres le millier, comme le Roi est convenu de me les payer.

On m'a dit que vous deviez venir à St. Louis avec vos Sauvages; comme je suis dépourvu des toutes marchandises, leur visite me serait un peu honteuse; c'est qui fait que je vous engage à venir seul, (si votre présence est nécessaire ici,) et attendre que les bateaux soient arrivés, pour être de même de faire un présent honnête à les Sauvages. Dieu vous ait en sa sainte garde.

ZENON TRUDEAU.

A. S. Je garde votre permis jusqu'à une occasion à qui je puisse le confier; il porte que vous ne serez pas troublé depuis le Missouri jusqu'aux Arkansas dans votre commerce, comme dans les établissemens ou campement qui vous y pourriez former avec les Sauvages Chaouanons et Loups, &c., et que celui fait au Cap à Girardeau vous suit conservé.

Mr. LOUIS LORIMIER.

St. Louis, le 19 Juin, 1797.

MONSIEUR:—Monsieur le commandant militaire me charge de vous dire qu'il a reçu la lettre d'office que vous lui avez adressée pour lui rendre compte de la nouvelle qui vous a parvenu d'un rassemblement de monde destiné, soi disant pour prendre possession des postes du Mississippi; il vous répondra par M. Sarpy, qui va passer chez vous incessamment, et celle-ci est plutôt pour vous faire des amitiés de sa part que toute autre chose.

Par la même occasion je répondrai également à toutes celles que j'ai reçu de vous, pouvant vous dire dès à présent, malgré la précipitation qu'il me paraît très juste de conserver aux Chaouanons un arrondissement raisonnable pour leur village de la rivière à la Somme, vous verrez vous-même ce qu'il convient pour n'y laisser placer aucun Américain ni autres, &c.

Vous ferez très bien d'adresser votre compte à Monsieur le Commandant Général de la province, et meme de ne pas perdre de temps, parcequ'on dit qu'il va être relevé, et je suis certain que vous serez parfaitement bien payé.

Les nouvelles reçues du poste sont à peu près les mêmes que celles que vous avez détaillées par le haut du Mississippi, ainsi que par la rivière des Illinois, où nous avons des agens; il n'y a rien de nouveau.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec attachement, monsieur, votre très humble obéissant serviteur,

ZENON TRUDEAU.

January 11, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed, not being embraced by the fourth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1807.

Report of the Titles and Claims to Lead Mines.

The sealed packet which was delivered to the Board by the clerk, on the 28th September, 1811, addressed to the commissioners, and styled, by a letter enclosed in the same, signed William C. Caw, agent for the United States, to be a collection of evidence respecting the claims to, and value of, the lead mines within the territory of Louisiana, accompanied with a list of the documents submitted. The whole stated to have been made in pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the Territory of Orleans and district of Louisiana, passed the 2d March, 1805.

DOCUMENT A.

JULIAN DUBUQUE and AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, claiming a tract of one hundred and forty-eight thousand and one hundred and seventy-six arpents of land, situate on the river Mississippi, at a place called the Spanish Mines, about four hundred and forty miles from St. Louis, forming in superficies an extent of about twenty-one

leagues. They produce, first, a petition by the said Julian Dubuque to the Baron de Carondelet, praying for the peaceable possession of an extent of land of about seven leagues on the west side of the Mississippi, beginning at the heights of Maquanquetons to the heights of Mesquanbinangues, being on front on said river about seven leagues, by a depth of three leagues, the whole forming the said tract called the Spanish Mines; together with a reference by the Baron de Carondelet to one Andrew Todd, an Indian trader, of the above demand under date of the 22d October, 1796, the assent of said Andrew Todd to the granting of the same; provided the said petitioner should not interfere with his trade; the same dated the 29th October, same year.

The decree of the Baron de Carondelet is in the form following: "Concedido como se sollicito baxolas restricciones que el comerciante, Don Andres Todd, expresa en sa informe." 10th November, 1796.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

The translation of which is as follows: "Granted as it is demanded, under the restrictions mentioned by the merchant, Don Andrew Todd, in his information."

September 20, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. A majority of the Board, the honorable John B. C. Lucas dissenting, ascertain the above claim to be a complete Spanish title.

December 19, 1811: Present, a full Board. On a question being put by John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners, declined giving an opinion. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DOCUMENT B (not of record).

MARTIN DURALDE. Livre Terrein, No. 1, page 24, from which the concession is translated, is dated prior to Livre Terrein, No. 2, which contains the words stated in document marked B, No. 2.

December 20, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this title ought not to be confirmed.

DOCUMENT C.

Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, retired from the Board, in consequence of his having become interested in this claim since the decision of the former Board.

JAMES RICHARDSON, claiming under Gabriel Cerre four hundred arpents of land; produces a petition, signed Gabriel Cerre, directed to Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, praying for a concession for four hundred arpents of land, including a mine; an information from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated 29th March, 1796; an official letter from Baron de Carondelet to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant General, dated 28th April, 1796; a concession from Baron de Carondelet, Governor General, for the same, dated 25th April, 1796; a plat of survey of the same, dated 25th January 1800, certified 28th January, 1800; an extract of an act of partition of the estate of Gabriel Cerre, by which it appears that the said four hundred arpents of land fell to the share of Antoine Soulard, in right of his wife, as heir of Catherine Geard, deceased, in her lifetime the wife of Gabriel Cerre.

December 20, 1811: Present, Lucas and Bates, commissioners. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DOCUMENT D.

JOHN BAPTISTE FRANCIS MENAUD and EMILY JOSEFA RENAUD, of the empire of France, heirs of Mr. Renaud, claiming, as a complete title, one and a half leagues in front by six leagues in depth of land, situate on the little Merrimack, district of St. Genevieve, produces a certified copy of a grant from Boisbriant and Desursins, dated 14th June, 1723.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board ascertain that this title is not a grant made and completed prior to the 1st of October, 1800. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion. Claimants have entered caveats stating that this claim is interfered with by a number of other claims.

The claims alluded to are duly recorded and some of them confirmed.

JOHN BAPTISTE FRANCIS MENAUD and EMILY JOSEFA RENAUD, of the empire of France, heirs of Mr. Renaud, claiming, as a complete title, two leagues of land, situate at Mine la Motte, district of St. Genevieve, produce a certified copy of a grant from Boisbriant and Desursins, dated 14th June, 1723.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board ascertain that this title is not a grant made and completed prior to the 1st of October, 1800. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion. Claimants have entered caveats stating this claim is interfered with by a number of other claims.

The claims alluded to are duly recorded and some of them confirmed.

WALTER FENWICK and ANDREW HENRY, assignees of Francis AZOR, alias Breton, claiming four arpents square of land, situate at Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produce a certified copy of a concession from Francis Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th March, 1782, certified by Francis Valle 8th April, 1800; a transfer from Francis Azor, alias Breton, to claimants, dated 27th May, 1806. This tract said to be claimed by the representatives of Francis Moreau.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT E.

BAZIL VALLE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, situate at Old Mines, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to thirty-one inhabitants of the Old Mines, dated 4th June, 1803; a connected plat of survey, on which Basil Valle is No. 1, dated 3d February, 1804, certified 25th February, 1806.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

P. C. H. F. AUGUSTE VALLE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 2; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

MANUEL BLANCO, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 3; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN PORTELL, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 4; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 24, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

PIERRE MARTIN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 5; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JACOB BOISSE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 6; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOSEPH PRATTE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 9; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

FRANCIS MANICHE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 10; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

AMABLE PARTINAIS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 11; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOSEPH BLAY, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 12; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

FRANCIS ROBERT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 13; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

BAPTISTE PLACIT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 15; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

VEUVE COLMAN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 16; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

CHARLES BOYER, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 18; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

ANTOINE GOVREAU, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 19; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

NICHOLAS BOILVIN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 20; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

T. ROSE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 21; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

L. LACROIX, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 22; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

F. B. VALLE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 23; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

F. MILHOMME, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 24; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JACQUES GUIBORD, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 25; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

F. THIBEAU, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 26; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

A. PARTINAIS, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 27; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

J. BECQUETTE, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 28; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

B. COLEMAN, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 29; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

HYPOLITE ROBERT, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 30; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

PIERRE BOYER, claiming four hundred arpents of land, No. 31; produces same concession and plat as in the claim of Basil Valle.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Charles Robar, claiming four hundred and twenty acres of land, situate as aforesaid; produces as aforesaid a notice to the recorder, and the same concession wherein Charles Robar is found to be one of the thirty-one inhabitants; also the plat aforesaid, in which plat said Robar is No. 8; a deed of transfer from said Robar to claimant, dated 24th August, 1805.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. Peter Boyer, sworn, says that Charles Robar was settled in the village of the Old Mines five years ago, and inhabited and cultivated a part of said tract of twelve thousand four hundred arpents for three years.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, being embraced by the second section of the act of the 2d March, 1805, and claims with as slight testimony have been granted.

It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, because the testimony of Peter Boyer, concerning the inhabitation and cultivation of Charles Robar is indefinite, and does not

apply more to the part of the connected plat to which his claim refers than to any other part of the twelve thousand four hundred arpents represented by the connected plat. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Alexander Duclos, claiming four hundred and twenty acres of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder. The same concession as aforesaid, wherein Alexander Duclos is found to be one of the thirty-one inhabitants; also the plat aforesaid, in which plat said Duclos is No. 7; a deed of transfer from said Duclos to claimant, dated 24th August, 1805.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. Peter Boyer, sworn, says Alexander Duclos was settled in the village of the Old Mines, and inhabited and cultivated a part of said tract of twelve thousand four hundred arpents five years ago, and for three years.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, being embraced by the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, and claims with as slight testimony have been granted.

It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, because the testimony of Peter Boyer, concerning the inhabitation and cultivation of Alexander Duclos, is indefinite and does not apply more to the part of the connected plat to which this claim refers than to any other part of the twelve thousand four hundred arpents represented by the connected plat. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Louis Boyer, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder. Same concession as aforesaid, wherein Louis Boyer is found to be one of the thirty-one inhabitants; also, the plat aforesaid, in which plat Louis Boyer is No. 14; an assignment from said Louis Boyer to claimants, dated 25th August, 1805.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. Peter Boyer, sworn, says that Louis Boyer was settled in the village of the Old Mines, and inhabited and cultivated a part of said tract of twelve thousand four hundred arpents five years ago, and for two years.

December 21, 1811. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought to be granted, being embraced by the second section of the act of the 2d March, 1805, and claims with as slight testimony have been granted.

It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, because the testimony of Peter Boyer, concerning the inhabitation and cultivation of Louis Boyer is indefinite, and does not apply more to the part of the connected plat to which this claim refers than to any other part of the twelve thousand four hundred arpents represented by the connected plat. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Joseph Boyer, claiming one thousand one hundred and ninety acres of land, situate as aforesaid; produces a notice to the recorder. The same concession as aforesaid, wherein Joseph Boyer is found to be one of the thirty-one inhabitants; also the plat aforesaid, in which plat Joseph Boyer is No. 17; an assignment from said Boyer to claimant, dated 9th January, 1808.

Testimony taken, October 22, 1808. Peter Boyer, sworn, says that Joseph Boyer was settled in the village of the Old Mines, and inhabited and cultivated a part of said tract of twelve thousand four hundred arpents eight years ago, and ever since until last year.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought to be granted, being embraced by the second section of the act of the 2d March, 1805, and claims with as slight testimony have been granted.

It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, because the testimony of Peter Boyer, concerning the inhabitation and cultivation of Joseph Boyer is indefinite, and does not apply more to the part of the connected plat to which this claim refers than to any other part of the twelve thousand four hundred arpents represented by the connected plat. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT F.

MOSES AUSTIN, claiming seven thousand one hundred and fifty-three arpents thirty-two and two-thirds feet of land, situate adjoining Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces to the Board a grant for the same from Don Juan Ventura Morales, Intendant of Louisiana, dated 25th July, 1802, and is found in "the abstract of all the concessions and patented grants of land appertaining to the district of Louisiana, recorded in the registers kept by the Spanish and French Governments of the province of Louisiana, since the 2d July, 1756, until the 23d April, 1802," transmitted to this Board by the Secretary of the Treasury; which grant the Intendant declares to be founded on an official letter from the Baron de Carondelet to Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated March 15, 1797, ordering the said Zenon Trudeau to grant one league square; and an order of survey from said Zenon Trudeau, dated 14th January, 1799; declaration of its having been surveyed by Antoine Soulard, and registered in the book of surveys, No. 52; and a declaration on the part of said Antoine Soulard that the land was occupied by claimant at the time of survey, granted on condition that claimant shall comply with the third, fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth articles of the ordinances of his Intendancy, dated 17th July, 1799.

December 21, 1811: present, a full Board. A majority of the Board ascertain that this title is not a grant made and completed prior to the 1st October, 1800. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

REPRESENTATIVES OF FRANCIS MOREAU, assignee of Francis Azor, alias Breton, claiming four arpents square of land.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought to be confirmed, being embraced by the fourth section of the act of the 3d March, 1807. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

ST. JAMES BRAUVAIS, claiming sixty feet in circumference round every hole where he may find mineral.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

FRANCIS VALLE, representative of, claiming sixty feet in circumference round every hole where he may find mineral.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

F. SALUMANDIERE, heirs and representatives of, claiming sixty feet of land in circumference round every hole where they may find mineral. This claim is not of record.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

AMABLE PARTINAIS, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate adjoining Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from Charles D. De Lassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th September, 1799; and a plat of survey, dated February 20, 1800, certified 10th June, 1800.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. The testimony of Baptiste Valle and Jean Lemoine, stated in the report of the agent to have been taken on the 12th August, 1806, and copied by the said agent, together with the opinion of the Board, from the rough minutes, (which must be understood from the rough minutes of the Board,) is not deemed by the present Board to be proper and legal evidence, inasmuch as the said testimony and opinion never were entered on the fair minutes of said Board, which are the sole minutes known in law, and acknowledged by the commissioners. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine; and the Board would have confirmed the same had it not been included in the agent's report. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

CHARLES BECQUETTE, claiming thirty-four arpents of land.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine, and the Board would have granted the same had it not been included in the agent's report.

LOUIS MILÉONNE, claiming twenty arpents of land. December 23, 1811: Present, full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine.

It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, said claimant not having produced permission to settle.

LOUIS GRINEJA and **FRANCIS THIBEAULT**, assignees of **LOUIS Lacroix**, claiming forty arpents of land.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

PETER MARTIN, claiming twenty-six arpents of land. December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, claimant not having produced permission to settle.

JACOB WISE, claiming thirty-seven and a half acres of land, situate adjoining Mine à Breton, district of St. Genevieve; produces a plat of survey, dated 26th February and certified 28th February, 1806; produces also permission to settle, sworn to by Joseph Decelle, syndic.

The following testimony in this claim is taken from testimony perpetuated and attested by two of the commissioners, October 24, 1808.

Francis Thibeault, sworn, says that **Jacob Wise** cultivated the land claimed nine or ten years ago and ever since; built a house the first year, which was rented to **Mr. Decelle** for two years; has not since been inhabited, but had always been used as a barn; claimant lived adjoining the tract with one **Charles Becquette**; claimant is a single man.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, claimant not having inhabited the same on the 20th December, 1803.

THOMAS RUSS, claiming eleven hundred and forty-six arpents forty-one perches of land.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine; and that the claim has been acted on by the Board a long time prior to the report of the agent delivered to the Board.

WIDOW MOREAU, assignee of **John Baptiste Labreche**, claiming five hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces a concession from **Charles D. Delassus**, Lieutenant Governor, dated 5th September, 1799.

December 22, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought to be confirmed. **Frederick Bates**, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT G.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, Jun., claiming eight hundred arpents of land.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. **Frederick Bates**, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT H.

REUBEN SMITH, assignee of **James and Nicolas Keeth**, assignees of **Nicolas Boilvin**, claiming eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the waters of Grand river, district of St. Genevieve; produces an order of survey from **Zenon Trudeau**, dated 25th January, 1798; a plat of survey, signed **Boyd Denny**, dated 26th February, 1806; a transfer from **Boilvin** to **James and Nicolas Keeth** to claimant, dated December 18, 1804; a transfer from **James and Nicolas Keeth** to claimant, dated 29th May, 1804.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DOCUMENT J.

JOHN BAPTISTE PRATTE, Sen., claiming one thousand arpents of land.

December 23, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. **Frederick Bates**, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT K.

RUFUS EASTON and **JAMES BRUFF**, assignees of **Joseph Gerrard** and **Patrick Flemming**, claiming eight hundred and forty arpents of land, situate on the second fork of the Grand river, district of St. Genevieve, comprehending and including the Mine à Joe; produces a certified copy of an order from **Manuel Perez**, Lieutenant Governor, to **Peyroux de la Coudrinere**, commandant, to grant said tract, dated 7th July, 1790; a certified copy of a concession from **Peyroux de la Coudrinere**, commandant, to **Joseph Gerrard**, père, **Patrick Flemming, Jr.**, **Joel Maccague**, and **Laurent Maccagne**, for seven arpents by thirty to each of them, dated 17th July, 1790; an order of survey from **Charles Delassus**, Lieutenant Governor, to **Joseph Gerrard** and **Patrick Flemming** for eight hundred and forty arpents, stating the aforesaid concession from **Peyroux**, commandant, in consequence of the same not having been surveyed before, dated 25th September, 1799; a transfer from **Patrick Flemming** to claimants, dated 14th September, 1805; a transfer from **Joseph Gerrard** to **Rufus Easton**, dated 12th December, 1804; a plat of survey of eight hundred and forty arpents, dated 28th September, 1799, certified 10th January, 1800; an acknowledgment signed by **Rufus Easton** and **James Bruff**, and dated 15th November, 1805, by which it appears that said claimants are equally concerned in said tract.

December 24, 1811: Present, a full Board. The testimony of **James Keeth** and **Ezekiel Eastidge**, stated in the report of the agent to have been taken on the 2d of December, 1807, and copied by the said agent from the rough minutes, (which must be understood from the rough minutes of the Board) is not deemed legal evidence, inasmuch as the same was ordered by the Board not to be transcribed, and was not transcribed for the following reasons: that the Board had established a rule not to receive evidence partially, but to receive all the testimony at one time, unless, from the peculiar situation of the parties, the testimony offered could not be produced again; in that case, the same was attested on the rough minutes, by the signature of a majority of the commissioners. The object of the rule was, generally, not to let the testimony be open to be improved and enlarged by the parties, the Board conceiving that this opportunity might have been greatly abused. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. **Frederick Bates**, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT L.

CAMILLE DELASSUS, claiming two thousand four hundred arpents thirty-four and a half perches of land, situate on the waters of Big river, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a concession from **Charles D. Delassus**, Lieutenant Governor, dated 12th October, 1799, a plat of survey, dated 1st November, 1799, certified 10th January, 1800.

December 24, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board make the same remarks as in the claim of **Amable Partinain**, page 554, as respects the rough minutes, and same remarks as in the claim of **Easton and Bruff**, above as respects the testimony taken on the 1st and 2d of December, 1807. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. **Frederick Bates**, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT M.

LOUIS LABEAUME and **CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE**, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate near Prairie à Rondo, district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a concession from **Zenon Trudeau**, Lieutenant Governor, dated 17th January, 1797; certificate of a plat of survey, signed and sworn to by **Antoine Soulard**, and dated 15th March, 1808.

December 21, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that no kind of testimony suggests or makes it appear that the land claimed includes a lead mine. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

DOCUMENT N.

JOHN SMITH T., assignee of Jacques St. Vrain, claiming ten thousand arpents of land; original papers not produced; the record of the concession much compressed; thirty-three words are interlined with different ink; the words Louis Labeaume apparently. The heading of said Labeaume's notice of claims occupies one third of the paper, in the direction which four lines of the record of said concession stands in, so that two-thirds of said paper, in the direction of the said lines, is covered on each side with the said four lines, and the remaining one-third in the middle is occupied by the said words Louis Labeaume. It appears from the records that John Smith T. claims under this concession as follows: One thousand arpents at a place called the New Diggings, about two miles from Mine à Breton, a place known by the name of Mine à Robina, three hundred arpents; on the branch above Renault's Mines, three hundred arpents; three hundred arpents, including Doggit's Mines; two hundred arpents on the first branch emptying into the Mine Fork on the south side above its junction with Big river; two hundred arpents, including a place called McKee's Discovery, about a mile and a quarter from the last mentioned place; fifty arpents, including a mill seat on the second creek emptying into Big river, above the junction of the Mine Fork, on the west side.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOSEPH DECELLE, claiming six hundred and thirty acres of land.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. In the testimony of David Shaw, copied from the minutes of the Board by the agent, there is an error. It is there stated "about three or four hundred yards from the fields," whereas, in the original, it is "two or three hundred."

It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT O.

PIERRE CHARLES DEHAULT DELASSUS DELUZIÈRE, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

DOCUMENT P.

JOHN BAPTISTE PRATTE, ST. JAMES BEAUVAIS, FRANCIS VALLE, and JOHN BAPTISTE VALLE, claiming two leagues square of land, situate at Mine à la Motte, district of St. Genevieve; produce the record of a petition and recommendation for a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 22d January, 1801; record of a power of attorney to James Maxwell to obtain said concession; record of a petition of said Maxwell to the Intendant, dated 29th April, 1802; an order from Morales to Peter Derbigny to translate the documents and petitions, dated New Orleans, 30th April, 1802; record of a plat of survey of twenty-eight thousand two hundred and twenty-four arpents, dated 22d February, 1806, certified 26th February, 1806.

December 27, 1811: Present, full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

The foregoing claims, from A to P, inclusive, contain the whole of the report made to this Board by the agent of the United States.

JOHN PERRY, assignee of Basil Valle, claiming six hundred and thirty-nine acres of land, situate at the Mine à Breton, district of Genevieve; produces a notice to the recorder, dated October 3, 1807; and a deed of conveyance from said Valle to claimant, dated 18th March, 1806.

Testimony taken, December 5, 1807. Joseph Pratte, being duly sworn, says that between the years 1792 and

1795. Basil Valle built a cabin on the claim, cultivated a garden, and cleared six acres of land in 1796; continued to inhabit and cultivate the same till sold to claimant, and has been inhabited and cultivated ever since; said Valle considering said tract not to be more extensive than his improvements; that there has been mineral found within two rods of the enclosure, but does not know of any being found on the land; that the house stands on the street of the village at the Mine à Breton.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted, because it appears Basil Valle claims another tract of land under concession. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

THOMAS ALLEY, claiming sixteen arpents of land, situate at Alley's Mine, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a petition and recommendation from Francis Valle, commandant, dated 18th August, 1801; a reference from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to the Intendant, dated 28th August, 1801.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

ABRAHAM ARMSTRONG AND RUTUS EASTON, claiming six hundred and forty acres of land, situate on Big and Platte rivers, district of St. Genevieve; produce a notice to the recorder; record of a transfer of one-half of this tract to Easton, dated 13th December, 1806; said tract called in said notice and transfer Armstrong's Diggings.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. The Board remark that the term diggings is generally understood in this part of the country when applied to designate a tract of land, diggings of lead mineral. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

The three foregoing claims to land containing lead mines, although not included in the report of the agent, are subjoined to the same.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
FREDERICK BATES.

Claims to Land, including Salt Springs.

CHARLES TAYON, claiming three hundred and twenty arpents of land, situate on the river Dardennes, district of St. Charles; produces a concession from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, for said quantity of land, to include a salt spring; a plat of survey of three hundred and twenty arpents, dated 1st December, 1799, and certified 8th January, 1800; said concession dated 7th March, 1796.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1806. John Lafleur, being duly sworn, says that the said tract of land was settled for claimant's use by one Harrington, in the year 1801; that a house was built on the same.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, assignee of Thomas Tyler, assignee of John Helderbran, claiming eight by forty arpents of land, situate near the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a duly registered concession from Ferdinando de Leyva, dated November 24, 1779; a plat of survey, dated 28th and certified 29th February, 1806; and two deeds of transfer, one from said Helderbran to Tyler, dated November 23, 1788, and another from said Tyler to claimant, dated September 17, 1791. Charles Gratiot produces a deed of conveyance (not on record) from Jeremiah Connor, sheriff of St. Louis district, for the above land, to Edward Hempstead, dated 11th June, 1803, but stating in the body of the same to have been sold by said sheriff to said Hempstead on the 7th day of July of the same year; said deed was afterwards acknowledged in open court on the 11th July, 1808; produces also an acknowledgment from Edward Hempstead and wife, that said property was purchased by him for Charles Gratiot, and by said Hempstead and wife conveyed to said Gratiot, dated November 25, 1808. It is acknowledged by Charles Gratiot that there is a saline on this claim which has been worked for many years.

Testimony taken, July 30, 1806. John Boli, being duly sworn, says that, about eighteen or nineteen years ago,

the time at which he arrived in this country, the said Thomas Tyler lived about one mile below the fork of a run on said land, and had then about eighty arpents of the same under fence, forty of which were then planted in tobacco and corn, and then considered the largest farm in the country; that he remained on it about six or seven years; that about two years after his, the witness's, arrival, the settlers being obliged, on account of the Indians, to fortify themselves, they chose the middle of the settlement, in consequence of which the said Tyler moved up to the fork; that about four or five years afterwards he moved again, and settled himself about two miles from the aforesaid place down the creek, towards the saline, made a field and garden, and built a house, and that the said tracts have been actually cultivated to this day, either by the said Tyler for his use, or for claimant's use by his agents, and that this tract was actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800.

November 29, 1808. Peter Chouteau, sworn, says that John Helderbrand inhabited and cultivated the land claimed in 1774, and that he found him still inhabiting and cultivating the same in 1780, when deponent, by order of the Lieutenant Governor, went on the premises to warn said Helderbrand to abandon the same, on account of Indian depredations. This order was obeyed by Helderbrand, as well as by all the inhabitants of the settlement of the Merrimack.

July 30, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant as per his concession.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

CHARLES GRATIOT, assignee of Pierre Chouteau, who was assignee of Benito Vasquez, claiming seven thousand and fifty-six arpents of land, situate on the river Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a duly registered concession from Francis Cruzat for the same, dated 8th September, 1784, and certified by Charles D. Delassus on the 9th March, 1803, (the same was granted for a *vacherie*, and on the condition of establishment within a year and a day;) a survey of the same, dated the 15th and certified the 17th February, 1806, together with a deed or transfer of said land, executed by Victorie, the wife of said Benito Vasquez, dated 26th September, 1785, and passed before the commandant, Francis Cruzat; a ratification of said transfer by said Benito Vasquez, dated the 31st January, 1805; and also a deed of transfer from the said Peter Chouteau to claimant, dated 4th May, 1801.

Testimony taken, August 29, 1806. Louis Bourse, being duly sworn, says that he has known the said tract of land established as a farm; that it was settled under Francis Cruzat, by the aforesaid Benito Vasquez, who made a park on the same; that there is on said tract a salt spring, distant from said park about three arpents; that he went through said land at two different times; that the same was then actually inhabited and cultivated, saw a great number of cattle, but could not say to whom they did belong.

Hyacinth St. Cyr, being duly sworn, says that he was on the said tract of land about twenty-one years ago, that the same was then actually inhabited and cultivated for the use of the said Benito Vasquez, who then had salt works established at the aforesaid salt spring; and further, that it was prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800, actually inhabited and cultivated for the said Peter Chouteau.

October 25, 1808. Pierre Lajoy, sworn, says that claimant made an establishment on the land claimed about twelve years ago, when it was inhabited and cultivated for him, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated for him ever since.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that one league square ought to be confirmed. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

PASCAL CERRE, claiming as devisee of Gabriel Cerre, eight hundred arpents of land, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis; produces a duly registered concession from Francis Cruzat, for eight by forty arpents, dated the 12th October, 1782; together with an order of survey for the same, with an addition of twelve by forty arpents, to be included in the same survey, said order dated 10th January, 1798, and signed Zenon Trudeau.

Testimony taken, August 30, 1806. Auguste Chouteau, being duly sworn, says that the said Gabriel Cerre settled the said tract of land in the year 1782; and that the same has been actually inhabited and cultivated to this day.

August 30, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant the said tract of eight hundred arpents, as per the said concession.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought to be confirmed. It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that eight by forty arpents ought to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

CHARLES FREMON DELORIARE and LOUIS LABEAUNE, claiming ten thousand arpents of land, situate on Salt river, district of St. Charles; produce the record of a permission from Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, to choose a salt spring; dated 13th May, 1799; record of a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 26th March, 1801; record of a plat of survey, signed Antoine Soulard, dated 15th November, 1807.

December 26, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

PIERRE CHOUTEAU, claiming thirty thousand arpents of land, situate on Saline river, district of St. Louis; produces a concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 20th November, 1799; a paper purporting to be a gift from sundry Indians to claimant, dated 19th March, 1792.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

HENRY PEYROUX, claiming seven thousand seven hundred and sixty acres of land, situate on Saline creek and Mississippi river, district of St. Genevieve; produces the record of a duly registered concession from Manuel Perez, Lieutenant Governor, dated 24th December, 1787, a plat of survey, dated 23d and certified 26th February, 1806.

December 27, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

CHARLES GRATIOT, assignee of Maturin Bouvet, claiming twenty arpents of land, on which there is a saline, situate on the river Ha Ha, district of St. Charles; produces a concession (duly signed) from Zenon Trudeau, dated 1st June, 1795, and an act of public sale of the effects and property of said Bouvet, dated 7th December, 1800.

Testimony taken, July 8, 1806. Francis M. Benoit, being duly sworn, says that he has known a saline established on said land for eleven or twelve years since; that the same was established by said Bouvet; that he died about five years ago by fire; that his house was then destroyed, and that he worked said mine to the last moment.

July 8, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim. They observe that the aforesaid concession is duly registered; that the conditions on which said concession was granted have been complied with, but that the same was not actually inhabited and cultivated prior to and on the 1st day of October, 1800.

January 9, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of a majority of the Board that this claim ought not to be confirmed. Frederick Bates, commissioner, forbears giving an opinion.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
FREDERICK BATES.

INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN OF ST. LOUIS, claiming nine hundred and twenty toises in length, one hundred and fifty in breadth to the north, two hundred in the centre, and one hundred and fifty to the south; produce a notice to the recorder, and a plat of said town, dated in 1780.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, that this claim ought to be granted, under ten years' possession

prior to 20th December, 1803, if not exceeding two thousand acres, under the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807.

It is the opinion of Frederick Bates, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted in manner as claimed.

It is the opinion of John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, that this claim ought not to be granted, because several lots represented by the said plat have already been granted; others confirmed to individual claimants; because the notes of the plat represent or identify, by the letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, different species of property, to wit, property of the King, property of the Roman Catholic congregation, such as church, &c.; also a lot marked with the letter G, called Place, which is understood to be La Place d'Armes; and also, other lots under the letter I, styled *emplacements des particuliers*, which would, if granted generally by the plat to the inhabitants, contravene the note of the said plat, by granting generally in common that which appears to be owned severally, and under various species of rights; because, also, the said plat does not appear to be duly authenticated.

Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, observes that no part of the property marked by said letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and I, appears to have been the property of the King except the Place d'Armes.

January 15, 1812. On motion of Clement B. Penrose, commissioner, as follows, to wit:

The Board having acted on all the claims on record, except fifteen claims which were ordered to be surveyed for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of land claimed, and which have not been returned, although ordered so to be long since; therefore, resolved, that the said claims be reported, with the opinion of the commissioners thereon.

A question being taken on the resolution, Clement B. Penrose and Frederick Bates, commissioners, voted in the affirmative, and John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, in the negative.

The fifteen claims above alluded to are the following, to wit:

JOSEPH BECKETT.—A claim for two arpents front on the Mississippi river, thence to the concession of Madame Lasourse, district of St. Genevieve.

April 19, 1810: Present, a full Board. The Board grant to Joseph Beckett the above tract of land, provided it does not exceed two thousand acres, under the second section of an act of Congress, entitled An act respecting claims to land, and passed 3d March, 1807; and order that the same be surveyed conformably to his possession.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, claiming, under Paul Lacroix, a tract of land, situate in the lower fields of St. Charles, three hundred and twenty-four arpents, more or less, district of St. Charles.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded three hundred and twenty-four arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he cannot give an absolute vote, under the present circumstances, upon the claim, inasmuch as the Board have heretofore ordered a survey to be made under the foregoing concession, for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity; and inasmuch as the same reasons which induced the Board to make said order previous to the decision of the claim still exists, and the said order remains in force, not having been rescinded, he further remarks, that the claim ought to be confirmed, without being able at present to say what quantity.

MANUEL A. ROCQUE, claiming under John Coontz, a lot of ground in the town of St. Charles, with a mill-dam and race; district of St. Charles.

November 27, 1809: Present, a full Board. The Board grant to Manuel A. Rocque the above tract of land, provided it does not exceed two thousand acres, under the second section of an act of Congress, entitled An act respecting claims to land, and passed the 3d March, 1807, and order that the same be surveyed agreeably to his possession.

JOSEPH M. PAFIN.—A claim for eight arpents front on the Mississippi, and back to the road leading to Carondelet, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded eighty arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, above.

CHARLES GRATIOT, claiming under Maturin Bouvet, eighty-four arpents front on the Mississippi, and in depth from the river back to the hills, district of St. Charles.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded a league square, and if the same be not situate above the mouth of the river Jeffreon.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remark as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, above, with this addition, "provided, also, that the said claim is not situate above the mouth of the river Jeffreon."

BERNARD PRATTE, claiming, under John Baptiste Pugol, six by forty arpents, situate on the Merrimack, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded two hundred and forty arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, above.

ANTOINE V. BOUIS, claiming under Louis Boury, a barn lot in the town of St. Louis, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have granted this claim under the provisions of the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807, had it been found not to have exceeded one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet.

John B. Lucas, commissioner, declares that he cannot give an absolute vote, under the present circumstances, upon the claim, inasmuch as the Board have heretofore ordered a survey to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity, and inasmuch as the same reasons which induced the Board to make said order previous to the decision of the claim still exists, and the said order remains in force, not having been rescinded; he further remarks, that the claim ought to be granted, without being able at present to say what quantity.

MANUEL LISA, claiming, under one Amiot, six hundred arpents of land, situate on Creve Cœur, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have granted this claim, under the provisions of the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807, had it been found not to exceed six hundred arpents.

John B. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the above claim of Antoine V. Bouis.

JOHN BAPTISTE PRATTE, claiming, under Paul De-ruisseaux, one and a half arpents front by the usual depth, situate on Common Fields, district of St. Genevieve.

January 15, 1812. A majority of the Board declare that they would have granted this claim, under the provisions of the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807, had it been found not to have exceeded two thousand acres.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the above claim of Antoine V. Bouis.

JOSEPH BRASEAU.—A claim for ten arpents front, on the Mississippi, running back to the road leading from St. Louis to Carondelet, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded one hundred arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, above.

JOSEPH BRASEAU, claiming, under Benito Vasquez, two arpents front on the Mississippi, running back to the road leading from St. Louis to Carondelet, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded twenty arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, above.

SUSANNAH DUBRIEU, claiming, under Sylvester Sarpy, four arpents front on the Mississippi, back to the

road leading from St. Louis to Carondelet, from six to eight arpents, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812. A majority of the Board declare that they would have granted this claim under the provisions of the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807, had it been found not to have exceeded thirty-two arpents.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Antoine V. Bouis, page 558.

PETER DELUZIÈRE, claiming under Bartholomew Tardiveau, ten arpents front between the Mississippi and the Common Fields, district of St. Genevieve.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have contained more than the quantity of land contained in a league square.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, page 558.

JACQUES CLAMORGAN, claiming, under Sumande and others, a lot in the town of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812: Present, a full Board. A majority of the Board declare that they would have confirmed this claim had it been found not to have exceeded one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Auguste Chouteau, page 558.

JACQUE CLAMORGAN, claiming, under Dupuy and others, a lot in St. Louis, district of St. Louis.

January 15, 1812. A majority of the Board declare that they would have granted this claim, under the provisions of the second section of the act of the 3d March, 1807, had it been found not to have exceeded one hundred and twenty by one hundred and fifty feet.

John B. C. Lucas, commissioner, makes the same remarks as in the claim of Antoine V. Bouis, page 558.

The foregoing decisions are respectfully submitted.
JOHN B. C. LUCAS,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
FREDERICK BATES.

JANUARY 20, 1812.

APPENDIX.

MARIE P. LEDUC's claim, (see page 389.)

ST. LOUIS OF THE ILLINOIS, Dec. 30, 1799.

To Don Charles Dehault Delassus, Lieutenant Colonel of the armies of his Catholic Majesty, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana and its dependencies, &c.

Marie Philip Leduc, who has had the honor that Government had enough confidence in him to be employed by Mr. Thomas Portell, and now by you, as chiefs of said Government, as well at New Madrid as at this place, since your arrival, having shown his zeal and affection in fulfilling the duties of translator of the English language, there being no one particularly appointed for this place, and that it is well known to you, sir, that he has made it his duty to discharge it without any reward or compensation: your petitioner, therefore, prays you, sir, to be pleased to grant him fifteen thousand arpents of land, in superficies, to be taken on the left bank of the river Missouri, on any of the vacant lands of the King's domain, in the views to establish on the same a vacherie, and to form a settlement corresponding to a farm; also, in the views to secure in future a livelihood, in order to support his numerous family, and to be secured from the accidents and adversities so frequent in the other branches of this present life; your petitioner having no other prospects but those of continuing to live a peaceable and faithful subject of His Majesty, and to be submitted to the generous Government from whom he has already experienced the kindness. Your petitioner hopes that you will pay regard to his demand in a favorable manner, promising to make the necessary improvements, as soon as you will permit him, of remaining assiduously ready to translate when required by your orders.

M. P. LEDUC.

ST. LOUIS, January 7, 1800.

Having regard that the petitioner is ancient in this country, and that his merit, personal qualities, and capacities are well known and recommendable, being certain of the truth of his petition; and whereas he has more than the necessary means to put the land soli-

cited in value, I do grant to him and his heirs the land by him demanded, if it does not prejudice any body; and the surveyor, Don Anthony Soulard, shall put the petitioner in possession of the quantity of land demanded, on the place mentioned; after which he will deliver the corresponding certificate to the party, together with this, in order that it may serve him to obtain the concession and title in form from the Intendant General, to whom, by royal order, appertains the exclusive right of granting all classes of vacant lands.

CHARLES DEHAULT DELASSUS.

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA:

I do hereby certify the above to be truly translated from the original.

M. P. LEDUC,

Translator to the Board of Com'rs of Lou. Ter.

LOUISIANA TERRITORY, District of St. Louis:

January 16, 1812.

Before me, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the district of St. Louis, has appeared M. P. Leduc, who has presented to me an original concession for fifteen thousand arpents of land, in the French and Spanish languages, of which said concession I do certify the above to be a true and accurate translation. In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

L. LABEAUME.

May 2, 1806. Antoine Soulard being duly sworn true answers to give, &c., in a claim of David Delauney:

Question. Were you the surveyor of Upper Louisiana under the Spanish Government?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Was it any part of the duties imposed on you by the Spanish law and the functions of your office to obey the orders of the Lieutenant Governor of the province, without any regard to their legality or illegality?

Answer. Yes; the Lieutenant Governor was accountable for it.

Question. From whom did you derive your appointment?

Answer. From the Governor General of Lower Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet.

Question. Is that your hand-writing? (showing him the aforesaid concession.)

Answer. I believe it is.

Question. Do you recollect when that was written, and is it your belief that it was written at the time it bears date?

Here the witness refused to answer; whereupon, the witness was asked by the Board whether he meant to give similar answers to the questions in all similar cases; and answered yes.

JAMES MACKAY's claim for two hundred and eighty-two arpents, (see page 390.)

July 22, 1806: Present, a full Board. The Board, from the above testimony, are satisfied that the aforesaid concession is antedated.

WILLIAM REED, Jun., (see page 421.)

Testimony taken, December 3, 1807. William Murphy, being duly sworn, says he was present when old William Reed obtained permission to settle himself and friends and connexions on vacant land, from Mr. Deluziere, late commandant of New Bourbon, in the year 1798 or 1799; and that witness always understood that said William Reed was brother's son of said William Reed, Sen.

John Lewis, being also sworn, says that claimant raised a crop on said tract in 1806 and 1807.

MANUEL LISA, claiming under Philip Baccane, (see page 453.)

Testimony taken, November 24, 1808. Antoine Soulard, sworn, says that he had the concession in this claim in his possession, to make a survey, some time in 1797; that it was one of the concessions which interfered with the Portage des Sioux; in consequence of which information, the Lieutenant Governor, Delassus, ordered them to be surveyed on the vacant domain. Order dated 18th November, 1803.

DAVID DELAUNAY's claim of eight hundred arpents, (see page 459.)

May 2, 1806. Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board, still not being satisfied, required

further proof of the date of the above concession; which not being adduced, they reject this claim.

LEMUEL WAKELY's claim, (see page 466.)

September 1, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

MACKAY WHERRY's claim, (see page 472.)

Testimony taken, September 20, 1806. James Mackay, being duly sworn, says that he knows of claimant claiming no other land in his own name in the Territory; that he has known him in the country for upwards of ten years, and heard him say, long prior to October 1800, that he had obtained the aforesaid concession; and further, that he was, at the time of obtaining the same, the head of a family.

DANIEL STRINGER's claim, (see page 476.)

August 25, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant three hundred and seventy arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

PHILIP SHACKLER's claim, (see page 476.)

March 21, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board grant the said claimant seven hundred and fifty arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

FRANCIS MICHEL's claim, (see page 477.)

December 19, 1810: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

FRANCIS B. CORVAISSER, claiming under Isaac Thompson, (see page 480.)

Testimony taken, June 19, 1808, at New Madrid. Peter Dumay, duly sworn, says that premises were inhabited and cultivated from 1794 or '95 to present day; fifteen acres now in cultivation, a wife in 1803.

CHARLES ELLIS's claim, (see page 487.)

June 25, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. This claimant appeared before the Board in order more fully to establish his claim, and produced Richard Moore, who, being duly sworn, says that claimant caused a crop to be raised on said land in 1803; that one-half of the same was reaped by him, and consumed on said land; and further, that he did, prior to and on the 20th day of December of that year, actually inhabit the same, and had then a wife, who died towards the latter end of that month. The Board grant the said claimant two hundred arpents of land, situate as aforesaid, provided so much be found vacant there.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS's claim, (see page 494.)

September 30, 1811: Present, a full Board. It is the opinion of the Board that this claim ought not to be granted.

B. MARTIN's claim, (see page 499.)

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and remark, that, from the terms of this grant, it appears to have been granted, not as a commons for wood, but as a park for cultivation, to be distinctly apportioned among the inhabitants of the town of St. Genevieve.

CHARLES FINDLEY, claiming under William Patter-son; (see page 543.)

August 26, 1806: Present, Lucas and Penrose, commissioners. The Board confirm to the said claimant, assignee as aforesaid, four hundred arpents of land, as per the said warrant of survey.

ST. JAMES BEAUVAIS's claim, (see page 547.)

June 20, 1806: Present, Penrose and Donaldson, commissioners. The Board reject this claim, and observe that the above concession is neither antedated nor fraudulent, and that the above claimant had in 1800 ten children and thirty slaves.

AUGUSTE CHOUTEAU, attorney of Peter Fouche, &c. (see page 545.)

NUEVE ORLEANS, 8 de Mayo, 1793.

Como tengo insinuado á vuesamerced, en oficio separado, participandole la contrata hecha por el caballero Don Pedro Carlos Delassus, para la subministracion anual de treinta mil libras de plomo en bala ó galapago, le concedera vuesamerced la porcion de terreno que ne-

cessite para beneficiar una mina de aquel metal en el parage que señale como tambien otra regular concesion, para que sus hijos y yerno formen sus plantaciones, conforme las fuerzas con que se presenten y la instruccion dada por los nuevos colonos.

Dios guarde á vuesamerced muchos años.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

Señor DON ZENON TRUDEAU.

SAN LUIS DE ILLINOIS, á 23 de Enero de 1804.

Don Carlos Dehault Delassus, Coronel de los reales exercitos, Teniente de Gobernador de la Luisiana Alta y sus dependencias, &c.: Certifico que la presente es copia de su original que se halla depositado en el archivo de este mando de mi cargo.

DELASSUS.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 16 de Mai, 1807.

Enrégistré en notre office sous la date du treize du présent mois.

NARCISSUS BROUTIN, *Not. Pub.*

NOUVELLE MADRID, le 17 Juin, 1797.

MON CHER MONSIEUR:

Lorsque j'ai obtenu une concession de M. Zenon Trudeau, en date du 7 Juin, 1796, que je vous ai remise, en vous disant que j'esperais bientôt retourner á St. Louis pour etre présent á l'arpentage que vous deviez faire, je ne croyais pas que les affaires de service de ce petit poste etaient aussi exigeantes. Imaginez vous que depuis que j'ai reçu le commandement de M. Portell, je n'ai cessé d'être continuellement occupé, soit par les procès, ou avec les passagers de toutes nations, &c. qui arrivent par l'Ohio, et á présent avec le passage de Messieurs les Americains, que j'attends de ce jour, et les ordres de M. Howard, qui m'empêchent de bouger d'ici, ne me laissent aucune esperance de pouvoir aller á St. Louis de long-temps; ainsi je vous prie, lorsqu'il vous sera possible de vouloir bien aller arpenter ma concession citée, qui est de 20,000, á prendre dans les deux endroits mentionnés dans la requête décrétée, que je vous ai laissée. Vous connaissez les endroits que j'ai choisis, ainsi malgré que je ne serai pas présent, j'approuve d'avance votre opération, ne doutant nullement que vous ferez pour le mieux, et vous offrant mes services sincères dans le peu qu'offre ce petit bout de brouet.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, très cordialement, votre affectonné serviteur.

CHARLES DEHAULT DELASSUS.

Mes respects et amitiés á votre aimable famille.

Mons. ANTOINE SOULARD.

ST. LOUIS, le 1 Février, 1804.

Certifions á tous ceux á qu'il appartiendra, que la lettre ci-dessus est une copie fidèle de l'original qui m'a été adressée par Don Charles Dehault Delassus, lieutenant colonel agrégé au régiment six de la Louisiane, et commandant du poste de la Nouvelle Madrid, laquelle est déposée á l'archive de l'arpentage de cette Haute Louisiane á ma charge.

ANTOINE SOULARD.

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, le 16 May, 1807.

Enrégistré en notre office sous la date du treize du présent mois.

NARCISSUS BROUTIN, *Not. Pub.*

January 23, 1806: Present, Lucas, Penrose, and Donaldson, commissioners. A claim of James Pritchett, under the second section of the act of the 2d March, 1805, being before the Board.

In this case, the honorable the commissioners being undetermined as to the quantity of arpents to be granted to actual settlers under the second section of the act of Congress, agreed to make a case of the same; which being argued on the part of the United States by their agent William C. Caw, Esq., and, on the part of the actual settler by Jesse Bledsoe, Esq., the opinion of the Board stood as follows:

Clement B. Penrose and James L. Donaldson are of opinion that the whole quantity of land which may be granted to a settler, in virtue of his having cultivated and inhabited on the 20th of December, 1803, may exceed the quantity of eight hundred arpents, the amount to which the laws and usages of Spain restrained the new settler; this opinion they found on the following reasons, to wit:

1st. That the words of the second section of the act, "providing for the other and further allowance to the wife and family of the claimant," would be rendered inoperative and void by a construction which restrains the whole amount to eight hundred arpents, as the mile square English measure; that is, six hundred and forty acres make seven hundred and fifty arpents, leaving only fifty arpents for the *wife and family*; when, under the Spanish usage and law, the allowance for the wife alone would exceed the quantity by fifty arpents, and the family be entirely unprovided for; which would be to say that the words "other and further allowance for the wife and family of the claimant" had sound but not sense.

2d. That it appears satisfactorily to us to have been the liberal intention of Congress to grant land to the settler in proportion to the number of his family, and that that body were of opinion that an individual who had to support by his labor a wife and large family, was entitled to more indulgence than a single unconnected man; and this was also the principle of the Spanish law, which granted to the man only one hundred arpents in his own right, but, in his capacity of husband, gave him one hundred more, and, in that of father, fifty for each child; that the act commutes the one hundred arpents, the man's allowance, for a quantity not to exceed a mile square, and leaves the residue for wife and family to be determined by Spanish law and usage.

3d. According to the other construction which has been given to the words of the second section of the act, a settler with one child and no wife would be entitled to the same quantity of land as a settler with a wife and twelve children, which would be absurd.

4th. The other and further allowance, according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, was intended as a future provision for a family of children, according to its extent; and this principle entirely accords with our impression of the liberal and benevolent view of Congress in this donation.

5th. Even a law of national bounty should be construed favorably for the citizen, if the construction do not favor speculation, and amount to an imposition on the generosity of the public, which, on the grounds above mentioned, we do not think would be the case in this instance.

6th. The majority of the Board the more readily give the law this construction, because, if mistaken, the honorable body to whom the opinion will be referred will set us right, and have it always in their power to give what they may deem a correct construction to their own language.

We are therefore of opinion that a settler on the 20th December, 1803, under the provision for his wife and family of the second section of the act is entitled to more land in his double capacity of husband and father, and that this additional quantity is to be regulated by, and not to exceed, the measure of the Spanish usage; and as, according to such usage, the whole quantity could not exceed eight hundred arpents, of which one hundred were given to the man himself; being of opinion that the quantity, not to exceed a mile square, given by the act to the actual settler, should be taken to be in lieu of the husband's allowance, we find seven hundred arpents remaining, to which, by the Spanish law and usage, we think "the other and further allowance for the wife and family" of such settler is to be limited.

John B. C. Lucas, one of the commissioners, enters the following reasons and opinion as his protest against the foregoing opinion and decision of the majority of the Board, to wit:

It appears to him necessary to premise that the actual settler, who by the second section of the act under which this Board act, is the object of the liberality of Congress, must have had the permission of a Spanish officer to make a settlement, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government. This Board have liberally presumed a general permission, when the actual settler hath not been able to show a special permission; but this general permission, which is thus presumed, cannot exceed the bounds of the power of the Spanish officer; and, as by the official instructions of Governor Miro, the regulations of Governor Gayoso, and those of the Intendant Morales, the maximum of donations to new settlers is limited to eight hundred arpents, thus all permissions given to new settlers are limited either by the Spanish officer, or by the laws and customs of the Spanish Government. It also appears to him that the intention of the Legislature of the United States hath been to put the Spanish actual settler by permission in the best possible situation, without abandoning Spanish laws and usages; indeed, all the

essential qualities of a Spanish donation to an actual settler are preserved in the second section of this law; he is to have one tract of land, one part of which he is to receive in consideration of his person, the other in consideration of his wife and family; the part which he receives in consideration of his person is no more nor less his own than that which he receives in consideration of his family. The minimum, or least quantity of the Spanish grant is changed, but the maximum, or greatest quantity, remains untouched; the whole together is but one grant, and that grant is made to him, as a new settler, by Spanish permission. Now let it be examined: what is the quantity of land that hath been heretofore allowed for the wife and family of an actual settler, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government? There is no certain quantity, inasmuch as when an actual settler had more children and slaves than could be satisfied at the common ratio of fifty arpents for each child, and twenty arpents for each slave, out of eight hundred arpents, the number of children and slaves ceased to be counted, and the maximum, to wit, eight hundred arpents, was allowed; dividing, then, the quantity of land allowed for the children and slaves, upon the whole supernumerary number of children and slaves, the dividend for each child and slave becomes less than the ratio of fifty and twenty arpents; that there is no quantity invariable and determinate, in conformity to the Spanish laws, but the quantity of eight hundred arpents; this quantity regulates the variably quantity, but is never regulated. From these, a grant to a new settler is not made according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, if it exceeds eight hundred arpents; but whilst the language of the law justifies that construction, the reason of it coincides also perfectly—what merits hath a new settler by permission more than a new settler by concession? Why should Congress be more liberal towards the actual settlers authorized by Spain, after she had parted with her right of domain, than to settlers before she had parted with the domain? The former liberality exercised by Congress in the Territory of Mississippi towards Spanish actual settlers in circumstances perfectly similar to those provided for by the present second section, ought also to be taken into view; no more than six hundred and forty arpents have been granted to them, without any addition in consideration of their family. It is also observed that this donation hath been sued for by the donee, and not made *gratia principes*, as the books of law term it; therefore, the act of Congress ought not to be construed against the donor, to wit, the United States.

The opinion of said commissioners is, that no donation under the second section of the act alluded to ought to exceed eight hundred arpents, let the number of the family be what it may.

May 1, 1806: Present, John B. C. Lucas, Clement B. Penrose, and James L. Donaldson, commissioners.

The Board having maturely considered and examined certain communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing directions from the President, instructions from the Secretary, and the observations of the Attorney General, together with the opinion of the latter on the same subject, believe, that a certain part of the second section of the law of Congress, under which it acts, is so worded as to admit the construction put upon the said part of the law by the Attorney General, to wit, that the second section of the said law restrains the right of settlement to the quantity of land heretofore allowed to new settlers for themselves, wife and family, agreeably to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government; therefore, they have come to the determination to depart from their former decisions on the subject of grants made to settlers under the second section, and now resolve, that the quantity of land to be granted to each actual settler shall, in future, be in the same ratio as is provided for by Spanish law and usage, and shall be restrained to one mile square. They beg leave to refer Congress to the former opinions and reasons of the majority of the Board, and of one of the commissioners on that subject, which have been entered on their minutes of the 23d January last, and may be now considered as remarks.

JACOB COLLINS'S claim, (see page 448.)

Testimony taken in the claim of John Wideman, July 5, 1806. Michael Horine, being duly sworn, says that Francis Valle, when commandant of St. Genevieve, informed him (the witness) that he had permitted the Widemans, consisting then of eight or ten families, to settle on vacant lands.

JACQUE ST. VRAIN, claiming under Louis Lajoy, (see page 488;) produces a survey, dated 19th January and certified 20th March, 1804.

Testimony taken, on behalf of the United States, May 28, 1806. Louis Lajoy, being duly sworn, says that he never applied for a concession; that, about two years ago, in the winter, Louis Labeaume called on him, and informed him that he was ready to give concessions to such as wanted some; that he (the witness) went to Gregoire Sarpy's, where Labeaume lived at that time; that being there, Labeaume showed him some papers which he deemed to be concessions, but did not give him the same; that, not knowing how to write, he made his cross to a paper; that he never received any thing for the land he made over to claimant; and further, that he does not know where the said land lies; was, at the time of the above application to him (the said witness) by said Labeaume, of the age of twenty-two years; had a wife

and one child, and claims no other land in his own name in this Territory. Louis Lajoy claims two hundred and fifty arpents of this land, which makes a tract of eight hundred arpents.

List A is a list of one hundred and sixty-four names of persons, to whom land is granted by a general concession from Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, dated 30th January, 1803. This concession has been taken by the Board as a special permission to settle, and several grants made under the same.

List B is a list of the names of fifty persons, to whom permission to settle was granted by Louis Lorimer, while commandant of Cape Girardeau, and certified by him 23th July, 1804; and several grants have been made by the Board under the same.

JOHN B. C. LUCAS,
CLEMENT B. PENROSE,
FREDERICK BATES.

[The figures between parenthesis in the columns of "Quantity," denote the quantity to which the claim has been extended by the Recorder of Land Titles, agreeably to the provisions of the 4th section of the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1813, entitled "An act allowing further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Territory of Missouri, and for regulating the donation grants therein," as appears from his report dated February 2, 1816.]

Commissioners' Certificates issued in the month of December, 1808, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1	December 8,	David Musick, - - - -	David Musick, - - - -	Concession, -	St. Ferdinand, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
2	December 8,	William Musick, - - - -	George Smith, - - - -	Concession, -	St. Ferdinand, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
3	December 8,	Elyacinth St. Cyr, - - - -	Ellen St. Cyr and children,	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - - -	-	800	St. Louis.
4	December 8,	Jacob Lens, - - - -	Thomas Witherington, - - - -	Order of survey, -	Marais des Liards, - - -	-	170	St. Louis.
5	December 10,	Adam Martin, - - - -	Adam Martin, - - - -	Order of survey, -	Marais des Liards, - - -	-	200	St. Louis.
6	December 10,	Juan Wedsay, alias John Whitesides, -	Representatives of, - - - -	Order of survey, -	Marais des Liards, - - -	-	146	St. Louis.
7	December 12,	Solomon Link, - - - -	Phoebe Wallace and the children of John Whitesides.	Order of survey, -	Marais des Liards, - - -	-	200	St. Louis.
8	December 12,	Asic Ellebrande, alias Isaac Helderbrand.	Thomas Witherington, - - - -	Order of survey, -	Marais des Liards, - - -	-	80	St. Louis.
9	December 12,	Hugh Graham, - - - -	James Mackay, - - - -	Concession, -	Gravois, - - - -	-	800	St. Louis.
10	December 12,	Isaac Hosteller, - - - -	Isaac Hosteller, - - - -	Concession, -	Cuivre, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
11	December 12,	John Wealthy, - - - -	John Wealthy, - - - -	Concession, -	Cuivre, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
12	December 12,	François Soucier, - - - -	Noel Antoine Prieur, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
13	December 12,	Charles Valle, - - - -	Noel Antoine Prieur, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
14	December 12,	Joseph Haines, - - - -	Joseph Haines, - - - -	Concession, -	Femme Osage, - - - -	-	200	St. Charles.
15	December 12,	Ayme Buatt, - - - -	Edward Hempstead, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
16	December 12,	William Stewart, - - - -	William Stewart, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
17	December 13,	Samuel Griffith, - - - -	Samuel Griffith, - - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
18	December 13,	David Darst, Senior - - - -	David Darst, Senior, - - - -	Concession, -	Femme Osage, - - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
19	December 13,	Isaac Vanbibber, - - - -	Isaac Vanbibber, - - - -	Concession, -	Femme Osage, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
20	December 13,	Daniel Morgan Boone, - - - -	Daniel Morgan Boone, - - - -	Concession, -	Femme Osage, - - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
21	December 13,	James Piper, - - - -	James Piper, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	450	St. Charles.
22	December 13,	Isidore Savoy, - - - -	Isidore Savoy, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	53	St. Charles.
23	December 13,	Toussaint Cerre - - - -	Toussaint Cerre, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
24	December 13,	Isidore Savoy, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	80	St. Charles.
25	December 13,	John Baptiste Bolland, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	80	St. Charles.
26	December 13,	Joseph Chartran, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	80	St. Charles.
27	December 13,	Louis Huneau, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
28	December 13,	Jacque Metot, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
29	December 14,	James Green, - - - -	James Green, - - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - - -	-	800	St. Charles.
30	December 14,	Joseph Langlois and Joseph Genereux,	Antoine Janis and Pierre Chouteau	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	240	St. Charles.
31	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	-	2 2-9ths	St. Charles.
32	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	-	2 2-9ths	St. Charles.
33	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	-	2 2-9ths	St. Charles.
34	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	-	2 2-9ths	St. Charles.
35	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lake Tempsclair, - - - -	-	240	St. Charles.
36	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	a lot 140 ft.	by 300 feet	St. Charles.
37	December 14,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - -	-	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ arp's	St. Charles.
38	December 15,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
39	December 15,	François Duquette, - - - -	François Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	80	St. Charles.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
40	December 15,	Andre Roy, - - - -	Francois Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles, -	-	40	St. Charles.
41	December 15,	Clement Misti, - - - -	Francois Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles, -	-	50	St. Charles.
42	December 15,	Francois Duquette, - - - -	Francois Duquette, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles, -	-	53	St. Charles.
43	December 19,	Ayme Buatt, - - - -	James Morrison, - - - -	Concession, -	Upper fields of St. Charles, -	-	40	St. Charles.
44	December 19,	Henry McLaughlin, - - - -	Henry McLaughlin, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
45	December 19,	Toussaint Cerre, - - - -	Manuel A. Rocque, - - - -	Concession, -	Village of St. Charles, - - - -	20 by 50	toises,	St. Charles.
46	December 19,	Baptiste Pettit, - - - -	Pierre Rondin, - - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Charles, -	-	40 arpents.	St. Charles.
47	December 19,	Antoine Janis, - - - -	Antoine Janis, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	549	St. Louis.
48	December 20,	Alexander Clark, - - - -	Alexander Clark, - - - -	Concession, -	Near fields of Marais des Liards, -	-	400	St. Louis.
49	December 20,	John Baptiste Mortfes, - - - -	Alexander Clark, - - - -	Concession, -	Near fields of Marais des Liards, -	-	240	St. Louis.
50	December 20,	Philip Fine, - - - -	Philip Fine, - - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
51	December 20,	Sophia Shafer, - - - -	William Boli, - - - -	Concession, -	Merrimack, - - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
52	December 21,	Vincent Carrico, - - - -	Vincent Carrico, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	500	St. Louis.
53	December 22,	Peter Sommalt, son of Christopher, -	Peter Sommalt, son of Christopher, -	Concession, -	Peruque, - - - -	-	300	St. Charles.
54	December 22,	Christopher Sommalt, Senior, -	Christopher Sommalt, Senior, -	Concession, -	Peruque, - - - -	-	550	St. Charles.
55	December 22,	Jacob Sommalt, - - - -	Jacob Sommalt, - - - -	Concession, -	Peruque, - - - -	-	450	St. Charles.
56	December 22,	Perry Brown, - - - -	Perry Brown, - - - -	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	300	St. Charles.
57	December 22,	Peter Hoffman, - - - -	Peter Hoffman, - - - -	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	300	St. Charles.
58	December 22,	Nicholas Coontz, - - - -	Nicholas Coontz, - - - -	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
59	December 22,	John Linsay, - - - -	John Linsay, - - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - - - -	-	500	St. Charles.
60	December 22,	Squire Boone, - - - -	Squire Boone, - - - -	Concession, -	Cuivre, - - - -	-	700	St. Charles.
61	December 22,	Conrad Price, alias Leonard Price, -	Conrad Price, alias Leonard Price, -	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	650	St. Charles.
62	December 22,	Henry Crow, - - - -	Henry Crow, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
63	December 22,	Andrew Sommalt, son of Jacob, -	Andrew Sommalt, son of Jacob, -	Concession, -	- - - -	-	200	St. Charles.
64	December 22,	James Flaugherty, - - - -	James Flaugherty, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
65	December 23,	Joseph Chartran, - - - -	John Baptiste Belland, - - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - - -	-	160	St. Louis.
66	December 23,	Joshua Fisher, - - - -	Joshua Fisher, - - - -	Concession, -	Cape Cinquomme, - - - -	340 1/2	acres,	St. Genevieve.
67	December 27,	Henry Groff, alias Groves, - - - -	John Walker, - - - -	Concession, -	Dardenne, - - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
68	December 27,	Francois Wideman, - - - -	Jaduthan Kendal, - - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
69	December 28,	Francois Valle, - - - -	Representatives of - - - -	Concession, -	Village St. Genevieve, - - - -	49 by 9	toises.	St. Genevieve.
70	December 29,	William Patterson, - - - -	William Patterson, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	300 arpents.	St. Genevieve.
71	December 29,	Abraham Eads, - - - -	Abraham Eads, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	600	St. Genevieve.
72	December 29,	John Andrews, - - - -	John Andrews, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
73	December 29,	Abraham Baker, - - - -	Abraham Baker, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	240	St. Genevieve.
74	December 29,	William Moore, - - - -	Richard Hawkins, - - - -	Concession, -	Bois Bruile, - - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
75	December 29,	Daniel Merrideth, - - - -	Daniel Merrideth, - - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - - -	-	312	St. Genevieve.
76	December 29,	Daniel Merrideth, - - - -	Daniel Merrideth, - - - -	Concession, -	St. Laurent, - - - -	-	288	St. Genevieve.
77	December 29,	James Davis, - - - -	James Wright, - - - -	Concession, -	Bois Bruile, - - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
78	December 29,	William James, - - - -	William James, - - - -	Concession, -	Au Vase, - - - -	-	600	St. Genevieve.
79	December 29,	Andrew Lalande, - - - -	Julien Ratté, - - - -	Concession, -	Gabourie, - - - -	-	60	St. Genevieve.
80	December 29,	Thomas Alley, - - - -	Thomas Alley, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
81	December 29,	John Townsend, - - - -	Ezekiel Able, - - - -	Concession, -	Bois Bruile, - - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
82	December 29,	Henry Puggett, - - - -	Henry Puggett, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.
83	December 30,	William Alley, - - - -	William Alley, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.
84	December 30,	John Alley, - - - -	John Alley, - - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
85	December 30,	Andrew Baker, - - -	Andrew Baker, - - -	Concession, -	Grand river, - - -	-	606	St. Genevieve.
86	December 30,	Christopher Barnhart, - - -	Thomas Donnahoe, - - -	Concession, -	St. Laurent, - - -	-	496	St. Genevieve.
87	December 30,	Thomas Donnahoe, - - -	Thomas Donnahoe, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	406	St. Genevieve.
88	December 30,	Jonas Dutton, - - -	William Flynn, Senior, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	360	St. Genevieve.
89	December 30,	Elias Coen, - - -	Widow and reps. of Andrew Cox, - - -	Concession, -	Bois Bruile, - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
90	December 30,	Andrew Cox, - - -	Widow and reps. of Andrew Cox, - - -	Concession, -	St. Laurent, - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
91	December 30,	Christopher Barnhart, - - -	Joseph Donnahoe, - - -	Concession, -	St. Laurent, - - -	-	209	St. Genevieve.
92	December 30,	Louis Lacroix, Gabriel and Antoine Lachance, - - -	Louis Lacroix one-third, and François Kenner two-thirds, - - -	Concession, -	Saline, - - -	-	442	St. Genevieve.
93	December 30,	Benjamin Strother, - - -	Benjamin Strother, - - -	Concession, -	Saline, - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
94	December 30,	William Boyce, - - -	John Duval, - - -	Concession, -	Cape Cinquhomme, - - -	-	200	St. Genevieve.
95	December 30,	John Graham, - - -	Thomas Donnahoe, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	575	St. Genevieve.
96	December 30,	William Girouard, - - -	Representatives of, - - -	Concession, -	Gabouric, - - -	-	86 35 pr.	St. Genevieve.
97	December 31,	Peter Dorlac, - - -	Peter Dorlac, - - -	Concession, -	Lower fields of St. Genevieve, - - -	-	40	St. Genevieve.
98	December 31,	Ephraim Richardson, - - -	Uri Musick and Absalom Link, - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
99*	December 31,	Maria Josefa Godeau, and Jos. Motard, - - -	Silas Bent, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	56a, 2r. 20p.	-	St. Louis.
100	December 31,	Baptiste Delisle, - - -	George Smith, - - -	Concession, -	St. Ferdinand, - - -	-	192 1/4 pr.	St. Louis.
101	December 31,	William Campbell, - - -	William Campbell, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of St. Ferdinand, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.

The foregoing transcript of one hundred and one commissioners' certificates, issued by the Board of Commissioners for adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me, as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand, at St. Louis, the 6th of January, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

* Patented.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of January, 1809, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
102	January 5,	James McDonald,	Jas. McDonald 600, Rufus Easton 200,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	800	St. Louis.
103	January 5,	Farquar McKensie,	Farquar McKensie,	Concession,	St. Ferdinand,	-	400	St. Louis.
104	January 5,	John Brown,	John Brown,	Concession,	St. Ferdinand,	-	600	St. Louis.
105	January 5,	John Patterson,	John Patterson,	Concession,	St. Ferdinand,	-	600	St. Louis.
106	January 5,	Sarah James,	Sarah James,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	400	St. Louis.
107	January 5,	David Brown,	Representatives of,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	400	St. Louis.
108	January 5,	Flanders Callaway,	Flanders Callaway,	Concession,	Femme Osage,	-	600	St. Charles.
109	January 6,	Thomas Cropper,	His legal representatives,	Concession,	Creve Cœur,	-	400	St. Louis.
110	January 6,	John Allen,	John Allen,	Concession,	Waters of Maline,	-	611 50 pr.	St. Louis.
111	January 6,	Elias Metz,	Elias Metz,	Concession,	Maline,	-	610	St. Louis.
112	January 6,	Seth Chitwood,	Seth Chitwood,	Concession,	Maline,	-	400	St. Louis.
113	January 6,	Richard Chitwood,	Richard Chitwood,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	610 87 pr.	St. Louis.
114	January 6,	Isabella Chitwood,	Isabella Chitwood,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	400	St. Louis.
115	January 6,	William Burch, alias Burts,	John Bays,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	401 60 pr.	St. Louis.
116	January 9,	Bam Burns,	Bam Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
117	January 9,	David Clark,	Thomas Cochran,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	300	St. Genevieve.
118	January 9,	Michael Burns,	Michael Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	499	St. Genevieve.
119	January 10,	Alexander McDonald,	Thomas Johnston,	Concession,	Grand Glaize,	-	500	St. Louis.
120	January 10,	John Scott,	Thomas Johnston,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	432	St. Louis.
121	January 10,	James Balldridge,	Henry Groff,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	240	St. Louis.
122	January 10,	Asa Musick,	John Bear,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
123	January 10,	Jacob Coontz,	Heirs of Lawrence Long,	Concession,	Missouri and Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
124	January 10,	Ninian Bell Hamilton,	Ninian Bell Hamilton,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	450	St. Louis.
125	January 10,	Richard Caulk,	Richard Caulk,	Concession,	Missouri and Bonhomme,	-	800	St. Louis.
126	January 11,	Charles Kyle,	Thomas Caulk,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
127	January 11,	Peter Valign,	Thomas Caulk,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	300	St. Charles.
128	January 11,	Andrew Parke,	Thomas Mason,	Concession,	Grand Glaize,	-	400	St. Louis.
129	January 11,	Charles Tibeau,	Pierre Chontean,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	299 44 pr.	St. Louis.
130	January 11,	William Palmer,	William Palmer,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	240	St. Louis.
131	January 11,	Emilian Yosty,	Emilian Yosty,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	800	St. Louis.
132	January 11,	James Richardson,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
133	January 13,	John Richardson,	John Richardson,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	240	St. Louis.
134	January 13,	Alexander Graham,	Alexander Graham,	Concession,	Wild Horse creek,	-	292	St. Louis.
135	January 13,	George Sip, alias Sheepe,	George Sip, alias Sheepe,	Concession,	Merrimack,	-	400	St. Louis.
136	January 13,	Thomas Jones,	George Sip, use of Joe Sip,	Concession,	Merrimack,	-	160	St. Louis.
137	January 13,	Christopher Carpenter,	James Mackay,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	550	St. Louis.
138	January 13,	James Clay,	James Clay,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	350	St. Charles.
139	January 16,	Ilyacinch St Cyr,	Antoine Souldard,	Concession,	Fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
140	January 17,	François Caillot, dit Lachance,	Pascal Dutchmandy,	Concession,	Big Marsh,	-	240	St. Genevieve.
141	January 18,	John Graham,	John Graham,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	471	St. Louis.
142	January 18,	John Ross McLaughlin,	James Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	547 75 pr.	St. Genevieve.
143	January 18,	Forrest Hancock,	Forrest Hancock,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	400	St. Charles.
144	January 18,	John Romine,	Alexander McNair,	Concession,	Milk creek,	-	400	St. Louis.
145	January 18,	James McCoy, alias McKay,	John McCoy,	Concession,	Cuivre,	-	450	St. Charles.
146	January 18,	James Maxwell,	Michael Placit,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	299 2 pr.	St. Genevieve.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
147	January 19,	Alexander McConohon,	Alexander McConohon,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	604	St. Genevieve.
148	January 20,	Leonard Farrah,	Leonard Farrah,	Concession,	Fox river,	-	400	St. Louis.
149	January 24,	John Ridenhour,	Michael Crow,	Concession,	Peruque,	-	450	St. Charles.
150	January 25,	Abraham Musick,	Abraham Musick	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
151	January 25,	Aaron Colvin	Aaron Colvin,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	400	St. Louis.
152	January 26,	Henry McLaughlin,	Alexander McCourtney and Henry McLaughlin,	Concession,	Waters of Wild Horse creek,	-	310	St. Louis.
153	January 26,	William Bellew,	William Massey,	Concession,	Waters of Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
154	January 26,	John Lewis,	John Lewis,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	562 35 pr.	St. Louis.
155	January 26,	Maria Joseph, widow Rigoche,	James St. Vrain,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri	-	400	St. Louis.
156	January 27,	Rene Dodie,	Charles Sanguinett	Concession,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	80	St. Louis.
157	January 27,	Francis Howell,	Ezekiel Rogers, (use of Frederick Bates.)	Concession,	Missouri,	-	557 5 pr.	St. Louis.
158	January 30,	Maria Anne Quebec,	Auguste Chouteau	Concession,	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	60	St. Charles.
159	January 30,	Baptiste Dechamp,	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	40	St. Charles.
160	January 30,	Joseph Gerrard, alias Megar	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Mississippi	-	615 25 pr.	St. Louis.

The foregoing list of fifty-nine certificates, commencing at number one hundred and two, and ending at number one hundred and sixty, issued in the month of January last by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, February 3, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of February, 1809, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.	
161	February 7,	John Ridenhour,	- -	The children of John Ridenhour, to wit: Henry, Mary, Betsey, John, Barnet, and Jacques, and Christiana, his widow,	Concession,	Martigny,	- -	500	St. Louis.
162	February 7,	Samuel Duncan,	- -	William Massey,	Concession,	Mississippi,	- -	405	St. Louis.
163	February 7,	Theophilus McKinnon, alias McKinney	- -	Theophilus McKinnon, alias McKinney,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	- -	400	St. Louis.
164	February 7,	Michael Odum,	- -	John Murphy,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	- -	400	St. Louis.
165	February 7,	Michael Rybolt,	- -	George R. Spencer,	Concession,	Missouri,	- -	450	St. Charles.
166	February 7,	Jonas Sparks,	- -	James Richardson,	Concession,	Marais des Liards,	- -	240	St. Louis.
167	February 7,	Solomon Pedit,	- -	James Richardson,	Concession,	Marais des Liards,	- -	240	St. Louis.
168	February 7,	John Pyatt,	- -	James Richardson,	Concession,	Marais des Liards,	- -	120	St. Louis.
169	February 7,	John Basye,	- -	Representatives of Hugh Stephenson,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	- -	400	St. Louis.
170	February 8,	Joseph Tayon,	- -	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Waters of Mississippi,	- -	160	St. Louis.
171	February 8,	François Soucier,	- -	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Lower fields of St. Charles,	- -	60	St. Charles.
172	February 8,	Paul Cornoyer,	- -	Auguste Chouteau	Concession,	Lower fields of St. Charles,	- -	120	St. Charles.
173	February 11,	Edward Robertson	- -	Andrew Ramsay,	Concession,	Grand Marais,	- -	479 90 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
174	February 11,	Andrew Ramsay, Sen.	- -	Andrew Ramsay, sen.	Concession,	Ramsay's creek,	- -	479 68 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
175	February 11,	Samuel Tipton,	- -	Representatives of, to wit: Margaret, William and Benjamin Tipton,	Concession,	R. François,	- -	232 74 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
176	February 11,	Andrew Ramsay, Sen.	- -	Andrew Ramsay, jr.	Concession,	Waters of St. François,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.
177	February 11,	Joseph Neyswanger,	- -	Joseph Neyswanger,	Concession,	White Waters,	- -	370 39 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
178	February 11,	John Probst,	- -	John Probst,	Concession,	White Waters	- -	645	Cape Girardeau.
179	February 11,	Thomas Bull,	- -	Thomas Bull,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	- -	239 40 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
180	February 11,	Enos Randall	- -	Enos Randall,	Concession,	River Charles,	- -	480	Cape Girardeau.
181	February 17,	Antoine Roy,	- -	Antoine Roy,	Concession,	Mississippi,	- -	11 58 pr.	St. Louis.
182	February 20,	Conrad Stotler,	- -	Conrad Stotler,	Concession,	White Waters,	- -	500	Cape Girardeau.
183	February 23,	Henry Hand,	- -	Henry Hand,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	- -	400 48 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
184	February 23,	Allen McKensie,	- -	Allen McKensie,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	- -	239 92 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
185	February 23,	Hugh White,	- -	Hugh White, or his legal representatives,	Order of survey,	Caney creek,	- -	800	Cape Girardeau.
186	February 24,	Medad Randall,	- -	Medad Randall,	Concession,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.
187	February 24,	James Randall,	- -	James Randall,	Concession,	Charles creek,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.
188	February 24,	Anthony Randall,	- -	Anthony Randall,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	- -	235 68 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
189	February 24,	Samuel Randall,	- -	The heirs of Samuel Randall,	Concession,	Randall's or Charles creek,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.
190	February 24,	Daniel Duggan,	- -	Daniel Duggan,	Concession,	Charles creek,	- -	300	Cape Girardeau.
191	February 24,	Samuel Randall, Son.	- -	John Shepherd,	Concession,	Randall's or Charles creek,	- -	300	Cape Girardeau.
192	February 24,	Jacob Jacobs,	- -	Jacob Jacobs,	Concession,	Randall's or Charles creek,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.
193	February 24,	Alexander Gibany,	- -	Heirs and representatives of,	Concession,	Gibany's creek,	- -	480	Cape Girardeau.
194	February 25,	Jonathan Stoker,	- -	Jonathan Stoker,	Concession,	Gibany's creek,	- -	350	Cape Girardeau.
195	February 25,	John Gibany,	- -	John Gibany,	Concession,	Waters of Randall's creek,	- -	239 89 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
196	February 25,	Jacob Foster, jr.	- -	Thomas S. Rodney,	Concession,	Foster's creek,	- -	200	Cape Girardeau.
197	February 25,	Pierre Godair,	- -	John and Robert Gibany,	Concession,	Mississippi,	- -	240	Cape Girardeau.

The foregoing list of certificates, from number one hundred and sixty-one to number one hundred and ninety-seven, inclusive, issued in the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 3d day of March, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of March, 1809, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the claims and titles to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
198	March 4,	Lemuel Cheney, - - -	Lemuel Cheney, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
199	March 6,	Josiah Lee, Sen. - - -	The representatives of, - - -	Concession, -	Byrd's creek, - - -	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
200	March 6,	Joseph Young, - - -	Joseph Young, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Byrd's creek, - - -	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
201	March 6,	Jacob Foster, Sen. - - -	Jacob Foster, Sen. - - -	Concession, -	Foster's creek, - - -	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
202	March 6,	William Williams, - - -	William Williams, - - -	Concession, -	Randall's creek, - - -	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
203	March 6,	Jonathan Ditch, - - -	Jonathan Ditch, - - -	Concession, -	Randall's creek, - - -	-	229 80 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
204	March 6,	Martin Rodney, - - -	Martin Rodney, - - -	Concession, -	Hubble's creek, - - -	-	480	Cape Girardeau.
205	March 13,	John Tayon, - - -	John Tayon, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the Mississippi, - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
206	March 13,	John Ward, - - -	John Ward, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Creve Cœur, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
207	March 13,	John Cordell, - - -	Judith Cordell and the representatives of John Cordell, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Creve Cœur, - - -	-	800 80 pr.	St. Louis.
208	March 27,	Joshua Dodson, - - -	Joshua Dodson, - - -	Concession, -	Femme Osage, - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
209	March 28,	John Lard, - - -	John Lard, - - -	Concession, -	Spanish Ponds, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
210	March 28,	William Patterson, - - -	William Patterson, - - -	Concession, -	Cold Water, (waters of) - - -	-	600	St. Louis.

The foregoing list of thirteen certificates, from number one hundred and ninety-eight to two hundred and ten, inclusive, were issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, and is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 5th day of April, 1809.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of April, 1809, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
211	April 19,	Jeremiah Thomson, - - -	Jeremiah Thomson, - - -	Concession,	Waters of river Charles,	-	788 77½ pr.	Cape Girardeau.
212	April 19,	John Summers, - - -	John Summers, - - -	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	479 98 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
213	April 19,	James Dowty, - - -	James Dowty, - - -	Concession,	River Charles, - - -	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
214	April 21,	Jeremiah Simpson, - - -	Matthew Scruggs, - - -	Concession,	Big Swamp, - - -	-	800	Cape Girardeau.
215	April 21,	John Johnson, - - -	John Johnson, or his legal representatives,	Concession,	Mississippi, - - -	-	238	Cape Girardeau.
216	April 21,	Charles Fallenash, - - -	Edward Hall, - - -	Concession,	Hubble's creek, - - -	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
217	April 21,	Simon Kenyon, - - -	Simon Kenyon 240, and James Cox 336 arpents,	Concession,	Randall's creek, - - -	-	576	Cape Girardeau.
218	April 21,	Peter Weaver, - - -	John Weaver, - - -	Concession,	Ramsay's creek, - - -	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
219	April 21,	Robert Green, - - -	Robert Green, - - -	Concession,	Hubble's and Byrd's creek,	-	750 24 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
220	April 21,	William Dougherty, - - -	William Dougherty, - - -	Concession,	Hubble's creek, - - -	-	444	Cape Girardeau.
221	April 21,	William Dickens, - - -	William Dougherty, - - -	Concession,	Hubble's creek, - - -	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
222	April 26,	James Coxe, - - -	Andrew Ramsay, Sen. - - -	Concession,	Waters of Cape La Cruche,	-	162	Cape Girardeau.
223	April 27,	Abraham Byrd, son of Amos, - - -	Abraham Byrd, son of Amos, - - -	Concession,	Byrd's creek, - - -	-	480	Cape Girardeau.
224	April 27,	Amos Byrd, - - -	Representatives of, - - -	Concession,	Waters of Byrd's creek, - - -	-	600	Cape Girardeau.
225	April 29,	James Hart, - - -	Peter Derbigny, use of John B. C. Lucas,	Concession,	Missouri, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.

The foregoing list of commissioners' certificates, from number two hundred and eleven to two hundred and twenty-five, inclusive, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk to the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, and contains a list of all certificates issued by the Board during the month of April, 1809.

Given under my hand, in the commissioners' room at St. Louis, this 3d day of April, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

To the Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of May, 1809, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
226	May 1,	William Ross,	William Ross,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	420	Cape Girardeau.
227	May 1,	Philip Bollinger,	Philip Bollinger,	Concession,	White Waters,	-	550	Cape Girardeau.
228	May 1,	Matthias Bollinger,	Matthias Bollinger,	Concession,	White Waters,	-	500	Cape Girardeau.
229	May 1,	Stephen Byrd,	Stephen Byrd,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	600	Cape Girardeau.
230	May 8,	Elijah Averett,	Heirs of Elijah Averett, alias Elisha	Concession,	Fork of Byrd's creek,	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
231	May 8,	Waters Burrows,	Representatives of,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
232	May 8,	Lewis Dickson,	Lewis Dickson,	Concession,	Waters of Hubble's creek	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
233	May 8,	William Russell,	William Russell,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
234	May 8,	James Cox, jr.	James Cox, jr.	Concession,	Waters of Randall's creek,	-	158 34 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
235	May 8,	Joseph Waller,	Joseph Waller,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	478 95 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
236	May 8,	Benjamin Hartgrove,	Nicholas Seavers, sen.	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	501 20 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
237	May 8,	Andrew Franks,	Louis Lorimer,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
238	May 12,	James Boyd,	James Boyd,	Concession,	Caney creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
239	May 12,	John Boyd,	John Boyd,	Concession,	Waters of Byrd's creek,	-	251 27 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
240	May 12,	Joseph Thompson,	Webb Hayden,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	260	Cape Girardeau.
241	May 15,	John Drybread,	John Drybread,	Concession,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	240 24 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
242	May 15,	Athamar Hubble,	John Strong,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
243	May 15,	Athamar Hubble,	John Strong,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	235½	Cape Girardeau.
244	May 15,	Andrew Ramsay, jr.	John Guething,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
245	May 15,	James Earl,	Stephen Byrd,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
246	May 15,	Abraham Byrd, sen.	Stephen Byrd,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	560	Cape Girardeau.
247	May 15,	David Andrews,	John McCarty,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
248	May 18,	Joseph Crutchelow,	John Hays,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
249	May 18,	Hugh Creswell,	Hugh Creswell,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	291 90 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
250	May 22,	Joseph Fight,	Heirs of Joseph Fight,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	240 2½ pr.	Cape Girardeau.
251	May 23,	John Losia,	Edward Robertson,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
252	May 22,	Renna Brummitt,	Renna Brummitt,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	550	Cape Girardeau.
253	May 22,	François Moreau,	Representatives of,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	717	St. Genevieve.

The foregoing list of commissioners' certificates, from number two hundred and twenty-six to number two hundred and fifty-three, inclusive, issued in the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and nine, by the commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 9th of June, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

Commissioners' certificates issued in the months of June and July, 1809, by the Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
254	June 19,	John Bannister	John Bannister, or his legal representatives.	Order of survey	Mississippi	-	300	New Madrid.
255	July 7.,	Richard Westbrook	Richard Westbrook	Concession	Lake St. Mary	-	350	New Madrid.
256	July 14.,	Peter Saffray	Peter Saffray, or his legal representatives	Concession	Lake St. Isidore	-	240	New Madrid.
257	July 14.,	Arthur Mellon	Jacob Myers	Concession	Lake St. Ann and St. Francis	-	80	New Madrid.
258	July 14,	Jacob Myers	Arthur Mellon	Concession	Lake St. Ann	-	160	New Madrid.
259	July 26,	John McCormick	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	191	New Madrid.
260	July 26,	Richard Jones Waters	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	332	New Madrid.
261	July 26.,	Jacque Cottu	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	120	New Madrid.
262	July 26.,	John Pritchett	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	240	New Madrid.
263	July 26.,	Jacque Cottu	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	240	New Madrid.
264	July 26.,	Frederick Hoffman	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Lake St. Ann	-	100	New Madrid.
265	July 26,	François Lesieur	Richard Jones Waters	Concession	Mississippi	-	240	New Madrid.

I certify that the foregoing list of certificates, from number two hundred and fifty-four to number two hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, during the months of June and July last, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.
Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 5th day of August, 1809.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

To the Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

Commissioners' certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, during the months of August, September, October and November, 1809.

1812.]

LAND CLAIMS IN THE MISSOURI TERRITORY.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
266	August 2,	James Donnelly,	Jaduthan Kendal,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	439	St. Louis.
267	August 4,	Antoine Gamelin,	Antoine Gamelin, or his legal repres'ves	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	200	New Madrid.
268	August 4,	James Steelman,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	148	New Madrid.
269	August 4,	Cecil Leduc,	Joseph Leduc,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	300	New Madrid.
270	August 7,	Joseph Hunot, Sen.	Legal represent'ves of Jos. Hunot, Sen.	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	77	New Madrid.
271	August 7,	James Ryan,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Cape La Cruche,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
272	August 7,	George Unerous,	George Unerous,	Concession,	Lakes St. Eulale and St. Mary,	-	85	New Madrid.
273	August 7,	John Easton,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Eulale,	-	234	New Madrid.
274	August 9,	Samuel Dorsey,	Samuel Dorsey,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary	-	184	New Madrid.
275	August 11,	Azor Rees,	Legal representatives of Azor Rees,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	75	New Madrid.
276	September 27,	Joseph Griffin,	Charles Gratiot,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	375 76 pr.	St. Louis.
277	September 29,	Antoine Vincent Bouis,	Antoine Vincent Bouis,	Concession,	Mississippi and Gengras,	-	200	St. Louis.
278	October 11,	William Griffin,	Kincaid Caldwell, 271 arpents, and Asa Musick, 312 arpents, 22 perches,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	593 22 pr.	St. Louis.
279	October 11,	William Griffin,	Wm. Griffin, or his legal repres'ves,	Order of survey,	Waters of Missouri,	-	36 50 pr.	St. Louis.
280	October 27,	Isaac Weldon,	Isaac Weldon, or his legal repres'ves	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	400	St. Charles.
281	November 1,	Hyacinth St. Cyr,	Joseph Hebert,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	175	St. Louis.
282	November 1,	Joseph Williams,	Joseph Williams,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	800	St. Louis.
283	November 7,	Joshua Stocksdale,	Joshua Stocksdale,	Concession,	Tuque,	-	240	St. Charles.
284	November 7,	Francis Hostetter,	Representatives of Francis Hostetter,	Settlement right,	Cuivre,	-	500	St. Charles.
285	November 11,	John Coontz,	Legal represent'ves of John Coontz,	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	600	St. Charles.
286	November 17,	Joseph Tayon,	John Mullanphy,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	48	St. Louis.
287	November 20,	Angus Gillis,	Jacob Zoomalt,	Settlement right,	Missouri,	-	350	St. Charles.
288	November 20,	John Haun,	John Haun,	Settlement right,	Tuque,	-	500	St. Charles.
289	November 20,	Francis Smith	Francis Smith,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	250	St. Charles.
290	November 21,	George Gatty,	George Gatty,	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	450	St. Charles.
291	November 21,	John Cook,	John Cook,	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	600	St. Charles.
292	November 21,	William McConnell,	William McConnell,	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	800	St. Charles.
293	November 21,	George Hoffman, Jun.	George Hoffman, Jun.	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	400	St. Charles.
294	November 21,	Adam Zoomalt,	Adam Zoomalt,	Settlement right,	Cuivre,	-	600	St. Charles.
295	November 22,	William Tarbet,	William Tarbet,	Settlement right,	Cuivre,	-	300	St. Charles.
296	November 22,	Andrew Zoomalt, Sen.	Andrew Zoomalt, Sen.	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	580	St. Charles.
297	November 22,	James Baldrige,	James Baldrige,	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	400	St. Charles.
298	November 27,	John Coontz,	Legal represent'ves of John Coontz,	Concession,	Village of St. Charles,	Lot 20 by	26 toises,	St. Charles.
*299	November 29,	Flanders Callaway,	Flanders Callaway,	Concession,	Femme Osage,	-	200 arps.	St. Charles.

* Certificate No. 299 is an addition to certificate No. 108, issued for 600 arpents by mistake, when it ought to have issued for 800 arpents.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk to the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, do certify that the foregoing list of certificates from number two hundred and sixty-six to number two hundred and ninety-nine, inclusive, issued by the Board during the months of August, September, October and November, one thousand eight hundred and nine, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 6th of December, 1809.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

573

Commissioners' certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, during the months of December, 1809, and January and February, 1810.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	[In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
300	December 2,	Jeremiah Clay,	Jeremiah Clay,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	450	St. Charles.
301	December 2,	Jonathan Bryant,	Jonathan Bryant,	Concession,	Femme Osage,	-	620	St. Charles.
302	December 2,	Thomas Smith,	Thomas Smith,	Concession,	Waters of Missouri,	-	320	St. Charles.
303	December 2,	Micajah Callaway,	Thomas Smith,	Concession,	Femme Osage,	-	800	St. Charles.
304	December 5,	Warren Cottle,	Warren Cottle,	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	650	St. Charles.
305	December 9,	William Linn,	William Linn,	Settlement right,	Waters of Cuivre,	-	350	St. Charles.
306	December 9,	Robert Burns,	Robert Burns,	Settlement right,	Cuivre,	-	600	St. Charles.
307	December 9,	Warner Gilbert,	Warner Gilbert,	Settlement right,	Waters of Missouri,	-	500	St. Charles.
308	December 9,	François Duquette,	François Duquette,	Tea years' possess'n	Missouri,	-	260	St. Charles.
309	December 15,	Hezekiah Crosby,	Hezekiah Crosby,	Settlement right,	Missouri,	-	600	St. Charles.
310	December 15,	David Boyd,	David Boyd,	Settlement right,	Cuivre,	-	350	St. Charles.
311	December 15,	Jas. Stephens, otherwise Stephenson,	Jas. Stephens, otherwise Stephenson,	Settlement right,	Missouri,	-	900	St. Louis.
312	December 16,	Thomas Caulk,	Thomas Caulk,	Settlement right,	Waters of Missouri,	-	400	St. Charles.
313	December 16,	David King Price,	Thomas Caulk,	Settlement right,	Missouri,	-	400	St. Louis.
314	December 19,	Michael Hart,	Michael Hart,	Settlement right,	Waters of St. Francis,	-	800	St. Genevieve,
315	December 22,	Thomas Cumstock,	Thomas Cumstock,	Concession,	Plattin,	-	700	St. Genevieve.
316	December 29,	Daniel Bollinger, Sen.	Daniel Bollinger, Sen.	Concession,	White Waters	-	640	Cape Girardeau.
317	January 13, 1810	Timothy Connelly,	Morgan Byrnes,	Concession,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	940	Cape Girardeau.
318	January 16,	Gilbert Hector,	Gilbert Hector,	Concession,	Charles creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
319	January 16,	Peter Godair,	Enoch Evans,	Concession,	Ramsay's creek,	-	205 24 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
320	January 16,	Samuel D. Strother,	James Worthington,	Concession,	Charles creek,	-	288 52 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
321	January 17,	William Smith,	Legal reps. of Thos. W. Waters, dec'd	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	480	Cape Girardeau.
322	January 20,	Abraham Byrd,	James Earl,	Concession,	River Zeno,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
323	January 23,	John Patterson,	John Patterson,	Settlement right,	Hubble's creek,	-	158 20 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
324	February 3,	Elisha Whitaker,	Elisha Whitaker,	Settlement right,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	443 65 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
325	February 6,	Moses Byrd,	Moses Byrd,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
326	February 6,	William Hill,	William Hill,	Concession,	Byrd's creek,	-	445 5 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
327	February 19,	Hezekiah Dickson,	John Guething,	Settlement right,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	260 50 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
328	February 27,	Matthew Hubble,	Matthew Hubble,	Concession,	Hubble's creek,	-	555 27 pr.	Cape Girardeau.
329	February 27,	Louis Braseau,	Pascal L. Cerré,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	800	St. Louis.
330	February 28,	Lavina Mills,	Lavina Mills,	Settlement right,	Waters of Randal's and Hubble's creeks,	-	231 25 pr.	Cape Girardeau.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the forgoing list of commissioners' certificates, from number three hundred to number three hundred and thirty, inclusive, issued by the Board during the months of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and January and February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at St. Louis, this 20th day of March, 1810,

THOMAS F. RIDDICK,

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of March, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting claims and titles to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
331	March 3,	Emilian Yosty, - - -	Emilian Yosty, - - -	Ten years' possession	Adjoining town of St. Louis,	-	5 50 pr.	St. Louis.
332	March 23,	William Bouillette, - - -	William Bouillette, - - -	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	240	New Madrid.
333	March 23,	Alexander Auguste Follin, - - -	Alexander Auguste Follin, - - -	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	240	New Madrid.
334	March 26,	Franky Bradbourn, - - -	Representatives of Franky Bradbourn,	Settlement right,	Big Prairie, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
335	March 28,	Samuel Wilson, Sen. - - -	Jaduthan Kendal, - - -	Concession,	Grand Glaize, - - -	-	800	St. Louis.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, do certify that the foregoing list of certificates, from number three hundred and thirty-one to number three hundred and thirty five, issued by the Board during the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and ten, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 19th of April, 1810.

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

Hon. ALDERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of April, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
336	April 5,	Auguste Chouteau, - - -	Auguste Chouteau, - - -	Order of survey,	Marais de Liard, - - -	-	375 40 pr.	St. Louis.
337	April 5,	Philip Miller, - - -	Philip Miller, - - -	Concession,	Femme Osage, - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
338	April 16,	Edmund Hodges, - - -	Daniel and Samuel Hodges, - - -	Concession,	Waters of Missouri, - - -	-	655	St. Louis.
339	April 17,	William Murphy, - - -	William Murphy, - - -	Concession,	River St. Francis, - - -	-	799½	St. Genevieve.
340	April 17,	Joseph Murphy, - - -	Joseph Murphy, - - -	Concession,	Waters of St. Francis, - - -	-	550	St. Genevieve.
341	April 18,	John Hawkins, - - -	John Hawkins, - - -	Concession,	Saline creek, - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
342	April 18,	Nathaniel Cook, - - -	Nathaniel Cook, - - -	Concession,	Waters of St. Francis, - - -	-	800	St. Genevieve.
343	April 18,	James Davis, - - -	James Davis, - - -	Concession,	River St. Francis, - - -	-	400	St. Genevieve.
344	April 19,	Joseph Becket, - - -	Joseph Becket, - - -	Ten years' possession,	River Au Vase, - - -	-	71	St. Genevieve.
345	April 19,	William Montgomery, - - -	William Montgomery, - - -	Concession,	Big river, - - -	-	340	St. Genevieve.
346	April 20,	Isidore Moore, - - -	Isidore Moore, - - -	Settlement right,	Cape St. Comes, - - -	-	600	St. Genevieve.
347	April 20,	Benjamin Petit, - - -	Benjamin Petit, - - -	Settlement right,]	North fork of St. Francis, - - -	-	800	St. Genevieve.
348	April 24,	Thomas Tucker, - - -	Thomas Tucker, - - -	Settlement right,	Mississippi, - - -	-	176 47 pr.	St. Genevieve.

This is to certify that the within list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number three hundred and thirty-six to number three hundred and forty-eight, inclusive, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 23d day of May, 1810.

JOHN W. HONEY.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of May, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
349	May 2,	David Murphy, - - -	David Murphy, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the river St. Francis,	-	600	St. Genevieve.
350	May 3,	John Callaway, - - -	John Callaway, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the river St. Francis,	-	700	St. Genevieve.
351	May 29,	James F. Piller, - - -	James F. Piller, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the river Saline,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
352	May 29,	Samuel D. Strother, - - -	James F. Piller, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the river Saline,	-	288	St. Genevieve.
353	May 30,	Ira Cottle, - - -	Ira Cottle, - - -	Concession, -	River Dardenne, - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
354	May 30,	Warren Cottle, jun. - - -	Warren Cottle, Jun. - - -	Settlement right, -	River Dardenne, - - -	640	250	St. Charles.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number three hundred and forty-nine to number three hundred and fifty-four, inclusive, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.
Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 7th day of June, 1810.

JOHN W. HONEY.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of June, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
355	June 2,	Jean Marie Legrand, - - -	Jean Marie Legrand, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the Saline, - - -	-	580 40 pr.	St. Genevieve.
356	June 4,	Isaac Davee, - - -	Isaac Davee, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.
357	June 5,	Richard Sullens, - - -	Richard Sullens, - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - -	-	450	St. Louis.
358	June 5,	John Sullens, - - -	Legal representatives of, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - - -	-	640	St. Louis.
359	June 5,	John Helderbrand, - - -	John Helderbrand, use of Jonathan Helderbrand, - - -	Settlement right, -	Merrimack, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
360	June 5,	Cumberland James, - - -	Cumberland James, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
361	June 5,	Ebenezer Hodges, - - -	Ebenezer Hodges, - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - -	-	500	St. Louis.
*362	June 5,	Jesse Richardson, - - -	Jesse Richardson, - - -	Concession, -	Bonhomme, - - -	-	240	St. Louis.
363	June 7,	Laclede Legest, - - -	Auguste Chouteau, - - -	Ten years' possession	Mill creek, - - -	1,031	-	St. Louis.
364	June 8,	Henry Ryley, - - -	Henry Ryley, - - -	Settlement right, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	126 34 pr.	St. Genevieve.
365	June 9,	Jonathan Wiseman, - - -	Jonathan Wiseman, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	250	St. Louis.
366	June 9,	Joseph Conway, - - -	Joseph Conway, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
367	June 9,	George Gordon, - - -	Andrew Kincaid, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	800	St. Louis.
368	June 9,	John Stewart, - - -	John Stewart, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Bonhomme, - - -	-	300	St. Louis.
369	June 12,	Samuel Smith, - - -	Samuel Smith, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	450	St. Louis.
370	June 12,	Gabriel Long, - - -	Gabriel Long, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents	District.
371	June 12,	Andrew McQuitty, - - -	Andrew McQuitty, - - -	Concession, -	Creve Cœur, - - -	-	300	St. Louis.
372	June 13,	Antoine Soulard, - - -	Antoine Soulard, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	7 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.	St. Louis.
373	June 14,	Thomas Tyler, - - -	Antoine Soulard, - - -	Ten years' possess'n	Merrimack, - - -	-	480	St. Louis.
*374	June 14,	Jesse Richardson, - - -	Jesse Richardson, - - -	Concession, -	Bonhomme, - - -	-	240	St. Louis.
375	June 14,	Zadock Woods, - - -	Zadock Woods, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - - -	-	400	St. Louis.
376	June 15,	Etienne Papin, - - -	Augusto Chouteau, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Mississippi, - - -	-	80	St. Louis.
377	June 16,	Noel Hornbeck, - - -	Noel Hornbeck, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	280	St. Genevieve.
378	June 18,	Marie Louise Chouteau Papin, - - -	Marie Louise Chouteau Papin, - - -	Concession, -	River Des Peres - - -	-	3200	St. Louis.
379	June 18,	Joseph Cottle, - - -	Joseph Cottle, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Cuivre, - - -	-	450	St. Charles.
380	June 18,	Anthony Kelly, - - -	Anthony Kelly, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Cuivre, - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
381	June 18,	John Windle Engle, - - -	Pascal Detchemendy, - - -	Concession, -	Gaborie, - - -	-	44 35 pr.	St. Genevieve.
382	June 19,	David Bryant, - - -	David Bryant, - - -	Settlement right,	Tuque, - - -	-	400	St. Charles.
383	June 19,	William Hancock, - - -	William Hancock, - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - -	-	600	St. Charles.
384	June 19,	John McMichell, - - -	John McMichell, - - -	Concession, -	Missouri, - - -	-	700	St. Charles.
385	June 19,	William Hamilton, - - -	William Hamilton, - - -	Concession, -	Bonhomme, - - -	-	450	St. Louis.
386	June 19,	Daniel McCoy, alias McKay, - - -	Daniel McCoy, alias McKay, - - -	Concession, -	Cuivre, - - -	-	300	St. Charles.
387	June 20,	John Long, Jun. - - -	John Long, Jun. - - -	Concession, -	Lako Creve Cœur, - - -	-	240	St. Louis.
388	June 20,	Davis Hensley, - - -	Davis Hensley, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	600	St. Louis.
389	June 21,	Christopher Clark, - - -	Christopher Clark, - - -	Concession, -	Cuivre, - - -	-	520	St. Charles.
390	June 21,	Ira Nash, - - -	Ira Nash, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Mississippi, - - -	-	325 50 pr.	St. Louis.
391	June 22,	Frederick Conner, - - -	Frederick Conner, - - -	Concession, -	Joachim, - - -	-	506 25 pr.	St. Louis.
392	June 22,	Walter Jewitt, - - -	Walter Jewitt, - - -	Concession, -	Joachim, - - -	-	600 25 pr.	St. Louis.
393	June 25,	John Windle Engle, - - -	James Rankin 600, and Simon Wood 200 arpents,	Concession, -	River Maline - - -	-	800	St. Louis.
394	June 28,	Peter Dorion, - - -	Legal represent's of Joseph Robidoux,	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	240	St. Louis.
395	June 28,	Jacob Wickerham, - - -	Jacob Wickerham, - - -	Concession, -	Merrimack, - - -	-	700	St. Louis.
396	June 29,	James McClean, - - -	James McClean, - - -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.
397	June 29,	Israel Dodge, - - -	Israel Dodge, - - -	Concession, -	River Au Vase, - - -	-	714	St. Genevieve.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number three hundred and fifty-five to number three hundred and ninety-seven, inclusive, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.
 Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 26th day of July, 1810. JOHN W. HONEY.

* Certificates number three hundred and sixty-two and number three hundred and seventy-four are for the same tract of land. The claimant had his claim revised by the present Board, on the 24th of June, eighteen hundred and eight, and again on the twenty-eighth of September, eighteen hundred and eight, which, from the mode of proceeding of the Board in all other cases, must have taken place on the application of the claimant. From this circumstance the Board was led into the error. The Board have, therefore, destroyed certificate number three hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN B. LUCAS,
 CLEMENT B. PENROSE.

COMMISSIONERS' ROOM, ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1810.

1812.] LAND CLAIMS IN THE MISSOURI TERRITORY. 577

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of July, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims of lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
398	July 10,	Lydia Quick,	Lydia Quick,	Concession,	Spanish pond,	-	550	St. Louis.
399	July 12,	Moses Kinney,	Moses Kinney,	Concession,	Ramsay's creek,	-	350	St. Charles.
400	July 14,	Francis Honoré,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	120	St. Louis.
401	July 14,	Baptiste Honoré,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	120	St. Louis.
402	July 16,	Amos Duncan,	Legal representatives of,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	249	St. Louis.
403	July 16,	Laclede Legest,	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Town of St. Louis,	2 32 per.	-	St. Louis.
404	July 23,	William Hughs,	William Hughs,	Concession,	Dubois creek,	-	500	St. Louis.
405	July 23,	James Richardson,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	1000	St. Louis.
406	July 23,	James Richardson,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	704 733 p.	St. Louis.
407	July 23,	Jacob Coontz,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	160	St. Louis.
408	July 23,	Noel Honoré,	James Richardson,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	120	St. Louis.
409	July 23,	William Burns,	William Burns,	Concession,	Bois Brule creek,	-	308	St Genevieve.
410	July 25,	Hyacinthe Delietré,	John Mullanphy,	Concession,	Waters of St. Ferdinand,	-	400	St. Louis.
411	July 25,	John Violeny,	John Violeny,	Concession,	Plattin,	-	500	St. Genevieve.
412	July 25,	Thomas Whitley,	Thomas Whitley,	Concession,	Creye Cœur,	-	600	St. Louis.
413	July 31,	Henry Sommalt, Jun.	Henry Sommalt, Jun.	Concession,	Cuiyre,	-	450	St. Charles.
414	July 31,	George McFall,	George McFall,	Concession,	Waters of Bonhomme,	-	400	St. Louis.
415	July 31,	John Long,	John Long,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	800	St. Louis.
416	July 31,	John Stewart,	John Stewart,	Concession,	Plattin,	-	440	St. Louis.
417	July 31,	John Parkett,	John Parkett,	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	650	St. Charles.
418	July 31,	Daniel Kiescler,	Daniel Kiescler,	Concession,	Dardenne,	-	600	St. Charles.
419	July 31,	Ely Musick,	David McQuitty,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	200	St. Louis.
420	July 31,	Bartholomew Herrington,	Bartholomew Herrington,	Concession,	River Gravoix,	-	500	St. Louis.
421	July 31,	John Johnston,	John Johnston,	Concession,	Sandy creek,	-	499 96 p.	St. Louis.
422	July 31,	Auguste Dodier,	Auguste Dodier,	Settlement right,	Beaver pond,	-	500	St. Louis.
423	July 31,	William Null,	William Null,	Concession,	Joachim,	-	600	St. Louis.
424	July 31,	Godfrey Kroh,	Godfrey Kroh,	Concession,	Waters of Dardenne,	-	600	St. Charles.
425	July 31,	William Ewing,	William Ewing,	Concession,	Sandy creek,	-	800	St. Charles.
426	July 31,	Joseph McAllpine,	Joseph McAllpine	Order of survey,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	400	New Madrid.
427	July 31,	William Wiley,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake Richado,	-	200	New Madrid.
428	July 31,	Robert White,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey	Waters of Richado,	-	200	New Madrid.
429	July 31,	Charles Nelson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	200	New Madrid.
430	July 31,	William Duncan,	William Duncan,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	400	New Madrid.
431	July 31,	Patrick McDuff,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number three hundred and ninety-eight to number four hundred and thirty-one, inclusive, is truly transcribed from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this eighth day of August, 1810.

JOHN W. HONEY.

Commissioners' Certificates issued in the month of August, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
432	August 4,	Isaac Devore, - - -	Richard Jones Waters, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Lake Richado, -	-	250	New Madrid.
433	August 4,	Ransom Thacher, - - -	Ransom Thacher, - - -	Settlement right, -	River Pemiscon, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.
434	August 4,	Joseph Payne, - - -	Joseph Payne, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Mississippi, -	-	120	New Madrid.
435	August 4,	Raphael Lesieur, - - -	Raphael Lesieur, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Mississippi, -	-	200	New Madrid.
436	August 4,	Robert Caldwell, - - -	Robert Caldwell, - - -	Order of survey, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
437	August 9,	James Lambert, - - -	Benjamin Johnson, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the Joachim, -	-	240	St. Louis.
438	August 9,	John Crow, - - -	John Crow, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - -	-	450	St. Charles.
439	August 9,	Francis Clark, - - -	Legal representatives of Francis Clark, -	Concession, -	Waters of Mississippi, -	-	600 30 p.	St. Genevieve.
440	August 18,	James Dodson, - - -	Legal representatives of James Dodson, -	Concession, -	Mississippi, - - -	-	450	St. Genevieve.
441	August 18,	Antoine Rancontre, - - -	Uriah and William G. Campbell, -	Concession, -	Waters of Missouri, - -	-	400	St. Louis.
442	August 18,	Vital Beauvais, - - -	St. James Beauvais, - - -	Concession, -	River Bois Bruile, - - -	-	1000	St. Genevieve.
443	August 18,	Francis Moreau, - - -	Legal representatives of Francis Moreau, -	Ten years' possession	River au Vase, - - -	-	100	St. Genevieve.
444	August 18,	Francis Janis, - - -	Francis Janis, - - -	Concession, -	River Gabourie, - - -	-	96 80 p.	St. Genevieve.
445	August 18,	Antoine and Gabriel Lachance, -	Antoine and Gabriel Lachance, -	Concession, -	Big Swamp, - - -	-	480	St. Genevieve.
446	August 27,	Benjamin Walker, - - -	Louis Coyteux, - - -	Concession, -	Lake Bois Bruile, - - -	-	300	St. Genevieve.
447	August 27,	Jonas Nusam, Jun. - - -	Jonas Nusam, Jun. - - -	Concession, -	Lake Bois Bruile, - - -	-	502 50 p.	St. Genevieve.
448	August 27,	John Nusam, Sen., alias Jonas Nusam, Sen.	Legal representatives of John Nusam, Sen., alias Jonas Nusam, Sen.	Concession, -	Lake Bois Bruile, - - -	-	506	St. Genevieve.
449	August 27,	Samuel Bridge, - - -	Samuel Bridge, - - -	Concession, -	River Saline, - - -	-	480	St. Genevieve.
450	August 28,	John Duval, - - -	John Duval, - - -	Concession, -	Waters of the river St. Come, -	-	400	St. Genevieve.

The foregoing list of commissioners' certificates, from number four hundred and thirty two to number four hundred and fifty, inclusive, issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of August, one thousand eight hundred and ten, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 14th day of September, 1810.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' Certificates issued in the month of September, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

580

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
451	September 1,	Pierre De Lassus de Luzierre,	Pierre De Lassus De Luzierre,	Concession,	Waters of the river Aux Vases,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
452	September 6,	Andrew Cottle, -	Andrew Cottle, -	Concession,	River Cuivre, -	-	350	St. Charles.
453	September 6,	John Howell, -	John Howell, -	Concession,	Waters of river Dardenne,	-	404 50 p.	St. Charles.
454	September 6,	James Griffin, Jun. -	George S. Spencer, -	Concession,	River Missouri, -	-	250	St. Charles.
455	September 6,	Isaac Fallis, -	Legal representatives of Isaac Fallis, -	Concession,	Waters of river Mississippi,	-	600	St. Charles.
456	September 6,	George Fallis, -	George Fallis, -	Concession,	On the river Cuivre, -	-	350	St. Charles.
457	September 8,	Jacque Clamorgan, -	Jacque Clamorgan, -	Concession,	On the river Merrimack,	-	60	St. Louis.
458	September 8,	Joseph Brazeau, -	Jacque Clamorgan, -	Ten years' possession,	Waters of river Gingras,	-	400	St. Louis.
459	September 8,	John Colgin, -	John Colgin, -	Concession,	River Missouri, -	-	240	St. Louis.
460	September 8,	Lewis Crow, -	Jeremiah Grosjean, -	Concession,	River Dardenne, -	-	200	St. Charles.
461	September 8,	Charles Tayon, -	Charles Tayon, -	Concession,	Waters of the Missouri,	-	40	St. Charles.
462	September 8,	Christian Dennis, -	Legal representatives of Christian Dennis,	Concession,	River Dardenne, -	-	400	St. Charles.
463	September 10,	Charles Tayon, -	Charles Tayon, -	Concession,	Waters of river Missouri,	-	80	St. Charles.
464	September 10,	Charles Tayon, -	Charles Tayon, -	Concession,	Waters of river Missouri,	-	13	St. Charles.
465	September 10,	Charles Tayon, -	Charles Tayon, -	Concession,	Waters of river Missouri,	-	40	St. Charles.
466	September 10,	Basil Hebert, -	Charles Tayon, -	Concession,	Waters of river Missouri,	-	40	St. Charles.
467	September 14,	John Baptiste Pratte, Jun. -	John Baptiste Pratte, Jun. -	Concession,	Waters of Grand river,	-	800	St. Genevieve.
468	September 14,	William Byrd, -	William Byrd, -	Concession,	River Mississippi, -	-	200	Cape Girardeau.
469	September 14,	Richard Taylor -	Christopher Clark, -	Concession,	River Perrouque, -	-	240	St. Charles.
470	September 14,	Joseph Worthington, -	John Hays, -	Concession,	Waters of the Mississippi,	-	278 80 p.	Cape Girardeau.
471	September 14,	Jesse Cain, -	Jesse Cain, -	Concession,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	255	Cape Girardeau.
472	September 14,	Antoine Reynal, -	Antoine Reynal, -	Concession,	Lake Creve Cœur, -	-	2600	St. Louis.
473	September 20,	Jacque Clamorgan, -	Jacque Clamorgan, -	Ten years' possession,	Adjoining town of St. Louis,	-	7 38½ p.	St. Louis.
474	September 22,	John N. Seelg, -	John N. Seely, -	Settlement right,	River Missouri, -	-	800	St. Louis.
475	September 22,	Samuel Clay, -	Alexander McCourtney, -	Concession,	Femme Osage, -	-	400	St. Charles.
476	September 22,	Samuel Watkins, -	Samuel Hammond, -	Concession,	Femme Osage, -	-	1000	St. Charles.
477	September 22,	Elisha Herrington, -	John Campbell, -	Concession,	Sandy creek, -	-	800	St. Charles.
478	September 27,	Gabriel Cerré, -	Pascal L. Cerré, -	Concession,	Waters of river Missouri,	-	40	St. Charles.
479	September 27,	Ephraim Musick, -	Calvin Adams & Alex. McCourtney, -	Concession,	Waters of Bonhomme, -	-	400	St. Louis.
480	September 27,	Etienne Bernard, -	Pelagie Labbadie, -	Concession,	Waters of Dardenne, -	-	48	St. Charles.
481	September 27,	Etienne Bernard, -	Pelagie Labbadie, -	Concession,	Lower fields of St. Charles,	-	53	St. Charles.
422	September 28,	Pierre Bissonette, -	James Mackay, -	Concession,	Waters of the Missouri,	-	36	St. Charles.

PUBLIC LANDS.

This is to certify that the within list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number four hundred and fifty-one to four hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington city.

Given under my hand at St. Louis,

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

[1812.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of October, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
483	October 5,	Hyacinthe St. Cyr,	Use of James Richardson,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand creek,	299 36-100	-	St. Louis.
484	October 5,	Charles Peltier,	Legal reps. of Charles Peltier,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand creek,	149 26-100	-	St. Louis.
485	October 5,	Beauchamp, alias Bochant,	Beauchamp, alias Bochant,	Concession,	On the Marais Croche,	-	60	St. Charles.
486	October 5,	Jacque Clamorgan,	Jacque Clamorgan,	Concession,	On the Marais Croche,	-	40	St. Charles.
487	October 6,	John Freeman,	Michael Shell,	Concession,	On the waters of Caney creek,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
488	October 6,	Josiah Lee, Jun.	Anderson Nunnally,	Concession,	On Byrd's creek,	-	241½	Cape Girardeau.
489	October 6,	Andrew Summers,	Andrew Summers,	Sett'lment right,	On waters of Hubble's creek,	-	240 84 p.	Cape Girardeau.
490	October 9,	François Dunnegant,	John Mullanphy,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	237	-	St. Louis.
491	October 9,	Antoine Dejarlais,	George Fallis,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	114 55-100	-	St. Louis.
492	October 9,	Augustin Trudelle,	George Fallis,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	83 15-100	-	St. Louis.
493	October 9,	Baptiste Crely,	Baptiste Crely,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	228½	-	St. Louis.
494	October 9,	Louis Dehaitre,	Baptiste Crely,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	73 65-100	-	St. Louis.
495	October 9,	Baptiste Delisle,	Louis Ouvre,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	231	-	St. Louis.
496	October 9,	Charles Mercier,	Charles Mercier,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	208 48-100	-	St. Louis.
497	October 9,	Amable Gagnio,	Jean Baptiste Billot,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	184 7-10	-	St. Louis.
498	October 9,	Joseph Calve,	Gabriel Aubuchon,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	94 64-100	-	St. Louis.
499	October 9,	Joseph Presse,	Joseph Presse,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	47 95-100	-	St. Louis.
500	October 9,	Claude Panoton,	Legal reps. of Claude Panoton,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	46 8-10	-	St. Louis.
501	October 9,	Baptiste Baccané,	Baptiste Baccané,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	92 87-100	-	St. Louis.
502	October 10,	Joseph Calais,	Pierre Payan,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	76 82-100	-	St. Louis.
503	October 10,	Louis Dubreuil,	Louis Dubreuil,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	74 67-100	-	St. Louis.
504	October 10,	François Delauries,	Joseph Rapioux,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	106 55-100	-	St. Louis.
505	October 10,	Hyacinthe Dehaitre,	Joseph Aubuchon,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	92 97-100	-	St. Louis.
506	October 10,	John Baptiste Billot,	John Baptiste Billot,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	118 18-100	-	St. Louis.
507	October 10,	Joseph Moreau,	Auguste Chouteau,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	116 13-100	-	St. Louis.
508	October 10,	Alexis Moreau,	Auguste Chouteau,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	119 42-100	-	St. Louis.
509	October 10,	Joseph St. Germain,	Auguste Chouteau,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	118 57-100	-	St. Louis.
510	October 10,	Antoine Coudie,	Peter Ellis,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	78 69-100	-	St. Louis.
511	October 10,	Madame Ladouceur,	Madame Ladouceur,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	61 29-100	-	St. Louis.
512	October 10,	Benjamin Verger,	Benjamin Verger,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	59 88-100	-	St. Louis.
513	October 10,	Joseph Robidoux,	Joseph Robidoux,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	121	-	St. Louis.
514	October 12,	Nicholas Marichal,	Legal reps. of Nicholas Marichal,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	75	-	St. Louis.
515	October 12,	Joseph Aubuchon, alias Yochte,	Joseph Aubuchon, alias Yochte,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	163 9-10	-	St. Louis.
516	October 12,	Joseph Hubert,	John Mullanphy,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	117 93-100	-	St. Louis.
517	October 12,	François Marichal,	François Marichal,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	71 29-100	-	St. Louis.
518	October 12,	Joseph Bodoïn,	Legal reps. of John Bodoïn,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	97 16 100	-	St. Louis.
519	October 12,	Joseph Bodoïn,	Joseph Bodoïn,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	70 53-100	-	St. Louis.
520	October 12,	François Moreau,	Pierre Tourville,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	47 32-100	-	St. Louis.
521	October 12,	Pierre Devau,	Pierre Roussel and Pierre Payan,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	89 35-100	-	St. Louis.
522	October 12,	Antoine Marichal,	John Baptiste Lorins,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	101 55-100	-	St. Louis.
523	October 12,	Antoine Dejarlais,	The reps. of Antoine Dejarlais,	Order of survey,	St. Ferdinand fields,	72 12 100	-	St. Louis.
524	October 17,	William Hays, Jr.	Ira Cottle,	Concession,	River Cuivre,	-	600	St. Charles.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, from number four hundred and eighty-three to number five hundred and twenty-four, inclusive, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board. Said certificates issued in the month of October, 1810.

Given under my hand, at St. Louis, this seventh of November, 1810.

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of November, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
525	November 26,	John Byrd, - - - -	John Byrd, - - - -	Concession, - -	Byrd's creek, - - -	-	800	Cape Girardeau.
526	November 26,	John McCarty, - - - -	John McCarty, - - - -	Concession, - -	Byrd's creek, - - -	-	570	Cape Girardeau.
527	November 26,	Henry Sharadin, - - - -	William H. Ashley, - - - -	Concession, - -	River Zeno, - - -	-	478 60 p.	Cape Girardeau.
528	November 26,	Henry Sharadin, - - - -	Joshua Goza, - - - -	Conoession, - -	Hubble's creek, - - -	-	245 52 p.	Cape Girardeau.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of commissioners' certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana during the month of November, 1810, from number five hundred and twenty-five to number five hundred and twenty-eight, inclusive, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand, at St. Louis, this 6th day of December, 1810,

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of December, 1810, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

1812.]

LAND CLAIMS IN THE MISSOURI TERRITORY.

583

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
529	December 4,	Joseph Lewis,	Joseph Lewis,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Isidore,	-	350	New Madrid.
530	December 4,	William Masters,	William Masters,	Settlement right,	Prairie St. Charles,	-	250	New Madrid.
531	December 4,	Jesse Masters,	Jesse Masters,	Settlement right,	Prairie St. Charles,	-	350	New Madrid.
532	December 5,	John Masters,	John Masters,	Settlement right,	Prairie St. Charles,	-	250	New Madrid.
533	December 12,	Jesse Blanks,	Jesse Blanks,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	200	New Madrid.
534	December 13,	James Clemens, Sen.	James Clemens, Sen.	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	400	New Madrid.
535	December 13,	John Baker, Sen.	John Baker, Sen.	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	250	New Madrid.
536	December 13,	George Ruddell,	George Ruddell,	Settlement right,	River Mississippi,	-	600	New Madrid.
537	December 13,	Micajah Harris, alias M. Henagey Harris,	Micajah Harris, alias M. Henagey Harris,	Settlement right,	Big Lake,	-	200	New Madrid.
538	December 13,	Jesse Taylor,	John Hudgens,	Settlement right,	River Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
539	December 13,	Abraham Ruddell,	Abraham Ruddell,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
540	December 13,	William Frazier,	William Frazier,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary,	-	200	New Madrid.
541	December 13,	Conrad Wheat,	Conrad Wheat,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	450	New Madrid.
542	December 13,	Simon Subtil,	Simon Subtil,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
543	December 14,	James Smith,	James Smith, or his legal represent's	Order of survey,	Big Prairie,	-	300	New Madrid.
544	December 19,	John Roberts,	John Roberts,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	400	New Madrid.
545	December 19,	John Baker, Jun.	John Baker, Jun.	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
545	December 19,	John Montmenie,	John Montmenie,	Settlement right,	Waters of Lake Gayoso,	-	250	New Madrid.
547	December 19,	Peter Poirier,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	120	New Madrid.
548	December 19,	Antoine Poirier,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
549	December 19,	John Baptiste Hebert,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
550	December 19,	John Baptiste Bellefeuille,	John Baptiste Bellefeuille,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
551	December 19,	Hyacinthe Gayon,	Hyacinthe Gayon,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
552	December 19,	Luc Bellefeuille,	Luc Bellefeuille,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
553	December 19,	Joseph Dejarlais, Femme Lacourse,	Joseph Dejarlais, Femme Lacourse,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
554	December 19,	Eloi Dejarlais,	Eloi Dejarlais,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
555	December 19,	Joseph Laplante,	Joseph Hunter and Francis Coutely, Jr.	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	98	New Madrid.
556	December 19,	Joseph Belan,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	River Mississippi,	-	400	New Madrid.
557	December 19,	John Baptiste Barseloux,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	River Gayoso,	-	300	New Madrid.
558	December 19,	Peter Robert,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
559	December 19,	Baptiste Chartier,	Baptiste Chartier,	Settlement right,	Near Mississippi river,	-	250	New Madrid.
560	December 19,	Toussaint Goder,	Toussaint Goder,	Settlement right,	Big portage of river St. François,	-	200	New Madrid.
561	December 19,	John Baptiste Maisonville,	Joseph Legrand,	Settlement right,	Portage of river St. François,	-	200	New Madrid.
562	December 21,	Elizabeth McCardle,	Elizabeth McCardle,	Order of survey,	Big Prairie,	-	253	New Madrid.
563	December 22,	John Summers,	John Lovel,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Ann,	-	170	New Madrid.
564	December 22,	Eustace Peltier,	Eustace Peltier,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	100	New Madrid.
565	December 22,	Baptiste Ernaud,	Baptiste Ernaud,	Settlement right,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
566	December 22,	Arthur Mellon,	Arthur Mellon,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Ricardo,	-	120	New Madrid.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners, for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana during the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and ten, from number five hundred and twenty-nine to number five hundred and sixty-six, both inclusive, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, January 24, 1811.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, *Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.*

THOMAS F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of January, 1811, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued,	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
567	January 4,	John Lovel,	Martin Coons,	Order of survey.	Lake St. Mary,	-	300	New Madrid.
568	January 4,	Peter Lovel, Sen.	James Simpson,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	380	New Madrid.
569	January 4,	Peter Noblesse,	Peter Noblease,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
570	January 4,	Richard Secoy,	Richard Secoy,	Settlement right,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
571	January 4,	John Dorlac,	Rheneike and Steinback,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	120	New Madrid.
572	January 4,	Joseph Jacobs,	Joseph Jacobs,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
573	January 4,	Louis Lefevre,	Louis Lefevre,	Settlement right,	On the Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
574	January 4,	Francis Trinchard,	Francis Trinchard,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	300	New Madrid.
575	January 4,	James Clemens, Jun.	James Clemens, Jun.	Settlement right,	On river Pemiscon,,	-	200	New Madrid.
576	January 4,	Steward Cummings,	Representatives of Steward Cummings,	Settlement right,	River Gayoso,	-	400	New Madrid.
577	January 4,	John Wakins,	John Hudgeons,	Settlement right,	Lake Lesieur,	-	200	New Madrid.
578	January 3,	Peter Garreau,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake St. John,	-	250	New Madrid.
579	January 8,	Joseph Dorion,	Joseph Dorion,	Settlement right,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
580	January 8,	Wilson Cummings,	Wilson Cummings,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	700	New Madrid.
581	January 8,	Benjamin Harrison,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
582	January 8,	Nicholas Tirart,	Nicholas Tirart,	Settlement right,	Big Lake,	-	200	New Madrid.
583	January 8,	John Viot,	John Viot,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	300	New Madrid.
584	January 8,	Francis Delisle,	Francis Delisle,	Settlement right,	Waters of river Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
585	January 8,	Joseph Reandeau,	Francis Lesieur,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	240	New Madrid.
586	January 8,	Baptiste Delisle,	Baptiste Delisle,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
587	January 8,	Josiah Quimby,	James Currin,	Settlement right,	River Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
588	January 14,	Nathaniel Shaver,	Nathaniel Shaver,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	400	New Madrid.
589	January 14,	Jacob Wheat,	Jacob Wheat,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	600	New Madrid.
590	January 14,	Thomas Brooks,	Thomas Brooks,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Ann,	-	200	New Madrid.
591	January 14,	Louis Tirard,	Joseph Story,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
592	January 14,	Baptiste Grimard,	Baptiste Grimard,	Settlement right,	River Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
593	January 14,	Louis Baby,	Louis Baby,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary,	-	250	New Madrid.
594	January 14,	John E. Hart,	John E. Hart,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
595	January 17,	Claude Joseph Goret,	Louis Coignard,	Settlement right,	Lake Gayoso,	-	200	New Madrid.
596	January 17,	Joseph Legrand,	Joseph Legrand,	Order of survey,	Portage of river St. Francois,	-	250	New Madrid.
597	January 17,	Peter Sans Quartier,	Peter Sans Quartier,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
598	January 17,	Peter Labombarde,	Peter Labombarde,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
599	January 17,	Germain Ouillett,	Germain Ouillett,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	207	New Madrid.
600	January 17,	Peter Dapron,	Peter Dapron,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
601	January 17,	Nicholas Dapron,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	240	New Madrid.
602	January 17,	John Baptiste Chartier,	Joseph Michel,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	273	New Madrid.
603	January 17,	Joseph Reandeau,	Joseph Michel,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	246	New Madrid.
604	January 17,	Francis Coutely,	Francis Coutely,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
605	January 23,	Joseph St. Marie,	Joseph Michel,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	300	New Madrid.
606	January 25,	Peter Sabourin,	Peter Sabourin, or his legal repres'ves,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
607	January 25,	Ambrose Dumay,	Ambrose Dumay,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	300	New Madrid.
608	January 25,	Francis Pasquin,	Joseph Michel,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	325	New Madrid.
609	January 25,	Stephen St. Marie,	Joseph Michel,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	200	New Madrid.
610	January 25,	Hypolite Tirard,	John Culbertson,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	150	New Madrid.
611	January 25,	Amable Yon,	Anthony Hibernois,	Settlement right,	Little Prairie,	-	-	New Madrid.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
612	January 25,	William Thacker, - - -	William Thacker, - - -	Settlement right, -	South fork of Pemiscon, -	-	250	New Madrid.
613	January 25,	John Colbertson, - - -	John Colbertson, - - -	Settlement right, -	South fork of Pemiscon, -	-	300	New Madrid.
614	January 25,	Alexander Samson, - - -	Alexander Samson, - - -	Order of survey, -	Big Prairie, - - -	-	300	New Madrid.
615	January 25,	Adeston Rogers, - - -	Hardy Rawls, - - -	Order of survey, -	Dry Run of Bayou St. Thomas, -	-	400	New Madrid.
616	January 31,	Joseph Genereux, - - -	Joseph Genereux, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Mississippi, - - -	-	130	New Madrid.
617	January 31,	John Ruddell, - - -	John Ruddell, - - -	Settlement right, -	River Pemiscon, - - -	-	350	New Madrid.
618	January 31,	Andrew Robertson, Sen. - - -	Andrew Robertson, Sen. - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. John, - - -	(640)	300	New Madrid.
619	January 31,	Joseph Lafernait, - - -	Joseph Lafernait, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. John, - - -	-	300	New Madrid.
620	January 31,	Thomas and Elisha Winsor, - - -	Thomas and Elisha Winsor, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Henry, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
621	January 31,	Thomas and Elisha Winsor, - - -	Thomas and Elisha Winsor, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Thomas, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
622	January 31,	Robert Trotter, - - -	Robert Trotter, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. Thomas, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
623	January 31,	John Baptiste Millet, - - -	John Baptiste Millet, - - -	Order of survey, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.
624	January 31,	Andrew Scott, - - -	Andrew Scott, - - -	Order of survey, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	300	New Madrid.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates, from number five hundred and sixty-seven to number six hundred and twenty-four, inclusive, issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, during the month of January last, is truly copied from the book of registry, kept by me as Clerk of said Board.

Given under hand at St. Louis, this 14th February, 1811.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of March, 1811, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
625	March 7,	Francis Pacquette, - - -	Legal repre's of Francis Pacquette, -	Order of survey, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	250	New Madrid.
626	March 7,	David Trotter, Sen. - - -	David Trotter, Sen. - - -	Settlement right, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.
627	March 8,	Charles Bonneau, - - -	Pierre Antoine Laforge, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Henry, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.
628	March 8,	Peter Clyne, - - -	Joseph Michel, 249, William Deakins, 150, Samuel M. Randals, 60 arpents.	Order of survey, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	450	New Madrid.
629	March 8,	Edward Robertson, - - -	Joseph Michel, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Henry, - - -	-	287	New Madrid.
630	March 8,	John Baptiste Racine, - - -	John Baptiste Racine, - - -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Henry, - - -	-	289	New Madrid.
631	March 8,	Antoine Vachard, alias Mimi Lardoise, -	John Baptiste Olive, - - -	Order of survey, -	Open Lake, - - -	-	250	New Madrid.
632	March 8,	Bernard and Anthony Laffond, -	Bernard and Anthony Laffond, -	Order of survey, -	Bayou St. Henry, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.

This is to certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana, from number six hundred and twenty-five to number six hundred and thirty-two, inclusive, issued during the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, April 4, 1811.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington City.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the months of April, May, and June, 1811, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
633	April 3,	John Tanhill,	John Tanhill,	Settlement right,	Marais des Peches,	-	200	New Madrid.
634	April 3,	David Johnson,	David Johnson,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	200	New Madrid.
635	April 3,	Solomon Armstrong,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary,	-	234	New Madrid.
636	April 3,	William Talbot,	William Talbot,	Settlement right,	Bayou de Bouf,	-	200	New Madrid.
637	April 3,	Alexander Bailly,	Alexander Bailly,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	300	New Madrid.
638	April 5,	Charles Friend,	Charles Friend,	Settlement right,	Illinois road,	-	400	New Madrid.
639	April 5,	John Friend,	John Friend,	Settlement right,	Illinois road,	-	200	New Madrid.
640	April 5,	Jacob Friend,	Jacob Friend,	Settlement right,	Illinois road,	-	200	New Madrid.
641	April 5,	Daniel Hazell,	Daniel Hazell,	Settlement right,	Ten miles N. New Madrid village,	-	200	New Madrid.
642	April 5,	Richard Hazel,	Richard Elazell,	Settlement right,	Ten miles N. New Madrid village,	-	200	New Madrid.
643	April 5,	Claude Thuriat,	John Robertson,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	193	New Madrid.
644	April 10,	Elisha Jackson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	On the Mississippi,	-	240	New Madrid.
645	April 12,	Samuel Black,	Samuel Black, or his legal represent's,	Concession,	On the Mississippi,	-	240	New Madrid.
646	April 12,	Anna Claude Francis Riche Dupin,	Anna Claude Francis Riche Dupin,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	250	New Madrid.
647	April 12,	Daniel Bankson,	Daniel Bankson,	Settlement right,	Waters of Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
648	April 15,	Francis Derousse,	Francis Derousse, or his legal repre's,	Order of survey,	On Bayou St. John,	-	250	New Madrid.
649	April 15,	Jean Simon Geurin,	Jean Simon Geurin, or his legal repre's	Order of survey,	On the Mississippi,	-	300	New Madrid.
650	April 15,	Peter Van Iderstine,	Peter Van Iderstine, or his legal repre's	Order of survey,	On the Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
651	April 15,	Joseph McCourtney,	Joseph McCourtney, or his legal repre's	Order of survey,	Bayou of Portage St. Francis,	-	240	New Madrid.
652	April 15,	Thomas Johnson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	On Lake St. Ann,	-	150	New Madrid.
653	April 15,	Thomas Johnson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	50	New Madrid.
654	May 29,	John Chambers,	John Chambers,	Concession,	Near Marais des Liards,	-	400	St. Louis.
655	May 29,	Joseph Boyce,	Barn Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	600	St. Genevieve.
656	May 29,	John Brown,	John Brown,	Concession,	Marais des Liards fields,	-	600	St. Louis.
657	May 29,	Elisha Goodrich,	Elisha Goodrich,	Concession,	On the Missouri,	-	400	St. Charles.
658	May 29,	Jean Marie Cardinal,	John Watkins,	Concession,	Grand Prairie,	-	240	St. Louis.
659	May 29,	Joseph Uge,	John Watkins,	Concession,	Little Rock creek,	-	240	St. Louis.
660	May 29,	Joseph Neybour,	John Watkins,	Concession,	River Merrimack,	-	160	St. Louis.
661	May 29,	John McClenahan,	Legal repre's of John McClenahan,	Concession,	Mill creek, Bois Bruili,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
662	May 29,	James Burns,	James Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	300	St. Genevieve.
663	May 29,	John Jollin,	Michael Burns,	Concession,	Bois Bruile,	-	200	St. Genevieve.
664	May 29,	Christy Romine,	Alexander McNair,	Concession,	Mill creek,	-	800	St. Louis.
665	May 29,	Benito Vasques,	Benito Vasques,	Concession,	St. Louis,	-	600	St. Louis.
666	May 29,	Adam House,	Legal representatives of Adam House,	Concession,	Fourche à Renault,	-	400	St. Louis.
667	May 29,	James McKay,	James McKay,	Concession,	Village St. André,	-	50 by 50 pr.	St. Louis.
668	May 29,	The widow of John Henry,	The widow of John Henry,	Concession,	Missouri,	-	160	St. Louis.
669	May 29,	Julien Chouquette,	Julien Chouquette,	Concession,	Fields of Carondelet,	-	60	St. Louis.
670	May 29,	Louis Lemond, heirs of Jos. Maimville,	Antoine Roy,	Concession,	Grand Prairie,	-	40	St. Louis.
671	May 29,	Pierre Chouteau,	Pierre Couteau,	Concession,	St. Louis,	-	93 1 per.	St. Louis.
672	May 29,	Antoine Morin,	Widow and rep's of Antoine Morin,	Concession,	Mississippi,	-	640	St. Louis.
673	May 30,	Joseph Matard,	Legal representatives of Jos. Matard,	Concession,	Adjoining St. Louis,	-	200 Fr. ft.	St. Louis.
674	May 30,	James Carothers,	James Carothers,	Concession,	On Hubble's creek,	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
675	May 30,	Jacob Slinker,	Widow and rep's of Jacob Slinker,	Concession,	White Waters,	-	550	Cape Girardeau.
676	May 30,	Daniel Clinquin Smith,	Daniel Clinquin Smith,	Order of survey,	White Waters,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
677	May 30,	Louis Bissonette,	Anthony Soulard,	Concession,	Adjoining town of St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
678	May 30,	Jeremiah Paynish, otherwise Boining,	Jeremiah Paynish, otherwise Boining,	Concession,	White Waters,	-	400	Cape Girardeau.
679	May 30,	William Boner,	William Boner,	Concession,	On Ramsay's creek,	-	240	Cape Girardeau.
680	May 30,	John Frazer,	John Frazer,	Order of survey,	Big Prairie,	-	300	New Madrid. (310)
681	May 30,	Thomas Twentyman,	Thomas Twentyman,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
682	May 30,	John E. Hart,	Francis B. Corvouers,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
683	May 30,	Isaac Thompson,	Francis B. Corvouers,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
684	May 30,	Joseph St. Marie,	Joseph St. Marie, or his legal repre's	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	120	New Madrid.
685	May 30,	Stephen St. Marie,	Joseph Michel,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
686	May 30,	Francis St. Marie,	Joseph Michel,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	90	New Madrid.
687	May 30,	Peter Dumay,	Peter Dumay,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
688	May 30,	John Baptiste St. Marie,	John Baptiste St. Marie,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
689	May 30,	Elisha Jackson,	Louis Sojourner,	Order of survey,	Big Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
690	May 30,	Nicholas Anger,	Sarah Ruddell, widow of Nic. Anger,	Concession,	On lake St. Francis,	-	240	New Madrid.
691	May 30,	Paul Laderoute,	Paul Laderoute,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
692	May 30,	Charles Bonneau,	Charles Bonneau,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	80	New Madrid.
693	May 30,	Isidore Skerritt,	Isidore Skerritt,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
694	May 30,	Joseph Lesieur,	Legal representatives of Jos. Lesieur,	Concession,	On the Mississippi,	-	240	New Madrid.
695	May 30,	Nicholas Thibcaud,	Henry Peyroux,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
696	May 30,	Hugh McDonald Chisholm,	Henry Peyroux,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	100	New Madrid.
697	May 30,	Peter Philberry,	Peter Debigny, or his legal represent's	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
698	May 30,	George Wilson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
699	May 30,	Andrew Wilson,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	On the Mississippi,	-	240	New Madrid.
700	May 30,	Francis Fordonie,	Francis Fordonie,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
701	May 30,	Philip Libert,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
702	May 30,	Joseph Story,	Joseph Story,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	220	New Madrid.
703	May 30,	John Elliott,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
704	May 30,	Thomas W. Caulk,	Thomas W. Caulk,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	400	New Madrid.
705	May 30,	Samson Archer,	Samson Archer,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	400	New Madrid.
706	May 30,	Joseph Vandenbinden,	Joseph Vandenbinden,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
707	May 30,	Joseph St. Mary,	Legal representatives of Jos. St. Marie,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
708	May 31,	John Hamphill,	John Hamphill, or his representatives,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
709	May 31,	George Roebuck,	Peter Lovel,	Concession,	Lake St. Francis,	-	240	New Madrid.
710	May 31,	James Adams,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Francis,	-	310	New Madrid.
711	May 31,	George Ruddell,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Francis,	-	400	New Madrid.
712	May 31,	William Mack,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Francis,	-	240	New Madrid.
713	May 31,	George Unerous,	George Unerous,	Concession,	Lake Eulalie,	-	240	New Madrid.
714	May 31,	Francis Racine,	Benjamin Demint,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
715	May 31,	Anthony Hibernois, alias Meloche,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
716	May 31,	Robert White,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
717	May 31,	John Baptiste Bersaloux,	John Bap. Bersaloux, or his legal rep's,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	90	New Madrid.
718	May 31,	John Homer,	Joseph Story,	Concession,	Lake St. Ann,	-	240	New Madrid.
719	May 31,	Richard Jones Waters,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Lake St. Eulalie,	-	416	New Madrid.
720	May 31,	Leonard Copley,	Charles Refield,	Concession,	Arkansas village,	-	320	Arkansas.
721	May 31,	François Menard,	Legal represent's of François Menard,	Concession,	Big Lake,	-	400	Arkansas.
722	May 31,	David Shelby,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	400	New Madrid.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
723	May 31,	Jacob Crow,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Bayou St. John,	-	240	New Madrid.
724	May 31,	Elisha Jackson,	Legal represent's of Elisha Jackson,	Concession,	Bayou St. John and St. Thomas,	-	240	New Madrid.
725	May 31,	Barthelemi Tardevcau & Co.	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	30	New Madrid.
726	May 31,	Peter Deroche,	Richard Jones Waters,	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
727	May 31,	Isaac E. Kelly,	Isaac E. Kelly,	Settlement right,	Waters of St. Francis,	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
728	May 31,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Concession,	River Gin Grass,	-	900	St. Louis.
729	May 31,	Robert Young,	Robert Young,	Concession,	On the Missouri,	-	500	St. Louis.
730	May 31,	Samuel Hibler,	Samuel Hibler,	Settlement right,	Creve Cour,	(640)	500	St. Louis.
731	May 31,	Louis Jeannette,	Heirs and repre's of Louis Jeannette,	Settlement right,	Piver Dardenne,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
732	May 31,	Francois Bissonette,	Anthony Soulard,	Concession,	Prairie near St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.
733	May 31,	Ambrose Bowles,	Ambrose Bowles,	Settlement right,	On the Missouri,	(640)	200	St. Louis.
734	June 1,	John Baptiste Provanchere,	John Mullanphy,	Ten years possession,	Near the town of St. Louis,	-	80	St. Louis.
735	June 1,	John A. Smith,	John A. Smith,	Settlement right,	Waters of Missouri,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
736	June 1,	Jacob Hostetter,	Jacob Hostetter,	Settlement right,	Mississippi Bluff,	(640)	350	St. Charles.
737	June 1,	Henry Zoomalt, Jun.	Henry Zoomalt, Jun.	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
738	June 1,	Andrew Edwards,	Andrew Edwards,	Settlement right,	River Peruque,	(640)	250	St. Charles.
739	June 1,	Jacob Coontz,	Jacob Coontz,	Settlement right,	River Dardenne,	(640)	450	St. Charles.
740	June 1,	Jacques Mareschal,	Edward Hempstead,	Ten years possession,	Lower Prairie,	-	40	St. Charles.
741	June 1,	Baptiste Lesage,	Edward Hempstead,	Ten years possession,	Village St. Charles,	-	lot 120 by 150 ft.	St. Charles.
742	June 1,	Alexander McClean,	Legal repre's of Alexander McClean,	Settlement right,	On McClean's creek,	(640)	440	St. Charles.
743	June 1,	John Journey,	John Journey,	Settlement right,	Missouri,	-	600	St. Charles.
744	June 1,	James Swift,	Samuel Griffith,	Settlement right,	District of St. Charles,	(640)	250	St. Charles.
745	June 1,	Francois Dunegant,	John Mullanphy,	Ten years possession,	Adjoining town of St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.
746	June 1,	Louis Blanchet,	Legal representatives of John Coontz,	Ten years possession,	Village St. Charles,	-	120 by 120 ft.	St. Charles.
747	June 1,	John Stewart,	John Stewart,	Settlement right,	Grand Glaize,	(640)	400	St. Louis.
748	June 1,	John Baptiste Luzon,	John Baptiste Luzon,	Settlement right,	Between Charette and Missouri,	(640)	350	St. Charles.
749	June 1,	Louis Marchant,	John Baptiste Belland,	Ten years possession,	Belland's creek,	-	160	St. Charles.
750	June 1,	Peter Peltier,	Legal representatives of Peter Peltier,	Ten years possession,	Creve Cour,	-	80	St. Louis.
751	June 1,	Isidore Savoy,	Isidore Savoy,	Ten years possession,	Village St. Charles,	120 front by	150 feet deep,	St. Charles.
752	June 1,	Peter Blanchet,	Peter Blanchet, use of John McKenny,	Settlement right,	River Charette,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
753	June 1,	Warren Cottle, Jun.	Warren Cottle, Jun.	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	-	250	St. Charles.
754	June 1,	William Farnsworth,	William Farnsworth,	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
755	June 1,	Isaac Cottle,	Isaac Cottle,	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
756	June 1,	Sylvanus Cottle,	Sylvanus Cottle,	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	-	500	St. Charles.
757	June 1,	Jonathan Woods,	Jonathan Woods,	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
758	June 1,	Jean Marie Cardinal,	William T. Lemme,	Settlement right,	River Tuque,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
759	June 1,	Joseph Arnois,	William T. Lemme,	Settlement right,	Village Charetto,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
760	June 1,	Antoine Gantier,	Basil Proulx,	Ten years possession,	Missouri,	-	135 feet front,	St. Charles.
761	June 1,	Louis Barada,	Edward Hempstead,	Ten years possession,	Lower Prairie,	-	80	St. Charles.
762	June 1,	Laurent Derocher,	Etienne Barnard,	Settlement right,	River Dardenne,	-	500	St. Charles.
763	June 1,	John Baptiste Belland,	William McConnell,	Ten years possession,	Missouri,	120 front by	150 feet deep,	St. Charles.
764	June 1,	John Beaudoin,	Robert Spencer,	Ten years possession,	Missouri,	120 front by	150 feet deep,	St. Charles.
765	June 1,	Noel Hebert,	Noel Hebert,	Settlement right,	River Dardenne,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
766	June 1,	Ninian Hamilton,	Ninian Hamilton,	Settlement right,	River Merrimack,	(640)	200	St. Louis.
767	June 1,	Joseph Baker,	Joseph Baker,	Settlement right,	White Waters,	-	250 (505)	Cape Girardeau.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
768	June 1,	John Bollinger	John Bollinger	Concession	White Waters	-	750	Cape Girardeau.
769	June 1,	John Krytz	John Krytz, or his legal representatives	Concession	White Waters	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
770	June 1,	William Tismon	John Bollinger, sen.	Settlement right	White Waters	-	300 (519 98½)	Cape Girardeau.
771	June 1,	Jacob Cothner	Jacob Cothner, or his legal represent's	Settlement right	White Waters	-	480	Cape Girardeau.
772	June 1,	Jacob Probst	Jacob Probst	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	250	Cape Girardeau.
773	June 7,	Daniel Asherbrauner	William Bollinger and D. Asherbrauner	Settlement right	White Waters	-	300 (660 95)	Cape Girardeau.
774	June 7,	William Bollinger	William Bollinger	Settlement right	White Waters	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
775	June 7,	Gabriel Marlow	John Busby	Settlement right	Waters of river Tuque	(640)	250	St. Charles.
776	June 7,	William Miller	William Miller	Settlement right	Grand Glaize	(640)	350	St. Louis.
777	June 7,	John Hoss	John Hoss	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	650	Cape Girardeau.
778	June 7,	Adam Stotler	Adam Stotler	Settlement right	White Waters	-	500 (742 83)	Cape Girardeau.
779	June 7,	Peter Stotler	Peter Stotler	Settlement right	White Waters	-	350	Cape Girardeau.
780	June 7,	Henry Bollinger, son of John	Henry Bollinger, son of John	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	400	Cape Girardeau.
781	June 7,	Peter Grount	Peter Grount	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	500	Cape Girardeau.
782	June 7,	John Abernathoe	John Abernathoe	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	650	Cape Girardeau.
783	June 7,	John Henderson	John Henderson	Settlement right	Little Rock creek	(640)	350	St. Louis.
784	June 7,	Felix Hoover	John Bilderback	Settlement right	Near Cape Girardeau	(640)	550	Cape Girardeau.
785	June 7,	John Dye	John Bilderback	Settlement right	Tywappety	(640)	350	Cape Girardeau.
786	June 7,	Joseph Chartran	Joseph Chartran	Concession	Missouri	-	400	St. Charles.
787	June 7,	Charles Bradley	Charles Bradley	Settlement right	-	-	400 (684 92)	Cape Girardeau.
788	June 7,	Enos Randall, jr.	Enos Randall, jr.	Settlement right	Randall's creek	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
789	June 7,	Terence Dyall	Jesse Scruggs	Concession	Big Swamp	-	310	Cape Girardeau.
790	June 7,	Drusilla Dickson	Drusilla Dickson	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	250	Cape Girardeau.
791	June 7,	Michael O'Hogan	Michael O'Hogan	Settlement right	Young's creek	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
792	June 7,	Adeston Rogers	Ithamar Hubble	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	550	Cape Girardeau.
793	June 7,	Moses Burns	Legal represen's of Thos. W. Waters	Settlement right	Mississippi	-	250	New Madrid.
794	June 7,	Edmund Hogan	Edmund Hogan	Concession	Mississippi	-	520	Cape Girardeau.
795	June 7,	John Summers, jr.	John Summers, jr.	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
796	June 7,	James Cooper	John Byrd	Settlement right	Byrd's creek	(640)	350	Cape Girardeau.
797	June 7,	Samuel Pew	Samuel Pew	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	-	500 (631 27)	Cape Girardeau.
798	June 7,	El-jah Dougherty, alias Elisha	Elijah Dougherty, alias Elisha	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
799	June 7,	Charles Demos	Charles Demos	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	400	Cape Girardeau.
800	June 7,	Benijah Lougherty, otherwise Laferty	Benijah Lougherty, otherwise Laferty	Settlement right	Randall's creek	(640)	400	Cape Girardeau.
801	June 7,	Frederick Slinker	Frederick Slinker	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	500	Cape Girardeau.
802	June 7,	George Grount	George Grount	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	400	Cape Girardeau.
803	June 7,	Resa Bowie	Resa Bowie	Settlement right	Mississippi	-	300	New Madrid.
804	June 7,	George Hays	George Hays	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	600	Cape Girardeau.
805	June 7,	Peter Dennyay	Abraham Byrd, sr.	Settlement right	-	(640)	300	New Madrid.
806	June 7,	Patrick May	Robert Patterson	Settlement right	Byrd's creek	-	350 (410)	New Madrid.
807	June 7,	David Patterson	David Patterson	Settlement right	Byrd's creek	-	300 (487 32)	Cape Girardeau.
808	June 7,	George Frederick Bollinger	George Frederick Bollinger	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	600	Cape Girardeau.
809	June 7,	Henry Bollinger, son of Philip	Henry Bollinger, son of Philip	Settlement right	White Waters	-	300 (741 14)	Cape Girardeau.
810	June 7,	John Cothner	John Cothner	Settlement right	White Waters	-	350 (444 53)	Cape Girardeau.
811	June 7,	Leonard Welker	Leonard Welker	Settlement right	Caney creek	(640)	550	Cape Girardeau.
812	June 7,	John Saviour, alias Seaver	John Saviour, alias Seaver	Settlement right	Big Swamp	-	250	Cape Girardeau.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
813	June 7,	Tillman Smith	Tillman Smith	Settlement right	White Waters	(640)	600	Cape Girardeau.
814	June 7,	Philip Young	Philip Young	Settlement right	Ryrd's creek	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
815	June 7,	James Hannah	James Hannah	Settlement right	Randall's creek	-	600 (719 55½)	Cape Girardeau.
816	June 7,	Jonathan Hubble, Jr, son of Athamar Hubble	John McCarty	Settlement right	White Waters	-	250 (740)	Cape Girardeau.
817	June 7,	William Murphy	Ezekiel Able	Concession	White Waters	(640)	240	Cape Girardeau.
818	June 7,	David Ferrell	John and Robert Gibany	Settlement right	Hubble's creek	(640)	400	Cape Girardeau.
819	June 7,	Cornelius Averitt	John Hays and Jeremiah W. Still	Settlement right	Table river	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
820	June 7,	Charles Lucas	Charles Lucas	Settlement right	Mississippi	(640)	600	Cape Girardeau.
821	June 7,	John Tucker	John Tucker	Settlement right	Tywappety	-	250 (686)	Cape Girardeau.
822	June 7,	John Brooks	John Brooks	Settlement right	Mississippi	-	250 (709)	Cape Girardeau.
823	June 7,	James Burns	James Burns	Settlement right	Sandy creek	-	200 (600)	St. Charles.
824	June 7,	Antoine Mareschal	Clement B. Penrose	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
825	June 7,	Robert Baldrige	Robert Baldrige	Settlement right	River Perouque	(640)	450	St. Charles.
826	June 7,	Joseph Labrosse	Jeremiah Connor	Ten years possession	Adjoining St. Louis	1 arp. front	by 40 depth	St. Charles.
827	June 7,	Francis Vallé	Francis Vallé, or his legal represent's	Concession	Village of St. Genevieve	-	2	St. Genevieve.
828	June 7,	Peter La Chapelle	Legal reps. of Francis Vallé	Concession	Village of St. Genevieve	-	1	St. Genevieve.
829	June 7,	James Cunningham	James Cunningham	Settlement right	Grand river	-	750	St. Genevieve.
830	June 7,	Archibald Huddleston	Archibald Huddleston	Settlement right	Waters of the Saline	(640)	250	St. Genevieve.
831	June 7,	Archibald Campster	Legal represent's of Archibald Campster	Settlement right	Mississippi	-	500 (550)	St. Genevieve.
832	June 7,	Victoria Bicheles Veidon	Susan ah Dubreuil	Ten years possession	Cul de Sac	1 arp. front	by 40 depth	St. Louis.
833	June 7,	Susannah Dubreuil	Susannah Dubreuil	Ten years possession	Cul de Sac	-	80	St. Louis.
834	June 7,	Robert Reed	Robert Reed	Settlement right	Bellevue settlement	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
835	June 7,	Jacob Mosteller	Jacob Mostler	Settlement right	Hazel run	(640)	100	St. Genevieve.
836	June 7,	Jacob Chambers	Jacob Chambers	Settlement right	-	(640)	250	St. Genevieve.
837	June 7,	Ananias McCoy	Ananias McCoy	Settlement right	Bellevue	(640)	340	St. Genevieve.
838	June 8,	Benjamin Crow	Benjamin Crow	Settlement right	Bellevue	(640)	600	St. Genevieve.
839	June 8,	William Ward	William Ward	Settlement right	-	-	100 (700)	St. Genevieve.
840	June 8,	Joseph Manning	Joseph Manning	Settlement right	Mississippi	(640)	550	St. Genevieve.
841	June 8,	Clement Knott	Clement Knott	Settlement right	Cape St. Comes	(640)	250	St. Genevieve.
842	June 8,	William Dunn	William Dunn	Settlement right	On the Saline	-	450 (702 40)	St. Genevieve.
843	June 8,	John Layton, Jun.	John Layton, jr.	Settlement right	On the Saline	(640)	350	St. Genevieve.
844	June 8,	Jas. Moore, son of Nicholas Moore	Jas. Moore, son of Nicholas Moore	Settlement right	On the Saline	(640)	200	St. Genevieve.
845	June 8,	Ignatus Layton	Ignatus Layton	Settlement right	On the Saline	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
846	June 8,	John Layton, sen.	John Layton, sen.	Settlement right	Cape Cinqhommes	(640)	200	St. Genevieve.
847	June 8,	Thomas Ring	Thomas Ring	Settlement right	River St. Francis	(640)	100	St. Genevieve.
848	June 8,	Robert A. Logan	Robert A. Logan	Settlement right	River St. Francis	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
849	June 8,	David Logan	David Logan	Settlement right	River St. Francis	(640)	520	St. Genevieve.
850	June 8,	Humphrey Gibson, sen.	Humphrey Gibson, sen.	Settlement right	River Platin	-	450 (472 80)	St. Genevieve.
851	June 8,	Aquilla Hagan	Aquilla Hagan	Settlement right	South fork of river Saline	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
852	June 8,	Joseph Hagan	Joseph Hagan	Settlement right	Waters of Bois Brulle	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
853	June 8,	Charles Lee	Charles Lee	Settlement right	Waters of Cape Cinqhommes	(640)	320	St. Genevieve.
854	June 8,	Peter Tucker	Peter Tucker	Settlement right	South fork of river Saline	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
855	June 8,	Joseph Tucker	Joseph Tucker	Settlement right	South fork of river Saline	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
856	June 8,	Michael Tucker	Michael Tucker	Settlement right	Saline	(640)	260	St. Genevieve.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
857	June 8,	Thomas Harrod,	Legal reps. of Thomas Harrod,	Settlement right,	River Platine,	-	300 (531)	St. Genevieve.
858	June 8,	Amos Rowark,	Amos Rowark,	Settlement right,	Waters of Saline,	-	100 (500)	St. Genevieve.
859	June 8,	Thomas Carlin,	Elizabeth Carlin, widow and representative of Thomas Carlin,	Settlement right,	Plattin creek,	(640)	550	St. Louis.
860	June 8,	James Murdock,	Camille Delassus and John Hawkins,	Concession,	Bois Brule,	-	800	St. Genevieve.
861	June 8,	James Dotson,	James Dotson,	Concession,	River St. Francis,	-	600	St. Genevieve.
862	June 8,	James Cannavan,	James Cannavan,	Concession,	River St. Francis,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
863	June 8,	Tunis Quick,	Tunis Quick,	Settlement right,	Saline,	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
864	June 8,	Samuel Hincks, Sen.	Samuel Hincks, Sen.	Settlement right,	Cape St. Comes,	(640)	670	St. Genevieve.
865	June 8,	Robert Hinkson,	Robert Hinkson,	Settlement right,	River Brazeau,	(640)	550	St. Genevieve.
866	June 8,	Theophilus Williams,	Theophilus Williams,	Settlement right,	Cape St. Comes,	(640)	470	St. Genevieve.
867	June 8,	James Berry,	James Berry,	Settlement right,	Cape St. Comes,	-	250 (400)	St. Genevieve.
868	June 8,	James Moore, son of James,	James Moore, son of James,	Settlement right,	Cape Cinq Hommes,	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
869	June 8,	William Johnston,	William Johnston,	Settlement right,	River St. Francis,	-	410 (680)	St. Genevieve.
870	June 8,	Joseph Girrard, Jun.	Joseph Girrard, Jun.	Settlement right,	Grand river,	(640)	100	St. Genevieve.
871	June 8,	Mark Wideman,	Mark Wideman,	Settlement right,	Negro fork of Merrimack,	(640)	250	St. Louis.
872	June 8,	John Wideman,	John Wideman,	Settlement right,	-	(640)	350	St. Louis.
873	June 8,	Widow St. Franceway,	Widow St. Franceway,	Settlement right,	Chout creek,	(640)	150	St. Charles.
874	June 8,	Joseph Chartrand, Jun.	Joseph Chartrand, Jun.	Settlement right,	Missouri,	(640)	200	St. Charles.
875	June 8,	Charles Routier,	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Grand Prairie,	-	40	St. Louis.
876	June 8,	Alexis Marie,	Emilian Yosty,	Concession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
877	June 8,	Gabriel Cerré,	Auguste Chouteau and Antoine Soulard, in right of their wives,	Concession,	River Merrimack,	-	1 league sq.	St. Louis.
878	June 8,	James Pritchett,	James Pritchett,	Settlement right,	Forty miles west of St. Louis,	(640)	550	St. Louis.
879	June 8,	Thomas Williams,	Thomas Williams,	Settlement right,	-	-	350 (704)	St. Louis.
880	June 8,	John Williams, Sen.	Legal reps. of John Williams, Sen.	Settlement right,	Merrimack,	(640)	450	St. Louis.
881	June 8,	Hug Swan,	Hug Swan,	Settlement right,	Fork of river Cuivre,	-	100 (740)	St. Charles.
882	June 8,	John Cummins,	John Cummins,	Settlement right,	Merrimack,	(640)	400	St. Louis.
883	June 8,	Peter Gagnon,	Auguste Chouteau,	Ten years' possess'n	St. Charles fields,	-	40	St. Charles.
884	June 8,	Francis Moreau,	Pascal Detchemendy,	Concession,	River Establishment,	-	1 league sq.	St. Genevieve.
885	June 10,	Jonathan Cottle,	Jonathan Cottle,	Settlement right,	Bob's creek, Mississippi,	(640)	240	St. Charles.
886	June 10,	Robert Bay,	Robert Bay,	Settlement right,	Bonhomme,	(640)	200	St. Louis.
887	June 10,	Francis Howell,	Francis Howell,	Settlement right,	River Dardenne,	(640)	700	St. Charles.
888	June 10,	Jacob Summalt,	Angus Gillis,	Settlement right,	River Perouque,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
889	June 10,	William Craig,	William Craig,	Settlement right,	River Cuivre,	(640)	200	St. Charles.
890	June 10,	Samuel Bay,	Samuel Bay,	Settlement right,	River Merrimack,	(640)	250	St. Louis.
891	June 10,	William Crow,	William Crow,	Settlement right,	Dardenne,	(640)	300	St. Charles.
892	June 10,	John Wilson,	John Wilson,	Settlement right,	Little Rock creek,	-	350 (622)	St. Louis.
893	June 10,	Samuel Wilson,	Jeduthan Kendall,	Settlement right,	Grand Glaize,	-	450 (715)	St. Louis.
894	June 10,	Thomas L. Bevis,	Thomas L. Bevis,	Settlement right,	River Joachim,	-	100 (598)	St. Louis.
895	June 10,	William Null, Jun.	William Null, Jun.	Settlement right,	River Joachim,	-	300 (450)	St. Louis.
896	June 10,	John Connor,	John Connor,	Settlement right,	River Joachim,	(640)	550	St. Louis.
897	June 10,	Peter Heldibrand,	Legal reps. of Peter Heldibrand,	Ten years' possess'n,	Negro fork of Merrimack,	-	800	St. Louis.
898	June 10,	Thomas Allen,	Thomas Allen,	Settlement right,	-	(640)	250	St. Genevieve.
899	June 10,	Gaspard Roubiere,	Marie Louisa Papin,	Ten years' possess'n,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
900	June 10,	David Collum,	Leonard Farrow,	Settlement right,	River Dubois,	(640)	300	St. Louis.
901	June 10,	Charles Gratiot,	Charles Gratiot,	Concession,	Merrimack,	-	320	St. Louis.
902	June 10,	John Janes,	Charles Gratiot,	Concession,	Merrimack,	-	400	St. Louis.
903	June 10,	Widow Camp,	Legal reps. of widow Camp,	Ten years' possession	Cul de Sac,	-	200	St. Louis.
904	June 10,	Julian Chouquette,	Julian Chouquette,	Ten years' possession	Mississippi,	-	640	St. Louis.
905	June 10,	Louis Courtois,	Louis Courtois,	Ten years' possession	Village Carondelet,	-	150 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
906	June 10,	Joseph Loisel,	Heirs and reps. of Joseph Loisel,	Concession,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	160	St. Genevieve.
907	June 10,	Gabriel Cobb,	Gabriel Cobb,	Settlement right,	Sandy creek,	(640)	500	St. Louis.
908	June 10,	Isaac Helterbrand,	Heirs and reps. of Isaac Helterbrand,	Settlement right,	Negro fork of Merrimack,	(640)	100	St. Louis.
909	June 10,	William Bell,	William Bell,	Concession,	Horse creek,	-	800	St. Louis.
910	June 10,	Thomas Applegate,	Thomas Applegate,	Settlement right,	Joachim,	(640)	100	St. Louis.
911	June 10,	Elizabeth Carns,	Elizabeth Carns,	Settlement right,	Bois Brule,	(640)	500	St. Genevieve.
912	June 10,	Joshua Massey,	Joshua Massey,	Settlement right,	Marais des Liards,	(640)	450	St. Louis.
913	June 10,	Julian Chouquette,	Julian Chouquette,	Concession,	Carondelet,	-	150 ft. square	
914	June 10,	Julian Chouquette,	Julian Chouquette,	Concession,	Carondelet,	-	150 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
915	June 10,	Marshall,	Charles Gratiot,	Ten years' possession	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
916	June 10,	Simoneau,	Charles Gratiot,	Ten years' possession	Town of St. Louis,	-	30 by 130 ft.	St. Louis.
917	June 10,	Henry Chouquette,	Julian Chouquette,	Concession,	Carondelet,	-	150 ft. square	St. Louis.
918	June 10,	Gabriel Dodie,	Legal reps. of Gabriel Dodie, Sen.	Ten years' possession	Prairie de Denoyer,	-	80	St. Louis.
919	June 10,	Veronique Guitar,	John B. C. Lucas,	Ten years' possession	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
920	June 10,	William Miller,	William Miller,	Settlement right,	Grand Glaize,	-	350	St. Louis.
921	June 10,	Sarah Pruitt,	Sarah Pruitt,	Settlement right,	Negro fork of Merrimack,	(640)	400	St. Louis.
922	June 10,	James Davis,	James Davis,	Settlement right,	Negro fork of Merrimack,	-	100 (600)	St. Louis.
923	June 10,	Joseph Bodoin,	Clement B. Penrose,	Ten years possession	Oreve Cœur,	-	400	St. Louis.
924	June 10,	James Gray,	James Gray,	Settlement right,	Joachim,	(640)	350	St. Louis.
925	June 10,	Gregoire Sarpy,	Pelagie Labbadie,	Ten years' possession	Missouri,	-	803	St. Louis.
926	June 10,	Antoine Roy,	Antoine Roy,	Ten years' possession	Prairie Bœuf Blanc,	-	162 49 pr.	St. Louis.
927	June 10,	Louis Bolduc,	Antoine Roy,	Ten years' possession	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
928	June 10,	Auguste Chouteau,	Antoine Roy,	Ten years' possession	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
929	June 10,	Matrom Lewis,	Legal reps. of Matrom Lewis,	Settlement right,	River Peruque,	-	250 (650)	St. Charles.
930	June 10,	Claude Dufois,	François Dupuis,	Ten years' possession	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
931	June 10,	Milciiah Baldridge,	Milciiah Baldridge,	Settlement right,	Waters of river Dardenne,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
932	June 10,	Michael Null,	Michael Null,	Settlement right,	Sandy creek,	(640)	400	St. Louis.
933	June 10,	François Moreau,	Clement B. Penrose,	Ten years' possession	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
934	June 10,	Guy Seely,	Guy Seely,	Settlement right,	Cold Water,	(640)	200	St. Louis.
935	June 10,	Benjamin Jones,	Legal reps. of Benjamin Jones,	Settlement right,	River Cuiivre,	(640)	250	St. Charles.
936	June 10,	Thomas Henry,	Thomas Henry,	Settlement right,	Grand Glaize,	(640)	250	St. Louis.
937	June 10,	George Percely,	Legal reps. of George Percely,	Settlement right,	Femme Osage,	(640)	250	St. Charles.
938	June 10,	Samuel Solomon,	John Coons,	Settlement right,	Town St. Louis,	-	120 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
939	June 10,	Joseph Calais,	James Richardson,	Concession,	-	-	400	St. Louis.
940	June 10,	John Baptiste Dechamp,	Antoine Soulard,	Concession,	St. Louis Prairie,	-	40	St. Louis.
941	June 10,	Jean Baptiste Bequette,	Antoine Soulard,	Concession,	Prairie St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.
942	June 10,	Rene Kircereau,	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Prairie St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.
943	June 10,	Joseph Gamache,	Auguste Chouteau,	Concession,	Prairie St. Louis,	-	40	St. Louis.
944	June 10,	Philip Shults,	Philip Shultz,	Ten years' possession	Fork of Merrimack,	-	750	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
945	June 10,	Picoté Beletre, -	John B. C. Lucas, -	Concession, -	Town St. Louis, -	120 by	300 feet	St. Louis.
946	June 10,	Pierre Bequett, -	John B. C. Lucas, -	Concession, -	Prairie St. Louis, -	-	40	St. Louis.
947	June 10,	Daniel Kichelie, -	Daniel Kichelie, -	Settlement right, -	River Perouque, -	(640)	350	St. Charles.
948	June 10,	Christian Wolf, -	Christian Wolf, -	Settlement right, -	Dardenne, -	(640)	500	St. Charles.
949	June 10,	Peter Rock, -	Peter Rock, -	Settlement right, -	Missouri, -	(640)	450	St. Louis.
950	June 10,	Richard Taylor, -	Richard Taylor, -	Settlement right, -	Fork of river Cuivre, -	(640)	150	St. Charles.
951	June 10,	Lawrence Haff, -	Legal representatives of L. Haff, -	Concession, -	Mississippi, -	-	400	St. Louis.
952	June 10,	John Masters, -	Richard Jones Waters, -	Settlement right, -	Lake Ricardo, -	-	200	New Madrid.
953	June 10,	Samuel Masters, -	Legal representatives of S. Masters, -	Settlement right, -	-	-	300	New Madrid.
954	June 10,	Joseph Westbrook, -	Joseph Westbrook, -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. John, -	(640)	200	New Madrid.
955	June 10,	Antony Mesloches, alias Hibernois, -	Antony Mesloches, alias Hibernois, -	Settlement right, -	Little Prairie, -	-	200	New Madrid.
956	June 10,	Joseph Tucker, Jun. -	Simon Duval, -	Settlement right, -	Saline, -	(640)	350	St. Genevieve.
957	June 10,	William Bellew, -	William Bellew, -	Settlement right, -	Wildhorse creek, -	(640)	650	St. Louis.
958	June 10,	James Samuels, -	Legal representatives of J. Samuels, -	Concession, -	-	-	800	St. Genevieve.
959	June 10,	Lewis Layton, -	Lewis Layton, -	Settlement right, -	-	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
960	June 10,	Charles Valle, -	John Colgin, -	Concession, -	-	-	400	St. Louis.
961	June 12,	Alexander Patterson, -	Alexander Patterson, -	Settlement right, -	Mississippi, -	(640)	400	St. Genevieve.
962	June 12,	John Burgett, -	John Burgett, -	Concession, -	River St. Laurent, -	-	600	St. Genevieve.
963	June 12,	Jeannette, a free negro woman, -	John Mullanphy, -	Concession, -	Fields of St. Louis, -	-	40	St. Louis.
964	June 12,	John Pruitt, -	John Pruitt, -	Settlement right, -	Negro fork of Merrimack, -	(640)	250	St. Louis.
965	June 12,	Louis Coyteux, -	Louis Coyteux, -	Concession, -	Bois Bruile, -	-	500	St. Genevieve.
966	June 12,	John Baptiste Pratte, -	John Baptiste Pratte, -	Ten years' possession, -	-	-	1	St. Genevieve.
967	June 12,	Bernard Smith, -	Bernard Smith, -	Settlement right, -	Cape Cinq Hommes, -	(640)	300	St. Genevieve.
968	June 12,	Joseph Chancelier, -	Legal representatives of J. Chancelier, -	Ten years possession, -	Fields of St. Louis, -	-	40	St. Louis.
969	June 12,	Benjamin Rogers, -	James Morrison, -	Settlement right, -	River Cuivre, -	(640)	200	St. Charles.
970	June 12,	James Davis, -	James Davis, -	Settlement right, -	Femme Osage, -	(640)	250	St. Charles.
971	June 12,	John Loyed, -	John Loyed, -	Settlement right, -	Tywappety, -	(640)	350	New Madrid.
972	June 12,	Joshua Sexton, -	Joshua Sexton, -	Settlement right, -	Tywappety, -	-	200	New Madrid.
973	June 12,	John Shorter, -	John Shorter, -	Settlement right, -	Cypress swamp, -	(640)	250	New Madrid.
974	June 12,	Thomas Gibson, -	Thomas Gibson, -	Settlement right, -	Missouri, -	(640)	350	St. Louis.
975	June 12,	Charles Phillips, -	Charles Phillips, -	Settlement right, -	Missouri, -	(640)	350	St. Louis.
976	June 12,	William Fullarton, -	William Fullarton, -	Settlement right, -	Pointe Labbadie, -	(640)	350	St. Louis.
977	June 12,	Smith Collum, -	Smith Collum, -	Settlement right, -	River Dubois, -	-	100 (600)	St. Louis.
978	June 12,	George Cavender, -	George Cavender, -	Settlement right, -	-	(640)	250	Cape Girardeau.
979	June 12,	Michael Reybold, -	Legal representatives of M. Reybold -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Dardenne, -	(640)	500	St. Charles.
980	June 12,	Rodolph, alias Rodney Veriat, -	Rodolph, alias Rodey Veriat, -	Settlement right, -	Waters of river St. Francis, -	(640)	340	St. Genevieve.
981	June 14,	Louis Ride, -	Representatives of Antoine Morin, -	Ten years possession, -	Town of St. Louis, -	60 by	150 feet,	St. Louis.
982	June 14,	Louis Lebeaume, -	Louis Lebeaume, -	Concession, -	Mississippi, -	-	356	St. Louis.
983	June 14,	Joseph Brazeau, -	Joseph Brazeau, -	Concession, -	Mississippi, -	-	4	St. Louis.
984	June 14,	Pierre Troge, -	Pierre Troge, -	Ten years possession, -	-	-	18	St. Genevieve.
985	June 14,	Jacob Sweenay, -	Jacob Sweenay, -	Concession, -	Merrimack, -	-	400	St. Louis.
986	June 14,	Joseph Tayon, -	John Mullanphy, -	Ten years possession, -	Heights of St. Louis, -	-	60 ft. square,	St. Louis.
987	June 14,	Vige, -	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte, -	Ten years possession, -	Town of St. Louis, -	-	40 ft. square,	St. Louis.
988	June 14,	Francois Vallois, -	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte, -	Ten years possession, -	Town of St. Louis, -	-	20 ft. square,	St. Louis.
989	June 14,	Amable Guyon, -	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte -	Ten years possession, -	Town of St. Louis, -	-	60 ft. square,	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpen's.	District.
990	June 14,	Jacob Baptiste Dolphin,	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte,	Concession,	Village of Carondelet,	150 by	300 feet	St. Louis.
991	June 14,	James Beatty,	James Beatty,	Settlement right,	Bet. Dardenne & Femme Osage,	(640)	100	St. Charles.
992	June 14,	Nicholas Lacompte,	Nicholas Lacompte,	Concession,	River Fifi,	-	400	St. Louis.
993	June 14,	Jean Schelen,	Legal representatives of J. Scholen,	Concession,	North of Merrimack,	-	400	St. Louis.
994	June 14,	Gabriel Nicolle,	Gabriel Nicolle,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
995	June 14,	Baptiste Deguire,	Baptiste Deguire,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
996	June 14,	Antoine Lachance,	Antoine Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
997	June 14,	Peter Veriat,	Peter Veriat,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
998	June 14,	Paul Deguire,	Paul Deguire,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
999	June 14,	Jerome Matis,	Jerome Matis,	Concession,	Big river,	-	440	St. Genevieve.
1000	June 14,	Gabriel Lachance,	Gabriel Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1001	June 14,	Francois Lachance,	Francois Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1002	June 14,	Andrew Deguire,	Andrew Deguire,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1003	June 14,	Michel Lachance,	Michel Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1004	June 14,	Pierre Chevalier,	Pierre Chevalier,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1005	June 14,	Nicholas Lachance,	Nicholas Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1006	June 14,	Joseph Lachance,	Joseph Lachance,	Concession,	Big river,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1007	June 14,	Elisha Crosby,	Josiah Millard,	Settlement right,	Bois Bruile,	-	200 (300)	St. Genevieve.
1008	June 17,	John May,	John May,	Settlement right,	White Waters,	-	300	Cape Girardeau
1009	June 17,	Cornelius Everitt,	John May,	Settlement right,	White Waters,	-	250	Cape Girardeau.
1010	June 17,	John Bell,	James Mackay,	Concession,	Bonhomme,	-	600	St. Louis.
1011	June 17,	Sarah Williamson,	James Brady,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	330	Cape Girardeau.
1012	June 17,	Elisha Herrington,	James B. Hart,	Settlement right,	Cold Water,	(640)	350	St. Louis.
1013	June 17,	Andrew Robertson, Jun.	Andrew Robertson, Jun.	Settlement right,	Waters of lake St. Marie	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1014	June 17,	Daniel Mullens,	Daniel Mullens,	Settlement right,	Seven miles S. W. of Tywappety,	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
1015	June 17,	Elias Coen,	E. Coen, or his legal representatives,	Settlement right,	Wolf fork of river St. Francis,	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
1016	June 17,	James Williams,	James Williams,	Ten years possession,	Village of New Madrid,	-	3	New Madrid.
1017	June 17,	James Williams,	James Williams,	Ten years possession	Village of New Madrid,	5	-	New Madrid.
1018	June 17,	John Lathan,	James Dowty,	Settlement right,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
1019	June 17,	Robert Lane,	Robert Lane,	Settlement right,	On the Mississippi,	(640)	300	Cape Girardeau.
1020	June 17,	John Randall,	John Randall,	Concession,	Randall's creek,	-	300	Cape Girardeau.
1021	June 17,	John Welborn,	John Welborn,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	200	Cape Girardeau.
1022	June 17,	William Harper,	John Farrell,	Settlement right,	Waters of Hubble's creek,	-	500	Cape Girardeau
1023	June 17,	Benjamin L. Vandenburg,	Legal rep's of Benj. L. Vandenburg,	Settlement right,	Waters of Big Lake,	-	400	New Madrid.
1024	June 20,	Jeremiah Connoway,	Jeremiah Connoway,	Settlement right,	South fork of river Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
1025	June 20,	William Connoway,	William Connoway,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	250	New Madrid.
1026	June 20,	George Hacker,	George Hacker,	Settlement right,	Brushy Pond,	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1027	June 20,	James Simpson,	James Simpson,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
1028	June 20,	Joshua Vicery,	James Gilbreath,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	250	New Madrid.
1029	June 20,	James Currin,	James Currin,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	400	New Madrid.
1030	June 20,	Thomas Clark,	Thomas Clark,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	350 (150)	New Madrid.
1031	June 20,	James Smith,	James Smith,	Concession,	Big Prairie,	-	300	New Madrid.
1032	June 20,	Moses Hurly,	Moses Hurly,	Settlement right,	Big Prairie,	-	358	New Madrid.
1033	June 20,	Mary Smith,	Mary Smith,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	(640)	250	New Madrid.
1034	June 20,	Alexander Millekin,	John Ordway,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	350 (722)	New Madrid.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1035	June 20,	Thomas Brown,	Thomas Brown,	Settlement right,	Seven and a half miles westwardly of Little Prairie,	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1036	June 20,	John Taylor,	John Taylor,	Settlement right,	River St. Francis,	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1037	June 20,	Thomas Woolsey,	Thomas Woolsey,	Settlement right,	Tywappey,	(640)	450	New Madrid.
1038	June 20,	Edward Matthews, Sen.	Edward Matthews, Sen.	Settlement right,	Tywappey,	(640)	500	New Madrid.
1039	June 20,	Comad Wheat, Jun.	Conrad Wheat, Jun.	Settlement right,	Lake St. Marie,	-	450	New Madrid.
1040	June 20,	James Y. O'Carrell,	James Y. O'Carrell,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	350	New Madrid.
1041	June 20,	James Kirkendall,	James Kirkendall,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	350	New Madrid.
1042	June 20,	Joseph Edwards,	Joseph Edwards,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	160	New Madrid.
1043	June 20,	Louis St. Aubin, Sen.	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	-	180	New Madrid.
1044	June 20,	John Baptiste Peltier,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Bayou Carondelet,	-	200	New Madrid.
1045	June 20,	George Germain,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	B.g lake,	-	200	New Madrid.
1046	June 20,	John Hudgens,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	-	200	New Madrid.
1047	June 20,	Francis Langlois,	Joseph Michel,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	-	400	New Madrid.
1048	June 20,	John Dorlac,	John Dorlac,	Settlement right,	B.g lake,	-	250	New Madrid.
1049	June 20,	Louis Denoyon,	Louis Denoyon,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	-	80	New Madrid.
1050	June 20,	Louis St. Aubin, Jun.	Louis St. Aubin, Jun.	Settlement right,	Big lake,	-	200	New Madrid.
1051	June 20,	Joseph Payne, Sen.	Joseph Payne, Sen.	Settlement right,	Big lake, Little Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
1052	June 20,	Francis Foisey,	Francis Foisey,	Settlement right,	Near the Mississippi,	-	300	New Madrid.
1053	June 20,	Dennis Lavertue,	Dennis Lavertue,	Settlement right,	Lake Lesieur,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1054	June 20,	John Baptiste Dupuis,	John Baptiste Dupuis,	Settlement right,	Lake Lesieur,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1055	June 20,	Henry Godair,	Henry Godair,	Settlement right,	Lake Lesieur,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1056	June 20,	Peter Grimard,	Peter Grimard,	Settlement right,	Portage of St. Francis,	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1057	June 20,	John Baptiste Olive,	John Baptiste Olive,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	(640)	450	New Madrid.
1058	June 20,	William Dapron,	William Dapron,	Settlement right,	Lake Isidore,	-	300	New Madrid.
1059	June 20,	Thomas Welborn,	Thomas Welborn,	Settlement right,	Portage of St. Francis,	(640)	250	New Madrid.
1060	June 20,	Jesse Baker,	Thomas Welborn,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	(640)	500	Cape Girardeau.
1061	June 20,	Paul Washburn,	Jesse Baker,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	-	400	New Madrid.
1062	June 20,	Nicholas Savage,	Peter Noblesse,	Settlement right,	Fish lake,	(640)	400	New Madrid.
			Nicholas Savage,	Settlement right,	On the Mississippi, a few miles below the mouth of Ohio,	-	100 (300)	New Madrid.
1063	June 20,	William Brown,	William Brown,	Settlement right,	Near Little Prairie,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1064	June 20,	Noel Burke,	Noel Burke,	Settlement right,	Waters of river St. Francis,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1065	June 20,	Charles Charters,	Charles Charters,	Settlement right,	Big lake,	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1066	June 20,	John Cummings,	John Cummings,	Settlement right,	River Pemiscon,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1067	June 20,	James Martin,	James Martin,	Settlement right,	Waters of river St. Francis,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1068	June 20,	Joseph Ferland,	Joseph Ferland,	Settlement right,	Gayoso swamp,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1069	June 20,	John Johnson,	John Johnson,	Settlement right,	Tywappey,	-	250	New Madrid.
1070	June 20,	Peter Perron,	Peter Perron,	Settlement right,	Lake Carondelet,	-	200	New Madrid.
1071	June 20,	John Baptiste Perron,	John Baptiste Perron,	Settlement right,	Lake Carondelet,	-	200	New Madrid.
1072	June 20,	John Baptiste Chandillon,	John Baptiste Chandillon,	Settlement right,	River St. Francis,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1073	June 20,	Helen Cummings,	Helen Cummings,	Settlement right,	River St. Francis,	(640)	400	New Madrid.
1074	June 20,	Joseph Dumay,	Joseph Dumay,	Settlement right,	Near river St. Francis,	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1075	June 20,	Stephen Boyeau,	Stephen Boyeau,	Settlement right,	On river St. Francis,	(640)	470	New Madrid.
1076	June 20,	Francis Langlois, Sen.	Francis Langlois, Sen.	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
7	June 20,	Daniel Barton,	Daniel Barton,	Settlement right,	Marais des Pechers,	-	350	New Madrid.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1078	June 20,	Samuel Harrison, - - -	Samuel Harrison, - - -	Settlement right, -	Big Lake, - - -	(640)	220	New Madrid.
1079	June 20,	Francis Gervais, - - -	Francis Gervais, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Red Bank bayou, -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1080	June 20,	Hezekiah Day, - - -	Hezekiah Day, - - -	Settlement right, -	- - -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1081	June 20,	George Lail, - - -	George Lail, - - -	Settlement right, -	Lake Lesieur, - - -	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1082	June 20,	John Baptiste Latrimoule, -	John Baptiste Latrimoule, -	Settlement right, -	Mississippi, - - -	(640)	250	New Madrid.
1083	June 20,	Stephen Nicholas, - - -	Stephen Nicholas, - - -	Settlement right, -	Waters of Mississippi, - - -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1084	June 20,	Hardy Rawls, - - -	Hardy Rawls, - - -	Settlement right, -	Six miles northwest of New Madrid, - - -	-	500	New Madrid.
1085	June 20,	Amos Rawles, - - -	Amos Rawles, - - -	Settlement right, -	Cypress swamp & bayou St. John, -	-	200	New Madrid.
1086	June 20,	Edward Stocker, - - -	Edward Stocker, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou des Bœufs, - - -	(640)	530	New Madrid.
1087	June 20,	James Trotter, - - -	James Trotter, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. Thomas, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
1088	June 20,	Mary Phillippe Leduc, - - -	Mary Phillippe Leduc, - - -	Concession, -	Village of New Madrid, - - -	-	180 ft. square,	New Madrid.
1089	June 20,	Ceril Leduc, - - -	Ceril Leduc, - - -	Concession, -	Village of New Madrid, - - -	-	180 ft. square,	New Madrid.
1090	June 20,	Joseph Leduc, - - -	Joseph Leduc, - - -	Concession, -	Village of New Madrid, - - -	-	180 ft. square,	New Madrid.
1091	June 20,	Nicholas Hubert, - - -	Nicholas Hubert, - - -	Concession, -	Village of New Madrid, - - -	-	180 ft. square,	New Madrid.
1092	June 20,	James Jamison, - - -	Joseph Michel, - - -	Settlement right, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.)
1093	June 20,	William Deakins, - - -	Joseph Michel, - - -	Settlement right, -	Lake St. Mary, - - -	-	250	New Madrid.
1094	June 20,	Ferman Lesieur, - - -	Ferman Lesieur, - - -	Settlement right, -	Island front of Little Prairie, -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1095	June 20,	David Gray, - - -	David Gray, - - -	Settlement right, -	Highest waters of lake St. Mary, -	-	225	New Madrid.
1096	June 20,	Richard Jones, - - -	Richard Jones, - - -	Settlement right, -	Marais des Pechers, - - -	-	400	New Madrid.
1097	June 20,	Baptiste Lafleur, - - -	Baptiste Lafleur, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. John, - - -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1098	June 20,	Jacob Devore, - - -	Jacob Devore, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. Jacob, & Mississippi, -	(640)	100	New Madrid.
1099	June 20,	Edward Robertson, Jun. - -	Edward Robertson, Jun. - -	Settlement right, -	Head of bayou St. John, - - -	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1100	June 20,	Benjamin Myers, - - -	Benjamin Myers, - - -	Settlement right, -	Five miles northwest of village of New Madrid, - - -	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1101	June 20,	Elisha Jackson, - - -	Richard Jones Waters, - - -	Concession, -	Lake St. Isidore, - - -	-	160	New Madrid.
1102	June 20,	James Bankson, - - -	Daniel Bankson, - - -	Settlement right, -	Bayou St. Thomas, - - -	-	300	New Madrid.
1103	June 20,	John Butler, - - -	The legal representatives of J. Butler, -	Settlement right, -	Cypress swamp, - - -	-	200	New Madrid.
1104	June 20,	William Robertson, - - -	William Robertson, - - -	Settlement right, -	Big Prairie, - - -	(640)	100	New Madrid.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, do certify that the foregoing list of certificates, from number six hundred and thirty-three to number one thousand one hundred and four, inclusive, issued by the Board during the months of April, May, and June, 1811, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.
Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 27th June, 1811,

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the month of July, 1811, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1105	July 8,	Henry Block,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Anne,	-	300	New Madrid.
1106	July 8,	Jenkin Harris,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Anne,	-	350	New Madrid.
1107	July 8,	Charles Crabbin,	Charles Crabbin, or his legal reps.	Order of survey,	Mississippi,	-	200	New Madrid.
1108	July 8,	Robert Quimby,	Robert Quimby,	Settlement right,	Foot of the hills,	(640)	250	New Madrid.
1109	July 8,	James Farris,	James Farris,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary,	-	232	New Madrid.
1110	July 8,	Thomas W. Caulk,	Thomas W. Caulk,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	400	New Madrid.
1111	July 8,	Eli Pettibone,	David D. Wentzell,	Settlement right,	Waters of bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1112	July 8,	Hyacinth Bertheaume,	Hyacinth Bertheaume,	Settlement right,	River St. Francis,	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1113	July 8,	John Baptiste Langlois,	John Baptiste Langlois,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1114	July 8,	Francis Stokely,	Rich'd Jones Waters, or his legal reps.	Concession,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	90	New Madrid.
1115	July 9,	Baptiste Fournier,	Baptiste Fournier,	Settlement right,	Village of Little Prairie,	-	2	New Madrid.
1116	July 9,	J. Smith,	J. Smith,	Settlement right,	Village of Little Prairie,	-	2	New Madrid.
1117	July 9,	John Derlan,	John Derlan,	Settlement right,	Village of Little Prairie,	-	2	New Madrid.
1118	July 9,	Collet Carron,	Collet Carron,	Settlement right,	Village of Little Prairie,	-	2	New Madrid.
1119	July 9,	Alexander Frazer,	Alexander Frazer,	Settlement right,	Village of Little Prairie,	-	2	New Madrid.
1120	July 11,	Christopher Winsor,	Pierre A. Laforge,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	400	New Madrid.
1121	July 11,	Robert McCoy,	Robert McCoy,	Concession,	Lake St. Isidore,	-	240	New Madrid.
1122	July 11,	Jean Francis Lalande,	Robert McCoy,	Concession,	Lake St. Isidore,	-	240	New Madrid.
1123	July 11,	Robert McCoy,	Robert McCoy,	Concession,	Lake St. Isidore,	-	40	New Madrid.
1124	July 11,	Andrew Godair,	James Ashworth,	Order of survey,	Road of Big Portage,	-	200	New Madrid.
1125	July 11,	Lewis Worth,	Lewis Worth,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	250 (300)	Cape Girardeau.
1126	July 11,	John Robertson, Jun.	John Robertson, Jun.	Settlement right,	Big Prairie,	(640)	200	New Madrid.
1127	July 15,	Joseph Hunot, Jun.	Joseph Hunot, Jun., or his legal reps.	Order of survey,	Big Prairie,	-	200	New Madrid.
1128	July 15,	Francis Hudson,	Francis Hudson, or his legal reps.	Order of survey,	Near Lake St. Mary,	-	200	New Madrid.
1129	July 15,	Peter Deroche,	Peter Deroche, or his legal reps.	Concession,	Lake St. Isidore,	-	40	New Madrid.
1130	July 15,	Philip Lady,	Philip Lady,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Francis,	-	200	New Madrid.
1131	July 15,	George N. Ragin,	George N. Ragin,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Mary,	-	800	New Madrid.
1132	July 15,	Robert Rogers,	Robert Rogers,	Settlement right,	Lake St. Mary,	-	240	New Madrid.
1133	July 15,	David Devoir,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Waters of bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1134	July 15,	Luke Devoir,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Waters of bayou St. John,	-	400	New Madrid.
1135	July 15,	Lemuel Masters,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake Ricardo,	-	300	New Madrid.
1136	July 15,	Robert Masters,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake Ricardo,	-	200	New Madrid.
1137	July 16,	Thomas Powers,	Thomas Powers,	Settlement right,	Big bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1138	July 16,	John Wall,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Lake Ricardo,	-	200	New Madrid.
1139	July 16,	William Porter,	Benjamin Fooy,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	320	Arkansas.
1140	July 16,	John Henry Fooy,	John Henry Fooy,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	320	Arkansas.
1141	July 16,	Nathaniel Spillman,	Nathaniel Spillman,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	640	Arkansas.
1142	July 16,	William Bassett, Sen.	William Bassett, Sen.	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	288	Arkansas.
1143	July 19,	William Riggs,	William Riggs,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	640	Arkansas.
1144	July 19,	Joseph Greenwalt,	Joseph Greenwalt,	Settlement right,	Back of a lake adjoining Elisha Winters.	-	450	Arkansas.
1145	July 19,	Joseph Stillwell,	Joseph Stillwell,	Concession,	St. Francis,	-	600	Arkansas.
1146	July 19,	William Patterson,	William Patterson,	Settlement right,	Mississippi,	-	240	Arkansas.
1147	July 22,	Michael Wolf,	Charles Refield, and the heirs of W. J. F.	Concession,	Bayou near river Arkansas,	-	330	Arkansas.
1148	July 22,	Joseph Bougy, Sen.	Joseph Bougy, Sen.	Ten years' possession,	Arkansas,	-	320	Arkansas.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1149	July 22,	Michel Petersell,	Michel Petersell,	Settlement right,	Arkansas,	-	34 40 p.	Arkansas.
1150	July 22,	Dewack,	Samuel Treat,	Settlement right,	Two miles northwest of Arkansas village.	-	416	Arkansas.
1151	July 22,	Peter Lefevre,	Peter Lefevre,	Settlement right,	Adjoining Jacob Bright and others.	-	736	Arkansas.
1152	July 22,	John Bartran,	John Bartran,	Ten years poss'n,	On a bayou near the lands of Devaigine.	-	132	Arkansas.
1153	July 22,	Peter Lefevre,	Peter Lefevre,	Ten years poss'n,	Bayou —,	-	325	Arkansas.
1154	July 23,	Athanas Racine,	Athanas Racine,	Settlement right,	Prairie six miles from Arkansas village.	-	181	Arkansas.
1155	July 23,	Albert Berdu,	Charles Refield,	Settlement right,	Two miles from Arkansas village,	-	240	Arkansas.
1156	July 23,	Martin Serrano,	Jacob Bright,	Concession,	Near the village of Arkansas,	-	20	Arkansas.
1157	July 23,	John Laverignes,	John Laverignes,	Concession,	One mile north of Arkansas vil.	-	231	Arkansas.
1158	July 23,	Peter Jordalles,	Legal represent's of Peter Jordalles,	Concession,	Near the village of Arkansas,	-	240	Arkansas.
1159	July 23,	Charles Funnish,	Augustin John Friend, or his legal reps.	Ten years poss'n,	Belle Point, White river,	-	800	Arkansas.
1160	July 23,	Alexander Bridonte,	Joseph Michel,	Ten years poss'n,	White river,	-	400	Arkansas.
1161	July 23,	Peter Lefovre,	Joseph Michel,	Ten years poss'n,	River Caches,	-	400	Arkansas.
1162	July 23,	Louis Gossiot,	Francis Michel, use of Joseph Michel,	Concession,	Big Lake,	-	320	Arkansas.
1163								
1164	July 23,	John Fayac,	John Fayac,	Ten years poss'n,	Fork of White river,	-	750	Arkansas.
1165	July 23,	Jean Baptiste Deruisseaux,	Jean Baptiste Deruisseaux,	Ten years poss'n,	Arkansas river,	-	268	Arkansas.
1166	July 23,	Michael Huckington,	Jacob Bright,	Settlement right,	Adjoin'g claim of Wm. Winters,	-	240	Arkansas.
1167	July 25,	Daniel Frazer,	Robert Masters,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	200	New Madrid.
1168	July 25,	Benjamin Dement,	Benjamin Dement,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. Anthony,	3	240	New Madrid.
1169	July 25,	Elias Carter,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1170	July 25,	Robert Wiley,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Near bayou St. John,	-	250	New Madrid.
1171	July 25,	John Lamb,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	300	New Madrid.
1172	July 26,	John Horner,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	110	New Madrid.
1173	July 26,	Charles Loignon,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. John,	-	250	New Madrid.
1174	July 26,	John Crow,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1175	July 26,	William Cohan,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1176	July 26,	James Gill,	Michael Ameroux,	Order of survey,	Lake St. Anne,	-	240	New Madrid.
1177	July 26,	Francis Hudson, Sen.	Francis Hudson, Sen.	Settlement right,	Lake St. Isidore,	(640)	300	New Madrid.
1178	July 26,	James McKinley,	Richard Jones Waters,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. John,	-	200	New Madrid.
1179	July 26,	Thomas Neely,	Richard Jones Waters,	Order of survey,	Bayou St. Thomas,	-	250	New Madrid.
1180	July 26,	Joseph Brant,	Joseph Brant,	Settlement right,	Bayou St. Anthony,	-	200	New Madrid.
1181	July 26,	John Tucker,	Isaac Thompson,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	320	New Madrid.
1182	July 26,	John Brown,	Joseph Michel,	Ten years poss'n,	Lake St. Anne,	-	170	New Madrid.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, do certify that the foregoing list of commissioners' certificates, issued by the Board during the month of July last, from number one thousand one hundred and five to number one thousand one hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, is truly copied from the book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this twenty-second of August, 1811.

THOS. F. RIDDICK.

HON. ALBERT GALLATIN, Secretary of the Treasury.

Commissioners' certificates issued in the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1811, and January, 1812, by the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to lands in the Territory of Louisiana.

No.	Date	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1183	August 14,	Charles Matthews,	Charles Matthews,	Settlement right.	Bayou Bœuf,	-	200	New Madrid.
1184	August 14,	William McKim,	William McKim,	Settlement right.	Near village of New Madrid,	-	300	New Madrid.
1185	August 14,	John Morgan,	John Baker, Sen.	Settlement right.	River Pemiscon,	-	200	New Madrid.
1186	August 14,	George McCoullin,	Edward Robertson,	Settlement right.	Lake St. Mary,	-	200	New Madrid.
1187	August 14,	William Gibson,	Jos. Vandebenden and Wm. Gibson,	Settlement right.	Lake St. Mary,	-	350	New Madrid.
1188	August 15,	Lefevre Debrisseau,	Edward Hempstead,	Concession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1189	August 15,	Zachariah Tharp,	Zachariah Tharp,	Order of Survey,	Big Prairie,	-	400	New Madrid.
1190	August 15,	Joseph Matthews,	Joseph Matthews,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	-	200	New Madrid.
1191	August 16,	John Baptiste Lebreche,	Nicholas Tanis, or his legal represent's,	Concession,	Village of St. Genevieve,	-	4	St. Genevieve.
1192	August 17,	John Baptiste Valle and Louis Bolduc	John Baptiste Vallé and Louis Bolduc,	Ten years possession	Marais Polchecoma,	-	1,000	St. Genevieve.
1193	August 17,	James Thompson, Jun.	James Thompson, Jun.	Settlement right,	On the waters of Saline,	(640)	250	St. Genevieve.
1194	August 17,	James Farrell,	James Farrell, or his legal represent's,	Concession,	Waters of Saline,	-	400	St. Genevieve.
1195	August 19,	Widow Mario Picard,	Louis Brazeau,	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis,	-	47½ by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1196	August 19,	Inhabitants of Marais des Liards,	Inhabitants of Marais des Liards,	Concession,	Marais des Liards,	-	1,000	St. Louis.
1197	August 19,	Francis Poillievre,	John Boly,	Ten years possession,	River Merrimack,	-	320	St. Louis.
1198	August 19,	Jacques Eglise,	Jacques Clamorgan, use of Edward Hempstead,	Concession,	River Missouri,	-	1,066	St. Charles.
1199	August 19,	Richard Masters,	Richard Masters,	Settlement right.	Lake St. Mary,	-	300	New Madrid.
1200	August 19,	Robert Crump,	Robert Crump,	Settlement right,	-	(640)	450	Cape Girardeau.
1201	August 20,	Angelica Chauvin,	John F. Perey,	Concession,	River des Peres,	-	1,600	St. Louis.
1202	August 20,	Inhabitants of the village of St. Ferdinand.	Inhabitants of the village of St. Ferdinand.	Concession,	River St. Ferdinand,	-	5,206½ p.	St. Louis.
1203	August 20,	Inhabitants of Marais des Liards,	Inhabitants of the Marais des Liards, or their legal representatives.	Concession,	Near village of Marais des Liards,	-	1,000	St. Louis.
1204	August 20,	Amable Guyon,	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1205	August 21,	Antoine Raynal,	Antoine Raynal,	Ten years possession,	Adjoining town of St. Louis,	-	80 feet square,	St. Louis.
1206	August 21,	Antoine Raynal,	Antoine Raynal,	Concession.	Town of St. Charles,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Charles.
1207	August 21,	Pierre Gagnon,	Antoine Raynal,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Charles,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Charles.
1208	August 21,	Claude Panneton,	Antoine Raynal,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Charles,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Charles.
1209	August 21,	Joseph Tibeau,	Joseph Tibeau,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Charles,	-	120 by 300 ft.	St. Charles.
1210	August 21,	Charles Hogan,	Charles Hogan,	Settlement right,	Fish Lake Tywappety,	(640)	250	Cape Girardeau.
1211	August 21,	William Hacker,	William Hacker,	Settlement right,	Tywappety,	(460)	300	Cape Girardeau.
1212	August 21,	Francis Vallé,	Representatives of Francis Vallé,	Ten years possession,	Waters of Mississippi,	-	25 feet square,	St. Genevieve.
1213	August 21,	Genevieve Reutier,	Antoine Vincent Bouis,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1214	August 21,	Peter Chevalier,	Pascal Detchemendy,	Ten years possession,	River aux Vases,	-	756	St. Genevieve.
1215	August 21,	Alexis Marie,	Pelagie Labbadie,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	4 by 58 feet,	St. Louis.
1216	August 21,	Alexis Marie,	Pelagie Labbadie,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	1 by 150 feet,	St. Louis.
1217	August 21,	Alexis Marie,	Benito Vasquez, use of Alex. McNair,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	4 by 92 feet,	St. Louis.
1218	August 21,	Alexis Marie,	Benito Vasquez, use of Alex. McNair,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	150 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1219	August 22,	John Dowling,	Thomas F. Riddick,	Settlement right,	River Platin,	-	800	St. Louis.
1220	August 22,	François Soucier,	François Soucier,	Letter of office, or order of survey.	Portage des Sioux,	-	200	St. Charles.
1221	August 22,	Michael Lesage,	Michael Lesage,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1222	Aug. 22,	Francis Lesieur,	Francis Lesieur,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1223	Aug. 22,	Louis Goe, fils,	Louis Goe, fils,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1224	Aug. 22,	Augustin Clermont,	Augustin Clermont,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1225	Aug. 22,	Simon Lepage,	Simon Lepage,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1226	Aug. 22,	David Eshbough,	David Eshbough,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1227	Aug. 22,	Baptiste Pugol.	Baptiste Pugo',	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	40	St. Charles.
1228	Aug. 22,	Matthew Soucier,	Matthew Soucier,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1229	Aug. 22,	Patrice Roy,	Patrice Roy,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1230	Aug. 22,	Augustin Lefevre,	Augustin Lefevre,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1231	Aug. 22,	Baptiste Lacroix,	Baptiste Lacroix,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	40	St. Charles.
1232	Aug. 22,	Solomon Petit,	Solomon Petit,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	120	St. Charles.
1233	Aug. 22,	Joseph Guinard,	Joseph Guinard,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1234	Aug. 22,	Julien Roy,	Julien Roy,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1235	Aug. 22,	Basil Picard,	Basil Picard,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1236	Aug. 22,	Abraham Dumond,	Abraham Dumond,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1237	Aug. 22,	John Baptiste Dofine,	John Baptiste Dofine,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1238	Aug. 22,	Alexis Marie,	Alexis Marie,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Portage des Sioux,	-	80	St. Charles.
1239	Aug. 22,	Marie Picard,	Antoine Vincent Bouis,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	47½ by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1240	Aug. 24,	Alexis Marie,	Bernard Pratte,	Ten years possession,	Town of St. Louis,	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1241	Sep. 30,	Francis Racine,	Francis Racine,	Concession,	Lake St. Mary,	-	75	New Madrid.
1242	Sep. 30,	Philip Ducomb,	James Alcozer,	Concession,	Village of New Madrid,	-	180 ft. square,	New Madrid.
1243	Sep. 30,	Joseph Fenwick,	Joseph Fenwick,	Concession,	Cape Cinq. Hommes,	-	3000	St. Genevieve.
1244	Sep. 30,	George A. Hamilton,	George A. Hamilton,	Concession,	Brazeau creek,	-	1995 71 pr.	St. Genevieve.
1245	Sep. 30,	Peter McCormick,	Peter McCormick,	Settlement right,	Plattin creek,	-	450	St. Genevieve.
1246	Sep. 30,	Timothy Kibby,	John Zumwalt,	Settlement right,	Femme Osage,	(640)	400	St. Charles.
1247	Oct. 1,	Rogers, alias Indian Rogers,	Rogers, alias Indian Rogers,	Letter of office, or order of survey,	Marais des Liards,	-	100	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1248	October 1,	Solomon Link	James Rogers	Letter of office, or order of survey	Village of Marais des Liards	-	150 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1249	October 1,	Robert Owens	Robert Owens	Letter of office, or order of survey	Marais des Liards	-	120	St. Louis.
1250	October 1,	Elias Metz	Elias Metz or his legal representatives	Letter of office, or order of survey	Marais des Liards	-	140	St. Louis.
1251	October 1,	David Helderbran	Joseph Glover	Letter of office, or order of survey	Marais des Liards	-	90	Str Louis.
1252	October 1,	Nicolas Francis Dion	Jacque Clamorgan	Ten years possession	N. W. of the town of St. Louis	-	40	St. Louis.
1253	October 1,	Alexis Picard	Widow and reps. of Antoine Morin	Ten years possession	Grande Prairie	-	60	St. Louis.
1254	October 1,	Savare	Widow and reps. of Antoine Morin	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	60	St. Louis.
1255	October 1,	Yolsey	Widow and reps. of Antoine Morin	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 300 ft	St. Louis.
1256	October 1,	Widow Hebert	Widow Hebert	Ten years possession	Grande Prairie	-	120	St. Louis.
1257	October 1,	Nicolas Shoret	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1258	October 1,	Francis Bissonett	Francis Bissonett, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Grande Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1259	October 1,	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte	Guillaume Hebert, dit Lecompte	Ten years possession	Little Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1260	October 1,	René Buet,	René Buet, or legal representatives of	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1261	October 2,	Richelet Verdon	John Watkins	Ten years possession	Big Prairie	-	480	St. Louis.
1262	October 2,	Madame Chouteau	John Watkins	Concession	Big Prairie	-	60	St. Louis.
1263	October 2,	Madame Chouteau	John Watkins	Concession	Big Prairie	-	60	St. Louis.
1264	October 2,	Louis Beor	Pelagie Chouteau, widow of Silvestre Labadie	Concession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft	St. Louis.
1265	October 2,	Amable Dion	Auguste Chouteau	Concession	Little Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1266	October 3,	Lewis Tash, alias Eustache	Lewis Tash, alias Eustache	Concession	Randal's creek	-	399 84½ per	Cape Girardeau.
1267	October 3,	Hugh Connely	John Byrd	Concession	Byrd's creek	-	450	Cape Girardeau.
1268	October 18,	John Baptiste Barseloux	John Baptiste Barseloux	Ten years possession	Lake St. Mary	-	150	New Madrid.
1269	October 18,	John Baptiste Beauvais	John Baptiste Pratte and John Baptiste Beauvais	Ten years possession	Common fields of St. Genevieve	-	7 arps. front on the Mississippi, back to the hills—1½ front to Pratte and 5 1.2 to Beauvais, if not over 2000 arpents.	St. Genevieve.
1270	October 18,	Antoine Baccanne	Antoine Baccanne, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Grande Prairie	-	60	St. Louis.
1271	October 18,	Louis Breda, alias Barrada	Charles Gratiot	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	2 1-2 arpents front by 50 depth.	St. Louis.
1272	October 18,	Nicolas Beaugenoux	Charles Gratiot and Nicolas Beaugenoux	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	3 arpents front by 40 in depth—1 arp front to Gratiot, and two arps. front to Beaugenoux.	St. Louis.
1273	October 18,	Antoine Baccanne	Merriwether Lewis	Ten years possession	Little Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1274	October 18,	Francis Bissonnett	John Baptiste Trudeau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 140 f.	St. Louis.
1275	October 18,	John Baptiste Barseloux, or his legal representatives	John Baptiste Barseloux, or his legal representatives	Ten years possession	Bois Brulle	-	320	St. Genevieve.
1276	Nov. 13,	Auguste Conde	Auguste Conde, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Big Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1277	Nov. 13,	Peter Deroche	Peter Deroche	Ten years possession	Lake St. Isidore	-	235	New Madrid.
1278	Nov. 13,	Gabriel Dodier	Jacques Clamorgan	Ten years possession	Little Prairie	-	40	St. Louis.
1279	Nov. 14,	Joseph Mason	Moses Burnett	Settlement right	Waters of Mississippi	-	320	Arkansas.
1280	Nov. 14,	Francis Dursey	Peter Chouteau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1281	Nov. 14,	Debruisseau	Peter Chouteau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1282	Nov. 14,	Francis Dorlac	Charles Gratiot	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	80	St. Louis.
1283	Nov. 14,	Dodier	Dodier	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	140	St. Louis.
1284	Nov, 14,	Parfait Dufour	Parfait Dufour	Ten years possession	3 ms. N. W. of St. Genevieve	-	150	St. Genevieve.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	District.
1285	Nov. 14,	Andrew Drybread, alias Toumbrood	Andrew Drybread, alias Toumbrood	Ten years possession	Near village of New Madrid	-	90	New Madrid.
1286	Nov. 19,	Jeannette Flore	Charles Gratiot	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	80	St. Louis.
1287	Nov. 20,	Francis Hebert,	Francis Hebert	Ten years possession	River des Peres	-	80	St. Louis.
1288	Nov. 20,	Veuve Hebert	Veuve Hebert or her legal reps.	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 300 ft	St. Louis.
1289	Nov. 20,	Jeannette, free negro woman	Jeannette, free negro woman	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	80	St. Louis.
1290	Nov. 20,	Paul Kiercereau	Paul Kiercereau, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Prairie near St. Louis	-	80	St. Louis.
1291	Nov. 20,	Paul Kiercereau	Paul Kiercereau, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Prairie near St. Louis	-	40	St. Louis.
1292								
1293	Nov. 25,	Alexis Lalande	Widow and reps. of Antoine Morin	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	60	St. Louis.
1294	Nov. 25,	Michel Larny	Antoine Saugrain	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1295	Nov. 25,	Louis Lasource	Bartholomew St. James	Ten years possession	Near town of St. Louis	-	80	St. Genevieve.
1296	Nov. 27,	Joseph Mainville, dit Dechenne	Joseph Mainville, dit Dechenne, or his legal representatives	Ten years possession	Big Prairie	-	60	St. Louis.
1297	Nov. 27,	Francis Moreau	Francis Moreau, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Near town of St. Genevieve	-	60	St. Genevieve.
1298	Nov. 27,	Francis Moreau	Francis Moreau, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Town of St. Genevieve	-	2 by 1½ arps.	St. Genevieve.
1299	Nov. 27,	Joseph Brazeau	Legal reps. of Joseph Brazeau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1300	Nov. 27,	Alexis Marie	Joseph Brazeau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1301	Dec. 6,	John Baptiste Provenche	John Baptiste Provenche, or his legal representatives	Ten years possession	South of town of St. Louis	-	4½	St. Louis.
1302	Dec. 6,	Francis Pasquin	Francis Pasquin	Ten years possession	Lake St. Mary	-	90	New Madrid.
1303	Dec. 6,	Peter Dorion	Peter Dorion, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Mississippi	-	240	St. Louis.
1304	Dec. 6,	Charles Roy	Charles Roy, or his legal reps.	Ten years possession	Barriere de Noyer	-	40	St. Louis.
1305	Dec. 9,	Charles Simoneau	Charles Gratiot	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	90 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1306	Dec. 9,	Charles Simoneau	Charles gratiot	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	30 by 20 ft.	St. Louis.
1307	Dec. 13,	James Davis	James Davis	Settlement right; see No. 970.	Femme Osage	(640)	50	St. Charles.
1308	Dec. 13,	Joseph Girrard, Patrick Flemming, and Auguste Aubuchon	Joseph Girrard, Patrick Flemming and Auguste Aubuchon	Concession	North fork of Gaboury	-	1200	St. Genevieve.
1309	Dec. 13,	Jaduthan Kendal	Jaduthan Kendal	Concession	North fork of Gaboury	-	700	St. Genevieve.
1310	Dec. 13,	Michael McKay, alias McCoy	Robert McMahan	Concession	Mississippi	-	250	St. Genevieve.
1311	Dec. 13,	William Jones	Thomas Rogers and Jaduthan Kendal	Concession	Grande Glaize creek	-	320	St. Louis.
1312	Dec. 13,	Edy Musick	Edy Musick	Settlement right	Fifty's creek	-	100	St. Louis.
1313	Dec. 13,	Ely Musick	Ely Musick	Settlement right	Creve Cœur	-	100 (300)	St. Louis.
1314	Dec. 13,	James Reynolds	James Reynolds	Settlement right	St. François	-	400	New Madrid.
1315	Dec. 13,	Claude Tinon	Auguste Chouteau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1316	Dec. 13,	Louis Chancelier	Auguste Chouteau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1317	Dec. 13,	Pierre Francis Devolsey	Auguste Chouteau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	240 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1318	Dec. 13,	John Baptiste Bayet	Auguste Chateau	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1319	Dec. 13,	John Baptiste Savoye and Joseph Calve	Anthony Soulard	Ten Years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1320	Dec.	Antoine Roussell, alias Sans Soucie	Antoine Vincent Bouis	Concession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1321	Dec. 13,	Widow Camp	Widow Camp, or her legal reps.	Concession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1322	Dec. 13,	Elisha Belsha	Elisha Belsha, heirs and legal reps. of	Settlement right	Bois Brûlé	(640)	450	St. Genevieve.
1323	Dec. 14,	Louis Bissonnett	Susannah Dubreuil	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	150 ft. square	St. Louis.
1324	Dec. 14,	Susannah Dubreuil	Susannah Dubreuil	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	250 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1325	Dec. 14,	Genevieve Routier	Charles Gratiot	Ten years possession	St. Louis	-	60 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.

COMMISSIONERS' CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Water course.	Number of acres.	Number of arpents.	D'strict.
1326	Dec. 14,	Jean Baptiste Hervieux,	Joseph Marie Papin,	Ten years possession	District of St. Louis	-	70 feet square	St. Louis.
1327	Dec. 14,	Joseph Pichet,	Legal representatives of Joseph Pichet,	Ten years possession	Town of St. Charles	-	120 by 150 ft	St. Charles.
1328	Dec. 14,	Levi Wiggins,	Levi Wiggins,	Settlement right,	Mouth of Cape Cinq Hommes creek	(640)	100	St. Genevieve.
1329	Dec. 14,	Francis Shaver,	Francis Shaver,	Settlement right	Forks of Mississippi and Missouri	(640)	100	St. Charles.
1330	Dec. 14,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Ten years possession	Merrimack	-	40 by 40 arps.	St. Louis.
1331	Dec. 14,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Jacques Clamorgan,	Ten years possession	Merrimack	-	20 by 40 arps.	St. Louis.
1332	Dec. 14,	John Baptiste Dechamps,	Emilian Yosty,	Ten years possession	Cul de Sac	-	2 by 40 arps.	St. Louis.
1333	Dec. 14,	Gabriel Cerre,	Antoine Soulaud,	Concession	Mississippi	-	76	St. Louis.
1334	Jan. 2,	Faul Dejarlais,	Paul Dejarlais,	Settlement right	St. Ferdinand village	-	150 ft square	St. Louis.
1335	Jan. 2,	Baptiste Presse,	Louis Dubreuil,	Ten years possession	St. Ferdinand village	-	150 by 300 ft.	St. Louis.
1336	Jan. 6,	Pierre Montardy,	Auguste Chouteau,	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	78 square 21 square	perches, and links.	St. Louis.
1337	Jan. 6,	John Baptiste Martigny,	Auguste Chouteau,	Ten years possession	Town of St. Louis	-	120 by 150 ft.	St. Louis.
1338	Jan. 6,	Madame Noitie,	Jacob Wickerham,	Ten years possession	River Merrimack	639 20 p.	-	St. Louis.
1339	Jan. 6,	Eugenio Alvarez,	Eugenio Alvarez,	Concession	River des Peres	462 129 p.	-	St. Louis.
1340	Jan. 6,	Paul Robert,	Silvestre Labbadie,	Concession	River Merrimack	397 106 p.	-	St. Louis.
1341	Jan. 6,	John Griger,	Jacob Wickerham,	Ten years possession	River Merrimack	402	-	St. Louis.
1342	Jan. 15,	Louis Brazeau,	Louis Brazeau,	Concession	Mississippi and Gingras	-	270	St. Louis.

I, Thomas F. Riddick, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the Territory of Louisiana, do certify that the foregoing list of certificates issued during the months of August, September, October, November, and December, 1811, and January, 1812, from number eleven hundred and eighty-three to number thirteen hundred and forty-two, inclusive, is truly copied from a book of registry kept by me as clerk of said Board, and that the Board have acted on all the claims before them.

Given under my hand at St. Louis, this 20th January, 1812.

THOS. F. RIDDICK,

12th CONGRESS.

No. 207.

2d SESSION.

EXTENSION OF TIME OF PAYMENT, REDUCTION IN THE PRICE. AND THE SUBDIVISION OF QUARTER SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 2, 1812.

MR. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred a number of petitions from purchasers of public lands, praying for an extension of the time allowed by law for making their payments; and also a resolution of the House instructing the committee to inquire into the expediency of prolonging the time of payment on purchases made prior to the 1st of April, 1809, and of reducing the price, the subdividing the quarter sections, in future sales, made the following report:

That the committee have, with due attention, considered the petitions and propositions contained in the resolution referred to them. They are aware of the disadvantage arising from interrupting the operation of general laws by temporary expedients, and that, at present, when the nation is engaged in war, the Government should avail itself of all its proper resources, and give no unnecessary indulgence in the collection of public moneys. They are, however, of opinion, that a view of the present state of commerce, and the existing hostilities on the frontier of those settlements in which the public lands are situated, will give to the application of the petitioners a strong claim to the favorable attention of the House.

It appears, by the representations of the petitions, that in the Mississippi Territory, the staple commodity for exportation in that country cannot find a market, and, consequently, will not command a price. Northwest of the Ohio the prices of produce, have, in a small degree, advanced above their usual rates, arising from the demand for supplies to the army. The capacity of the inhabitants of the interior country, to make payment for their lands, has, by that means, been improved; while those in the frontier settlements, who are generally indebted for land, and are exposed to the hostilities of the savage, and, in many instances, driven from their homes, their means to make payment has, in more than a proportionate degree, been diminished.

The performance of personal military services, so generally required on the frontiers, has also operated much to prevent the necessary exertions of purchasers to comply with their contracts for lands.

It is unquestionable that the situation of purchasers, in regard to their means of making payments, are variant; but no practical mode of forming a discrimination in the provision to be recommended has suggested itself. By charging interest on the money due, it is to be presumed, that those who possess the means will generally be induced to make their payments, while those that do not may save their lands from forfeiture.

The committee, when considering (according to the instruction of the House) the proposition for reducing the price, and subdividing the quarter sections, have been led to inquire into the policy of repealing such part of the present law as allows a credit to the purchasers. From the view they have taken of the subject, they cannot but believe, that important advantages would result from so modifying the present law as to require cash payments.

The frequent application of purchasers for indulgence, and the frequent recurrence of circumstances which necessarily induce the Legislature to mitigate the general operation of the law, has inclined the committee to believe that the system of credit is not well adapted to the circumstances of the country, and do not produce the effects intended by it.

It is believed, judging by the experience of the past, that the present system cannot be continued, and the laws rigidly executed, without occasionally producing great injury to the purchasers. Men are seduced by the temptation, which the credit held out to them, to extend their purchases beyond their means of making payment; the unfavorable fluctuations of commerce cannot be foreseen; and the pretty general disposition in men to anticipate the most favorable results from the produce of their labor, are the general causes of the failure of purchasers in making their payments.

By abolishing the credit in future sales, every subsequent purchaser would, without any liability to error, be able to calculate his means of making payment. If his purchase should not be so extensive, he will at once be secure and quiet in his possession. In future those fertile sources of discontent and disquietude, which arise from disappointment, and from the exercise of the measures necessary to enforce the payments, as also the frequent distress, occasioned by the forfeiture of lands, on which settlements have been made, would be removed. The measure would also tend to facilitate the collection of the public moneys and simplify the business in the land offices.

It has been alleged that monopoly and large speculations would be promoted by abolishing the credit, and reducing the price of the public lands. Any measure that would produce that effect should be carefully guarded against; a monopoly of land for the purpose of settlement by tenants threatens with palpable injury the pecuniary and political independence of the agricultural class of society; and speculations in wild lands is at least an employment unproductive to society, the speculator adding no new value to the article in which he trades. It is believed that the proposed measure would not have the alleged effect: the price being still higher than can be afforded for any other purpose than that of improving the land, or securing it for the use of the purchaser's family. While Government dispose of their lands for a valuable consideration, he who possesses the means to afford that consideration will have the advantage of him who does not, in the purchase of lands. While, however, large quantities are in the market, and offered for sale in small tracts, little may be apprehended from the evils of monopoly and speculation, whether the lands be sold for cash or on credit.

Of all expedients that have been resorted to, for preventing the public lands from being engrossed by capitalists, that of offering them for sale in small tracts has been the most successful. Holding them at a high price has also had that effect, but attended with the disadvantage, that the industrious poor man is, also, by the same means, precluded from becoming a purchaser; but the sale in small tracts facilitates the purchase, by those who are, by habit or inclination, disposed to cultivate the soil, while it prevents the lands being engrossed for the purpose of speculation.

The experience of many years under the present system, with all the aid of remedial laws for the relief of purchasers, does not promise it a successful operation in future, and it cannot be correct policy to persist in a system, so much affected by circumstances, that it appears to operate by the means of frequently deviating from itself. It appears, by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts on account of forfeitures to the United States, from delinquent purchasers within the State of Ohio alone, for the year ending 30th of September, 1811, amounted to forty-nine thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars seventy-four cents; and, it is believed, (from information, not official,) that they will exceed that amount for the present year: say the receipts on account of forfeitures, for two years, are one hundred thousand dollars. The forfeiture is generally one-fourth the purchase money, so that the prime cost of the lands forfeited, with their improvements, in two years, in the State of Ohio, will amount to four hundred thousand dollars. Such quantity of land property brought into market, and frequently at an under value, (the land being always first offered at auction for what is due on it,) must eventually induce the employment of a capital, different from that possessed by the agricultural class of the community.

These extensive forfeitures, are, no doubt, much owing to an unfavorable state of things; but under the most favorable circumstances, the present system cannot operate to the advantage of the poor. An individual, who takes the whole term of credit, allowed by law on the three last instalments, is charged on the moneys thus

credited more than ten per cent. per annum, above those that make prompt payment; and, in most instances, if he possess no other resources than those arising from the land itself, he suffers a forfeiture of the money paid, and the land with its improvements.

If, as is now proposed, part of the public lands were offered in tracts of eighty acres, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, every individual who is able to pay one hundred dollars, might acquire a freehold estate without encumbering himself with any debt whatever.

It may be added that the present appears more favorable for the proposed change than any subsequent period; several land offices have been authorized, which have not yet gone into operation; these might all commence sales on the proposed plan, without the inconvenience of change.

Conceiving that the proposed modification of the laws would produce important advantages, and not be subject to any inconvenience, but such, as in the nature of things,

admit of no remedy, and such as, in common, attend the credit system, the committee respectfully submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That such parts of the laws, for the sale of the public lands, as allow a credit on part of the purchase money, be repealed; and that the price at which the lands shall be offered in future shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Resolved, That in future sales a portion of the public land be offered in tracts of eighty acres.

Resolved, That two years be given, in addition to the term now allowed by law, to the purchasers of public lands, whose time of payment shall have or may expire on or before the 1st of January, 1814, on condition that all the interest that has accrued, or may accrue, on or before the 1st day of March next, shall be paid at that day, and the interest that may become due thereafter shall be paid at the day on which the time, according to the existing laws, shall expire for making payment.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 208.

2d SESSION.

PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 23, 1812.

MR. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the Illinois Territory, who have made settlements on the public lands, made the following report:

That the petitioners pray for a right of pre-emption to the lands which they have improved, and on which they are now settled; and, also, that in case of the inability of any settler to *enter* the land at private sale, the purchaser at public sale shall be obliged to pay the settler for his improvement.

The committee are of opinion that promiscuous and unauthorized settlements on the public lands are, in many respects, injurious to the public interest; good policy forbids that any encouragement should be given to such intrusions. It was prohibited by the Congress under the confederation, and has been made penal by an act under the present form of Government.

Congress cannot, in the opinion of the committee, grant the prayer of the petitioners in its full extent, without destroying the effect intended to be produced by the law prohibiting intrusions on the public lands; to legalize a direct violation of the law must, by obvious consequence, encourage future violations.

The committee are of opinion, that no provision ought to be made in favor of that class of the petitioners who have settled subsequent to the passing of the act of the 3d of March, 1807, nor in favor of those who settled prior to the passing of that act, who have not complied with its requirements.

The settlers who have obtained permission to remain on the lands which they had improved are, no doubt, entitled to the benefit of the same provision which has been made for settlers in the Mississippi Territory, in similar situations. For that purpose the committee have directed their Chairman to ask leave to report a bill.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 209.

2d SESSION.

LAND SOLD PRIOR TO, AND SINCE, THE OPENING OF THE LAND OFFICES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE, JANUARY 5, 1813.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, January 4, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 30th ultimo, to transmit, herewith, a statement showing the amount of land sold prior to, and since, the opening of the several land offices; the sums due, and the moneys actually received therefor, up to the close of the last quarter.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN, *Commissioner.*

The Hon. the PRESIDENT of the Senate of the United States.

Statement showing the amount of sales of land prior to opening the Land Offices.

	Acres.
In Pennsylvania, triangle on lake Erie,	- *202,187
Ohio, in 1787, sales at New York,	- *72,974
“ 1796, sales at Pittsburg,	- 43,446
“ 1796, sales at Philadelphia,	- 5,120
“ 1792, sales to Ohio Company,	- *961,235
“ 1792, sales to J. C. Symmes,	- *248,540
Acres,	- <u>1,536,552</u>

All the above tracts were payable for in evidences of the public debt and military land warrants.

* These tracts were sold prior to the adoption of the present constitution.

Statement showing the amount of sales of land since the opening of the Land Offices, the sums due from each, and the money actually received, up to the 30th September, 1812.

YEARS.	Marietta.			Steubenville.			Zanesville.			Canton.		
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.
From the opening of the office to 30th September, 1811, -	33,309.31	59,944 15	-	910,331.02	1,674,907 93	-	248,298.75 $\frac{1}{2}$	345,276 00 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	82,732.94	81,836 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
From 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812, -	3,357.30 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,285 50	22,576 98	67,199.42	119,580 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	208,716 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	38,689.64	83,139 50	148,874 64	54,684.61	71,405 78 $\frac{1}{2}$	125,235 32
	36,666.61 $\frac{1}{2}$	65,229 65	22,576 98	977,530.44	1,794,488.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	208,716 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	286,988.39 $\frac{1}{2}$	428,415 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	148,874 64	137,417.55	153,241 95	125,235 32

STATEMENT—Continued.

YEARS.	Chillicothe.			Cincinnati.			Vincennes.			Jeffersonville.		
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Bal. due 30th Sep. 1812.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.
From the opening of the office to 30th September, 1811, -	629,670.35	1,229,830 28	-	1,240,668.50	1,837,969 72 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	111,271.11	122,934 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	118,561.49	122,530 81	-
From 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812, -	18,573.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	68,219 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,879 04	160,017.57	308,104 75	790,882 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,618.54	30,512 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	98,014 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	35,523.84	60,649 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	127,926 76 $\frac{1}{2}$
	648,244.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,298,049 88 $\frac{1}{2}$	76,879 04	1,400,686.07	2,146,074 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	790,882 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	124,889.65	153,447 25	98,014 30 $\frac{1}{2}$	154,085.33	183,180 04 $\frac{1}{2}$	127,926 76 $\frac{1}{2}$

STATEMENT—Continued.

YEARS.	West of Pearl river.			East of Pearl river.			Madison county.		
	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Balance due Sept. 30, 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Balance due Sept. 30, 1812.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Balance due Sept. 30, 1812.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.
From the opening of the office to 30th September, 1811.	201,462.51½	128,415 83	-	11,811.03	8,193 34	-	126,035.59	92,118 25½	
From 1st October, 1811, to 30th September, 1812.	58,362.09	49,990 09	341,918 39	6½,301.48½	35,508 25½	115,174 27	22,209.18	35,879 06½	195,975 52½
	259,824.60½	178,405 92	341,918 39	76,112.51½	43,701 59½	115,174 27	148,244.77	127,997 32½	195,975 52½

RECAPITULATION.

OFFICES.	Lands sold.	Receipts.	Balance due 30th Sep. 1812.
	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Marietta, - - - - -	36,666.61½	65,229 65	22,576 98
Steubenville, - - - - -	977,530.44	1,794,488 58½	208,716 81½
Zanesville, - - - - -	286,988.39½	428,415 50½	148,874 64
Canton, - - - - -	137,417.55	153,241 95	125,235 32
Chillicothe, - - - - -	648,244.07½	1,298,049 88½	76,879 04
Cincinnati, - - - - -	1,400,686.07	2,146,074 47½	790,882 47½
Vincennes, - - - - -	124,889.65	153,447 25½	98,014 30½
Jeffersonville, - - - - -	154,085.33	183,180 04½	127,926 76½
West of Pearl river, - - - - -	259,824.60½	178,405 92	341,918 39
East of Pearl river, - - - - -	76,112.51½	43,701 59½	115,174 27
Madison county, - - - - -	148,244.77	127,997 32½	195,975 52½
	4,250,690.01½	6,572,232 18½	2,252,174 52½

12th CONGRESS.

No. 210.

2d SESSION.

VIRGINIA MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 19, 1813.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *January 18, 1813.*

SIR:

In obedience to the requisitions of an act of Congress of the 26th of June last, entitled "An act to ascertain the western boundary of the tract reserved for satisfying the military bounties allowed to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment," I have the honor to lay before Congress copies of a report of the commissioners appointed on the part of the U. States, with a plat of the line run under their direction, and field notes explanatory thereof.

In order to present the subject more conspicuously to the view of Congress, I have caused to be laid down and also transmit a map of the Virginia military reservation, showing the old boundary line as run by Mr. Ludlow, the line now run under the direction of the commissioners on the part of the United States, and the line said to be contended for by the commissioners on the part of Virginia, that their several bearings, as well upon the reservation as on the lands below the Little Miami river, may be more distinctly discovered.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN.

The Honorable the SPEAKER of the
House of Representatives of the United States.

NOTE.—For the plat and map above referred to, see General Land Office.

To the Honorable Edward Tiffin, Esquire, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the United States, dated at

CHILICOTHE, *December 28, 1812.*

The undersigned commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, in conformity with the act of Congress passed on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1812, "to ascertain, survey, and mark the westerly boundary line of the Virginia reservation between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers," beg leave respectfully to report: That in obedience to the act aforesaid, and the particular directions received from the General Land Office, according to the provisions of the said act, on the 26th day of October last, we repaired to the town of Zenia, in Green county, where we were met by Generals Robert Porterfield and Abraham Trigg, two of the commissioners from the State of Virginia, in company with whom we proceeded to explore the various branches, and ascertain the heads of the two rivers mentioned in the deed of cession. And having taken to our assistance Charles Roberts, Esq. as a surveyor, with chain carriers and a marker, have run, measured, and accurately marked a line from the centre of the pond, or spring, which is the principal source or head of the main branch of the Little Miami river, north bearing west twenty-four degrees and thirty minutes fifty-three miles and sixty chains to a similar pond, or spring, being the head or principal source of the main branch of the Scioto river. In order to ascertain with the greatest certainty the main sources of the two rivers, it was found necessary to take the meanders of the two principal branches of the Little Miami, from their confluence to their respective sources or head springs, and to extend the line formerly run by Mr. Ludlow to the Indian boundary, from that boundary to the Scioto river, within the Indian territory, or lands to which the Indian claim is not extinguished, which was accordingly done; all which will appear by the plat and survey accompanying this report.

The gentlemen commissioners on the part of Virginia have not agreed with us in the line thus ascertained and marked, but have required that a line should be established in place thereof from the *mouth* of the Little Miami, to the source of the main branch of the Scioto river, which would include within the Virginia reservation the principal part of the land between the two Miami rivers, and a large tract of country on the west side of the Big

Miami; as will appear by the plats of the surveys of the public lands in the Miami country, and the plat herewith transmitted.

In consequence of the inclemency of the season in which this business has been executed, and which was occasioned by the postponement from the time first contemplated by the act of Congress; the hostile attitude of some of the Indians in the northern part of the country necessary to be explored, and through which the line must pass, to the marking of which even some of the friendly Indians objected, rendering it expedient to obtain a guard; and the difference of opinion relative to certain facts and principles between the United States' commissioners and those on the part of Virginia; the execution of this work has taken much more time, and the delay in making this report has been consequently greater than was expected.

The expenses incurred and paid by us in obtaining the necessary guides and guards beyond the Indian boundary, and the amount of work performed by the surveyor in meandering the two branches of the Miami, and extending Ludlow's line, &c., with our estimate of the value thereof, the extent of the line as surveyed and marked in obedience to the act, and the amount due to the surveyor for the same, and the number of days spent by each of us in attending to the same, will be found in a statement below.

All which is respectfully submitted by your honor's most obedient servants,

JAMES KILBOURN,
SAMUEL HERRICK,
WILLIAM LUDLOW.

Paid by the commissioners to Isaac Zane, Armstrong, and five Indians, as guides and guards, viz: by J. Kilbourn, \$5 25; S. Herrick, \$5 25; and by W. Ludlow, \$5 50; in all,	\$16 00
For meandering the two branches of the Little Miami, and extending Ludlow's line to the Scioto, in all forty-one miles and forty chains, executed by Charles Roberts, Esq., the labor and expense of which in our opinion, is equal to half of the same number of miles surveyed on the line contemplated by the act, viz: two dollars per mile, and will amount to	83 00
For fifty-three miles and sixty chains, being the line surveyed and marked according to the act aforesaid, at four dollars per mile,	215 00
James Kilbourn, as commissioner, has spent forty-eight days, which at five dollars per day is	240 00
Ditto paid Indian guides and guards by ditto Samuel Herrick, as ditto, has spent fifty days, at five dollars per day,	250 00
Ditto paid Indian guides and guards by ditto, William Ludlow, as ditto, has spent sixty-five days, at five dollars per day,	325 00
Ditto paid Indian guides and guards by ditto,	5 50

JAMES KILBOURN,
WILLIAM LUDLOW,
SAMUEL HERRICK.

Field notes of a line run by order of the commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of the 26th of June, 1812, for establishing the western boundary line of the Virginia military reservation in the State of Ohio, lying between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers.

Commenced in a pond, being the extreme head water on the main branch of the Scioto river; thence on a random line, towards the permanent head water of Little Miami river, south, twenty-four degrees east, fifty-three miles and sixty chains. Fell forty chains west of said head of Miami; the same being a small pond in a marshy prairie. Set a post near the centre of said pond, from whence a burr oak tree, twelve inches diameter, bears south, thirty-four degrees east, eight chains and twenty-

eight links distance; a hickory tree, ten inches diameter, bears north, eight degrees east, seven chains distance; another burr oak bears south, sixty-five degrees west, five chains and sixty-three links distance. The point formerly established by Israel Ludlow for the head or source of the Little Miami, bears north, seventy-three degrees east, thirty chains distant; thence commenced first mile on true line to the permanent head source of the Scioto river, on a course bearing north, twenty-four degrees thirty minutes west.

Chs. Lks.			Chs. Lks.	
1st mile	80 00	marked first mile tree; the greatest part of this mile prairie; some scattering timber.	80 00	marked twentieth mile tree; passed over good land; timber of various kinds.
2d mile	78 00	crossed a road leading to Franklin-ton.	21st mile	8 00 crossed sectional line No. 12, township 5, range 11.
	80 00	marked second mile tree; this mile prairie land.	80 00	marked twenty-first mile tree; passed over good land; timber of various kinds.
3d mile	80 00	marked third mile tree; this mile second rate land, timbered with white and black oak, hickory, &c.	22d mile	80 00 marked twenty-second mile tree; passed over good timber land.
4th mile	2 00	crossed a branch of the southeast fork of the Little Miami river twelve links wide; runs southwest through a prairie;	23d mile	80 00 set a stake in the edge of a large prairie, passed over first rate land timbered with walnut, elm, oak, &c.
	80 00	marked fourth mile tree, passed over high timbered land, white oak, black oak, hickory, &c.	24th mile	35 00 crossed Ring's creek, and a mill race; Taylor's mill about twenty-five chains to the left;
5th mile	5 00	crossed north fork of the Little Miami;	80 00	marked twenty-fourth mile; passed over prairie land.
	80 00	marked fifth mile tree, passed over dry prairie land.	25th mile	78 00 crossed a road leading to Urbanna;
6th mile	23 50	crossed Beaver creek twenty-five links wide, running through a rich prairie;	80 00	marked twenty-fifth mile tree; passed over high prairie land; some scattering timber.
	80 00	marked sixth mile tree; in this mile there is some good timber land.	26th mile	80 00 marked twenty-six mile tree; passed over high prairie; some scattering timber.
7th mile	80 00	marked seven mile tree; passed over land timbered with white oak, black oak, and hickory timber.	27th mile	40 00 crossed the north and south line of section No. 30, township 5, range 12, nine chains and fifty links from the southeast corner of said section;
8th mile	78 00	crossing a road leading from Franklin-ton to Springfield;	80 00	marked twenty-seventh mile, on a post set in a large rich prairie.
	80 00	marked the eighth mile tree; passed over high land heavily timbered.	28th mile	5 00 crossed Markachack creek, running through the last mentioned prairie;
9th mile	80 00	marked ninth mile tree; passed over good timber land.	80 00	marked twenty-eighth mile tree; but little timber in this mile.
10th mile	15 00	crossed Sinking creek;	29th mile	20 00 crossed Mad river, fifty links wide;
	80 00	marked tenth mile tree; passed over high land interspersed with prairies.	80 00	marked twenty-ninth mile tree; passed over first-rate land timbered with black walnut, &c.
11th mile	80 00	marked eleventh mile tree; passed over land timbered with white oak, black oak, and hickory.	30th mile	80 00 marked thirtieth mile tree, near a road leading to Urbanna; passed over good land timbered with walnut, elm, oak, &c.
12th mile	10 00	crossed a branch of Buck creek, twenty-five links wide, running through a rich prairie;	31st mile	80 00 marked thirty-first mile tree; passed over prairie land; some scattering timber.
	40 00	crossed a small branch;	32d mile	80 00 marked thirty-second mile tree; passed over barren prairie; a few scattering trees.
	80 00	set post on the south side of Buck creek; passed over dry land; not much timber.	33d mile	80 00 marked thirty-third mile; passed over dry prairie; some scattering timber.
13th mile	80 00	marked thirteenth mile tree; in this mile crossed Buck creek; passed over rich prairie, and some timber land.	34th mile	80 00 marked thirty-fourth mile tree; passed over good land timbered with white oak, black oak, and hickory.
14th mile	80 00	marked fourteenth mile tree; passed over good land timbered with white oak, black oak, and hickory.	35th mile	80 00 marked thirty-fifth mile tree on the south side Stoney creek, passed over timber land.
15th mile	80 00	marked fifteenth mile tree; over good land timbered with white oak, black oak, and hickory.	36th mile	60 00 crossed Stoney creek; a small pond on the left containing about five acres;
16th mile	12 50	crossed north fork of Buck creek, about twenty-five chains above a saw-mill;	80 00	marked thirty-sixth mile tree.
	37 50	crossed sectional line, No. 32, township 6, range 11;	37th mile	35 00 crossed a creek running through a large wet prairie;
	80 00	marked sixteenth mile; passed over dry prairie land.	80 00	marked thirty-seventh mile tree.
17th mile	80 00	marked seventeenth mile tree; passed high prairie land; some scattering timber.	38th mile	80 00 marked thirty-eighth mile tree; passed over several small prairies interspersed with groves of timber.
18th mile	80 00	marked eighteenth mile tree; passed some prairie, and some land timbered with white and black oak timber.	39th mile	80 00 marked thirty-ninth mile tree; passed over some timber and some prairie land.
19th mile	80 00	marked nineteenth mile tree; passed over prairie land; some scattering timber.	40th mile	16 00 crossed a creek called Buckergehe-las creek, running through a large rich prairie, bounded by good timber land;
20th mile	20 00	crossed a road leading to Urbanna;	80 00	marked fortieth mile tree.
			41st mile	21 78 crossed east and west line of section No. 19, township 2, range 5;
			80 00	marked forty-first mile tree; passed over good timber land.
			42d mile	8 00 came to the Indian boundary line; set a post at the crossing of the same, from whence a white oak tree bears north, 72 degrees east, 44 links distant; another white oak tree, 10.2 inches diameter, bears south, 33 degrees west, 50 links distant; and a burr oak bears south, 66 degrees west, 34 links, and fork-

Chs. Lks.		Chs. Lks.
	ed white oak, bears south, 74 degrees east, 38 links distant; the course and distance, and the date of the year, is marked thereon; timber land at the intersection of the boundary line;	50th mile 80 00 marked fiftieth mile tree; passed over land timbered with beech, ash, maple, &c.
43d mile 80 00	marked forty-second mile tree.	51st mile 80 00 marked fifty-first mile tree; land and timber similar to the last mile.
44th mile 80 00	marked forty-third mile tree; passed over some timber and some prairie land.	52d mile 80 00 marked fifty-second mile tree; passed over wet, swampy land; timber, beech, ash, maple, &c.
45th mile 80 00	marked forty-fourth mile tree; passed over good timbered bottom.	53d mile 80 00 marked fifty-third mile tree; passed over good timbered land.
46th mile 80 00	marked forty-fifth mile tree; passed over good bottom; timbered with walnut, elm, oak, &c.	54th mile 60 00 set a post in the edge of a pond a few links from the centre of the same, it being the extreme permanent water on the main branch of the Scioto river; from said stake a maple tree, 12 inches diameter, bears south, 63 degrees east, fifty-seven links distant; two burr oak trees bear south, 10 degrees west, 82 links distant, 8 inches diameter.
47th mile 41 50	a creek, called Cherrikeeman's run, thirty links wide, runs into the Great Miami river; prairie adjoining;	
80 00	marked a tree.	
47th mile 38 50	crossed a main branch of the Great Miami river, running southwest, fifty links wide.	I hereby certify that the foregoing field notes are a true description of the western boundary line of the Virginia military district, lying between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, run and surveyed in the month of December, 1812.
48th mile 80 00	marked a stake forty-eighth mile; this mile a wet swamp.	
49th mile 80 00	marked forty-ninth mile tree; the beforementioned swamp continues through this mile.	NOTE.—The field notes were not signed by the surveyor.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 211.

2d SESSION.

CLAIMANTS UNDER GRANTS FROM GEORGIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 1, 1813.

MR. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate, entitled "An act to carry into effect the report made to Congress in February, 1803, by James Madison, then Secretary of State, Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Levi Lincoln, Attorney General of the United States, commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act entitled 'An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a Government in the Mississippi Territory,' in obedience to the last mentioned act," made the following report:

That, after a careful investigation of the subject, and examination of the provisions of the bill referred to them, the committee deem it their duty to present a particular view of the subject only so far as the United States are at present concerned in its decision. Had the committee possessed the means of correct information, they had not the leisure, nor did they believe that any practical good would result from any general exposition they could present of the circumstances attending the case from its origin. They have, therefore, viewed the subject in the aspect and on the ground upon which it has been placed by the former acts of the Government in relation to it. The committee, therefore, give no opinion on any of the questions that have been agitated respecting the competency of the Legislature of Georgia to dispose of the unappropriated territory in that State, or the validity of the act or pretended act of the 7th of January, 1795, purporting to alienate the right of soil to great extent of such territory, nor respecting the effect of the rescinding act passed by a subsequent Legislature. The necessity of a legislative decision on these questions appears to be superseded by prior conventional and legislative acts of the Government. The agreement and articles of cession between the State of Georgia and the United States, confirmed by a legislative act of the one, and assented to by the Legislature of the other, the subsequent act of Congress appropriating and providing for the disposal of the lands acquired by the cession, and the several after acts providing for the sale of lands in the Mississippi Territory, all proceed on the ground that the act or pretended act of the State of Georgia of the 7th of January, 1795, was not valid to give title. Although every act of the Government in relation to the subject is predicated on the invalidity of the said act or pretended act, yet it would

appear that the articles of cession from Georgia, the report of the commissioners to Congress, and the subsequent act of Congress appropriating the lands received by that cession, would all seem to recognise in the present claimant an equitable claim to some compensation.

The articles of agreement and cession, after having made specific provision for several species of claims, provided a fund of five millions of acres of land, to be placed at the disposal of Congress, "for the purpose of satisfying, quieting, or compensating for any claims other than those before recognised, which may be made to the said lands, or any part thereof." The existence of the claims in question was made known to the commissioners who concluded the agreement, and, as no excluding provision was introduced with respect to them, the inference is pretty obvious, that those claims came within the contemplation of the commissioners, and were designed to be provided for.

The commissioners of the United States who concluded the aforesaid agreement with those of Georgia, in their report to Congress, recommend these claims to the consideration of the Legislature, and state, in relation to them, that "various equitable considerations, which may be urged in favor of most of the present claimants, render it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms."

The act of Congress "regulating the grants for land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee," approved on the 3d of March, 1803, which appears to have been passed in pursuance of the articles of agreement and of the aforesaid report, by the eighth section provided "that so much of the aforesaid five millions of acres should be appropriated, as might be necessary to satisfy certain classes of claims not recognised by the articles of cession; and so much of the residue of the five millions of acres, or of the nett proceeds thereof, as may be necessary for that purpose, are thereby appropriated for the purpose of satisfying, quieting, and compensating for such other claims to the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee, not recognised in the above-mentioned articles of agreement, and which are derived from any act or pretended act of the State of Georgia, which Congress may hereafter think fit to provide for." The language made use of by the Legislature, in appropriating the residue of the five millions of acres placed at their disposal, appears to be descriptive of the claims in question.

Congress, then, in the opinion of the committee, are at liberty, in conformity with the articles of agreement and their own act, either to apply the aforesaid lands, or any part of them, or the proceeds thereof, for the purposes proposed by the bill under consideration, or to withhold them, as to them may appear proper. How far it would now be for the public interest to quiet claims that may interfere with grants made, or to be made, by the United States, is a consideration of expediency alone; the decision must also rest on the opinion that may be formed of the equity or want of equity in the claims of the present claimants. The committee think proper to state, that a gentleman, in the character of an agent for many of the present claimants, produced to them several powers of attorney and letters, which, although they do not give positive assurance, yet give a reasonable ground of expectation that the present claimants will generally consent to compromise their claims on the terms proposed by the report of the commissioners. In case the House shall think proper to authorize a compromise of the claims in question, by passing the bill under consideration, the committee would recommend a modification of the terms originally proposed by the commissioners, and assumed as the basis of compromise by the bill, as passed by the Senate. According to the agreement with Georgia, five millions of acres constituted the whole fund applicable to the satisfaction of claims not recognised by that agreement. It has not been ascertained (nor can it be with precision) what quantity of those lands have already been appropriated by Congress. The residue applicable to the satisfaction of the claims in question is conjectural in quantity and value; and, in the absence of other objections to the commuting of this *residue* for a specific sum in money, that uncertainty would form one of considerable weight. It appears to the committee that the alternatives proposed to the option of the claimants, by the report, are not equal; that if the land should be located in the manner provided, and be brought into market at the same time with other lands, the proceeds arising from the sales would not discharge the interest and redeem the principal of two million five hundred thousand dollars, to which amount the certificates are proposed to be issued. In making the compensation proposed, Congress ought not to transcend the fund placed at their disposal for the purpose. If the estimate of the committee be correct, the fund would be overdrawn by the issue of certificates. If they should be incorrect, and the land be of equal value, then it should be equally acceptable to the claimants as the certificates; and, in that case, no injury would arise in confining their compensation to land alone. The committee, therefore, recommend a modification of the terms, and will report an amendment accordingly.

The sixth section of the bill provides that the United States shall sue for and recover such parts of the original purchase money as have been improperly withdrawn

from the treasury of Georgia; which provision the committee consider exceptionable, and have proposed a substitute.

Amendments proposed.

SEC. 2. After the word "lands," in the second line, insert "the evidence of claim to which shall have been exhibited to, and recorded in the office of, the Secretary of State." Same line, after the word "exhibited," strike out the word "to;" and after "recorded," strike out "in the office of the Secretary of State."

SEC. 3. Insert after the word "aforesaid," in line ten, the following: "in so far as the said terms proposed as the basis of compromise contemplate an indemnity in lands to the claimants. But it shall be understood, and is hereby expressly provided, that no alternatives shall be offered or given to the claimants, or any of them, to receive certificates, with interest or without interest, at their option, in lieu of the lands proposed; and the indemnification authorized by this act shall be allowed to the claimants in land only, and to the amount and in the manner by the aforesaid terms proposed."

SEC. 4. Strike out, after the word "report," inclusive, in the sixth line, to the end of the section, and insert in lieu thereof "provisions of this act."

SEC. 6. Strike out from the word "aforesaid" to the end of the section, and insert in lieu thereof, "shall be holden and liable to refund and pay such sum or sums of money, so had and received, as aforesaid, to the person or persons at present claiming the lands for which such sum or sums, so had and received, were originally paid into the treasury of Georgia; and any right, interest, or claim, which the United States have had or now have to demand, sue for, and recover the said sum or sums of money, so received and withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia, shall be and is hereby transferred to and vested in the present claimant or claimants of such lands, as aforesaid, for the purpose of enabling him or them to demand, sue for, and recover the sum or sums of money aforesaid, from the person or persons or any of them, who shall have received or withdrawn the same from the treasury of Georgia in the manner aforesaid. And the lands which the said present claimant or claimants shall or may receive from the United States, for compensation or indemnity of his or their claims, shall not be holden or adjudged in bar of his or their right to demand, sue for, and recover the sum or sums of money aforesaid. And the commissioners, in awarding the dividends to any of the present claimants who shall have the right to sue for and recover the sum or sums aforesaid, shall deduct from the dividend he or they would otherwise be entitled to a quantity of land equal in value to the sum or sums of money as aforesaid, which the said commissioners shall judge such claimants may recover, making a reasonable allowance for cost."

12th CONGRESS.

No. 212.

2d SESSION.

EXPENSE OF SURVEYING AND SELLING THE PUBLIC LANDS, AND OF ASCERTAINING TITLES TO PRIVATE CLAIMS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 26, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 24, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a statement of the moneys expended from the commencement of this Government to the 31st December, 1812, on account of the surveys and sales of the public lands, and for ascertaining the titles to private claims to land, prepared in con-

formity with a resolution of the Senate of the 30th of December last.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

General Statement, showing the amount of all the moneys expended from the commencement of the Federal Government to the 31st December, 1812, in surveying, marking, and designating the lines and boundaries of the public lands in each State or Territory; also, the amount of moneys paid upon account of the sale of the public lands, and collection of the money arising therefrom; and to the several Boards of land commissioners, their clerks, and other officers, for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the several States and Territories; formed in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 30th of December, 1812.

State or Territory.	Amount paid for surveying, marking, and designating lines and boundaries.	Amount of moneys paid upon account of the sale of the public lands, and collection of the money arising therefrom.	Amount of moneys paid to the several Boards of land commissioners, their clerks, and other officers, for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land.	Total.
State of Ohio,	\$146,751 98	\$200,895 68	- -	\$347,647 66
Territory of Michigan,	5,565 93	- -	\$11,399 80	16,965 73
Territory of Indiana,	62,477 73	21,095 20	7,281 97	90,854 90
Territory of Illinois,	28,228 17	- -	19,321 25	47,549 42
Territory of Mississippi,	115,570 58	25,746 80	32,919 07	174,236 45
Territory of Orleans,*	43,574 39	- -	101,220 63	144,795 02
Territory of Louisiana,†	500 00	- -	37,791 18	38,291 18
	\$402,668 78	\$247,737 68	\$209,933 90	\$860,340 36
To which add—Payments for executing the surveys directed by resolutions of Congress dated 6th June, 1788, and 26th August, 1789, for ascertaining the boundary line between the United States and the States of New York and Massachusetts; and also for surveying the lands of the United States between Lake Erie and the State of Pennsylvania. - - - -				\$4,049 85
Salaries of the Surveyor General and his clerks for the time being, - - - -				41,871 73
Salaries of the Surveyor of lands south of Tennessee and his clerks for the time being, - - - -				31,236 00
Cost of surveying instruments, stationery, compiling land laws, &c. - - - -				7,827 77
				84,985 35
				\$945,325 71

The total amount of moneys paid at the Treasury, from the commencement of the Federal Government to the 31st of December, 1812, is	\$729,674 14
The amount of moneys paid at the several Land Offices, as far as the accounts have been received at the Treasury,	232,156 03
	\$961,830 22
Deduct the amount of the several balances in the hands of surveyors from moneys which had been advanced to them at the Treasury, and whose accounts were not settled on the 31st December, 1812,	16,504 51
Leaves the amount of the expenditure, as above,	\$945,325 71

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, *February 24, 1813.*

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

* Now State of Louisiana.

† Now Territory of Missouri.

12th CONGRESS.

No. 213.

2d SESSION.

APPLICATION OF THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY FOR THE GRANT OF A SALINE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 2, 1813.

Mr. JEREMIAH MORROW, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Illinois Territory, proposing a compact similar to that formed between the United States and the State of Ohio, by which the territorial Government shall consent by an ordinance irrevocable that all lands sold by the United States in said Territory shall remain exempt from taxation for five years from and after the day of sale. In lieu of which concession the United States shall grant a township of land, including the saline on Saline creek, to the Territory, for the use of the people thereof, made the following report:

It appears to the committee that a compact such as has been proposed cannot, with propriety, be entered

into with a territorial Government. The Territory has not the capacity for self-government. It is dependent on the General Government for the appointment of the Executive, and one branch of its Legislature, and being temporary in its organization, cannot be considered a party competent to contract an obligation binding beyond the period of its own existence on a State hereafter to be formed. It appears that the regulations under which the salt works in question are conducted, are advantageous to the country supplied with salt from that saline. If the property should be vested in the Territory, the inhabitants of the adjoining States and Territories might be subjected to a tax on the article of salt, so necessary to their subsistence.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to grant the said saline to the Legislature of the Illinois Territory.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 214.

1st SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 31, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
May 29, 1813.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a copy of the reports of the commissioners appointed under the act of 20th February, 1812, for the revision of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, founded on,

1. Ancient French grants.
2. Rights derived from improvement and cultivation.
3. Rights derived as heads of families to donations.
4. Rights to donations derived from the performance of militia duty, which were confirmed by Governors of the Northwestern and Indiana Territories respectively.

In cases where the commissioners appear to have been satisfied that the claims were fully sanctioned by the law, they have in explicit terms recommended confirmations of them. The reports relative to these are given in Nos. 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 13.

When investigating in doubtful cases the validity of the confirmations which had been made by the Governors, the commissioners, acting up to what they conceived to be the spirit of the law, discovered some upon which they could not satisfactorily to themselves decide; these are,

1st. When the oral, traditional, or written proofs or documents, adduced in support of the claim, appeared on the whole to preponderate in its favor; but were, nevertheless, generally insufficient to authorize their recommendation of its confirmation consistently with the express terms of the law.

2d. When the insufficiency of oral, traditional, or written proofs or documents adduced in support of the claim would have compelled them to a rejection of it; but that circumstances, which it would seem they deemed worthy of consideration, withheld them from making an absolute decision thereon.

In both events they have respectfully left the merits of the respective claims to be decided upon by Congress. The reports on these are given in Nos. 2, 7, and 13.

There are special cases on which the commissioners have pronounced an unreserved disapprobation and rejection, upon grounds which appear to have been considered by them as incontrovertible. These are claims confirmed by Governors, said to be founded on ancient grants; and claims confirmed by Governors, said to be founded on militia rights; which ought not, in their opinion, to be sanctioned by Congress. On examination of the reasons given for these rejections, I find, with respect to the first class, that when the original grant or the evidence of concession whereon the Governor predica-

ted his confirmation could not be produced, the claimants or their agents were notified that further evidence was required; and that if after such notice the titles could not be proved, recourse was had to examination upon oath of the ancient inhabitants in the neighborhood of the claim; and their testimony seems to have proved that no concession of the lands in question was ever known to have been made to the original claimants.

In this part of the report there are anomalous claims, among which I find that one has been rejected because a patent had before been granted by the Governor for the same land to the same assignee under other original claimants. That a second has been rejected, because the commissioners had before confirmed four hundred acres out of thirteen hundred and fifty-four, for the residue of which no concession could be proved. That a third has been rejected, because it had been previously confirmed to the assignee of the heirs of the original claimant; and the commissioners have therefore left the heirs to contest their right before a proper tribunal. That a fourth has been rejected in forcible terms; it is for an immense quantity of land, (nearly fourteen thousand acres,) and is the case of Baynton and others, mentioned by Mr. Gallatin in the appendix to the Book of Land Laws, pages 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. That the fifth and last under this head has been rejected on account of fraud and forgery.

Of the claims under militia rights there are only two which have been rejected: one of them in particular, both by the former and present Board of Commissioners.

The reports relative to these are to be found under Nos. 3 and 14.

In two cases specially reported in No. 5, the commissioners have stated their want of opportunity to inquire into the validity, or to prove the invalidity of the Governor's confirmations. Under No. 6 is reported a special confirmation, founded on improvement and cultivation, a part of which is claimed by adverse claimants, between whom the commissioners are unable to decide, and another part by one, with respect to whose title they have not unanimously agreed.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD TIFFIN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE HON. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

NOTE.—For the papers referred to in this letter, see No. 180, page 101.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 215.

1st SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN THE DISTRICT OF KASKASKIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 1, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
May 29, 1813.

SIR: I enclose the copy of a letter from the Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia, and of three statements made by him, under special circumstances, of claims to land in that district, the entries of which not having been filed in due time, did not come under the consideration of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress, passed 20th February, 1812.

It may not be improper to observe, that, in cases where claimants of four hundred acres donation, as heads of families, had previously been confirmed in militia rights of one hundred acres, the late Board of Commissioners uniformly allowed only three hundred acres on the former account; and their decisions were confirmed by Congress. All the cases are founded on the 1st,

2d, and 6th sections of the act of 3d March, 1791, page 263 of the land laws.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD TIFFIN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
THE HON. THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

KASKASKIA, January 18, 1813.

SIR: I herewith transmit a statement of claims of which no notices have been filed with the Register within the time limited by law; but as these claims appear to be founded in justice. I have, in compliance with the earnest solicitations of the claimants, ventured to make a statement of them, together with the substance of the testimony adduced in their support. I felt the more

inclined to take this course, as Mr. Backus and myself stood pledged to the claimants to do so, and as the members of the late Board seemed to desire that I should make the representation myself, as being better acquainted with the circumstances and facts. Should the Government confirm them, it would be advisable to confirm to the original claimant, or his legal representative, as the title papers have neither been examined nor recorded by me.

Petitions will probably be forwarded to the Legislature urging the necessity of re-organizing a Board for the purpose of investigating claims which have been omitted to be entered within the time limited by law. The necessity of this measure will be superceded should the Government confirm the claims herewith transmitted, as there are no pretensions to claims of this description kept up other than those contained in the accompanying documents. A confirmation of these, and there will be an end to this perplexing business; unless, indeed, the Government should indulge the speculators with the privilege of a re-investigation of claims rejected by the former Board. On this subject I can only observe, that I am wearied with these painful duties, which, for eight years past, it has fallen to my lot to discharge. Nor do I believe that the Government would be doing justice to itself, or its officers, by extending this indulgence. When witnesses have been suborned, when the ancient records have been recently interpolated, and when the officers who dared to discharge their solemn duty have been attempted to be made the victims of this corruption, it is time to close the doors against the admission of new frauds.

My objection to the re-organization of a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of reviewing claims rejected by the former Board, does not arise from any apprehension that the former commissioners could be in the least degree implicated; on the contrary, could I reconcile it to my feelings to stoop to the drudgery of wading again through this sea of corruption, I would anxiously solicit it, fully persuaded that such an investigation would forever silence our declaimers, and raise us in the estimation of our Government. But the task is too laborious and painful; besides, I am convinced that none but speculators desire it, and that they can have no claim on the Government for this indulgence. So far from this, it is my impression that they have had too much justice done them; and I am inclined to think that if a review of decisions made by the former Boards could now take place they would be still further curtailed.

However, I am perfectly reconciled to any course my Government may think proper to adopt, provided it does not deprive me of the means of justifying my official conduct. Should any law pass on this subject, it might be most advisable to pass one vesting the Receiver and Register with a discretionary power to report to Congress, from time to time, and whenever they may be satisfied that any particular claim, which may have been rejected, or which may not have been entered in time, is founded in justice.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient and humble servant,
MICH. JONES.

The Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Statement of claims founded on acts of Congress granting donations of four hundred acres each to heads of families, in the district of Kaskaskia, but which were not entered within the time required by law.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Proof and remarks.
2648	Jean Baptiste Amlin,	William Arundel,	- That he was head of a family at Peoria, from 1779 to 1799; that he died at said place. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 901.)
2649	François Arnouse,	Moses Short,	- That he has been in the Illinois country since the year 1782-3, and that he kept a house in Cahokia in 1788, and after.
2650	William Chaffin,	William Chaffin	- That he was head of a family in the country before and after 1788. <i>Note.</i> —This man still lives in the country, and has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 619.)
2651	Isaac Chaffin,	Isaac Chaffin,	- That he was head of a family from 1787, and still resides in the country, (December, 1810.) <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 616.)
2652	Peter Casterline,	Peter Casterline,	- That he was married in the year 1787, and was head of a family in 1788. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 2006.)
2653	Louis Chattelreau,	William Russell,	- That he was head of a family at Peoria, in the year 1783, and that he resided there until 1794. <i>Note.</i> —This man had had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 2594.)
2654	Stephen Frost,	John Primm, Jun.	- That he was head of a family from 1780 until 1784, in the Illinois country.
2655	Michael Huff,	Michael Huff's heirs,	- That he was head of a family from 1787 until he was killed by the Indians, in 1794. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed a militia right.—(See claim No. 1418.)
2656	Jean Bap ^t . Jourdain,	Nicholas Jarrot,	- That he was head of a family at Peoria in 1783.
2657	Louis Seguin Lada- route,	Louis Seguin Lada- route,	- That he was head of a family and housekeeper before 1788, and still is head of a family in the Illinois. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 1908.)
2658	William Murray,	William Murray,	- That he kept house in the Illinois, between the years 1787 and 1790, and has ever since resided in the country. <i>Note.</i> —There were two in the country of this name.
2659	Rachel Mordock,	Rachel Mordock's heirs,	- That she was head of a family in the Illinois before 1788, and until she was killed, after 1788, by the Indians.
2660	Jean B. Maittel,	William Russell,	- That this man lived at Peoria, and was head of a family from 1779 until 1785. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 908.)
2661	Jean B. Periault, Sen.	Nicholas Jarrot,	- That he was head of a family at Cahokia in 1783.
2662	William Robins,	William Robins,	- That he was head of a family in 1786 and 1788, and after. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 570.)
2663	Benjamin Rogers,	Benjamin Roger's h ^r s	- That he was head of a family from the year 1787 until he died, in 1804. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had confirmed to him a militia right.—(See claim No. 565.)
2664	James Scott,	James Scott's heirs,	- That he was the head of a family from 1786 until his death, in 1798. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had a militia right confirmed to him.—(See claim No. 829.)
2665	David Waddle	David Waddle,	- That he was head of a family in 1786 to the present time. <i>Note.</i> —This man has had a militia right confirmed to him.—(See claim No. 545.)

KASKASKIA, January 18, 1813.

The preceding claims appear to be founded in justice, but have not been claimed within the time limited by law.

MICH. JONES.

Statement of claims founded on actual cultivation and improvement, and the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1791.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Proof and remarks.
2666	Augt. Biggerstaff, -	James B. Moore, -	Henry Levins states that this man, in 1786, made an improvement near the New Design, and that he did actually cultivate corn at this place. Peter Casterline states that, in 1786, said Biggerstaff ploughed ground and planted corn at the New Design; and deponent assisted said Biggerstaff to lay the foundation of a cabin, deadening some timber, planting seeds, &c.
2667	Pierre Condaire, -	Heirs of P. Condaire,	Baptiste Ortis, Nicholas Hebert Lecompte, and Hyacinthe St. Cyr, state that about twenty-six years ago, (1783,) Pierre Condaire inhabited and cultivated a tract of land east of the Mississippi, fronting the town of St. Louis; that he remained on the said tract for three or four years; that he had a house built on the said improvement, and generally sold the produce of his said farm at St. Louis. <i>Note.</i> —This statement is corroborated by the certificate of Auguste Chouteau, of St. Louis.
2668	Jean B. Chevry, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	That he was an inhabitant, and cultivated ground at Peoria, about thirty years ago.
2669	Jean B. Jourdain, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	That this man resided at Peoria, and cultivated a farm on Mallet's river, and had a house and planted corn about the year 1783.
2670	Henry McLaughlin,	William Kinney, -	This claim was rejected by the former Board for want of proof; since then the following proof has been adduced: James Garritson, on oath, states that in 1787 he saw Henry McLaughlin plant and attend corn and wheat in L'Aigle prairie, then public land, adjoining the plantation of Shadrach Bond, Sen.; that he had enclosed about five acres of land.
2671	Samuel Morris, -	Samuel Morris, -	William Biggs states that said Morris did actually cultivate about five or six acres of land in wheat and corn at the Belle Fontaine, in 1787, and that he continued at said place until 1788 or 1789; that the said improvement is situated about one mile east of Belle Fontaine.
2672	Jean B. Amlin, -	William Arundel, -	That he lived at Peoria from 1779 to 1799; and that he planted corn and cultivated land at said place, and died in 1799.
2673	Louis Chattelreau, -	William Russell, -	That this man, in 1783, lived at Peoria, and cultivated about four acres of land in corn; and that he was a farmer at that place from 1789 to 1794; and that he cultivated about forty acres of land, and improved the same by building a house, horse mill, &c. thereon.
2664	Jean B. Maittel -	William Russell, -	That he lived at Peoria from 1779 to 1785, and cultivated about four acres of land in corn, &c. about a mile below the old fort, at a place called the Little Strait; and that he went as a captain in an expedition commanded by Montgomery in the year 1780.

KASKASKIA, January 18, 1813.

The preceding claims appear to be founded in justice, but which have not been claimed within the time limited by law.

MICH. JONES.

Statement of militia donations founded on the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1791.

No. of claim.	Original claimant.	Present claimant.	Proof and remarks.
2675	Baptiste Primeau, -	Nicholas Jarrot, -	That he did duty as a militiaman in Dubuc's company in 1790, and before and after, and resides at Cahokia.
2676	George Demint, -	George Demint's heirs	That he was at Kaskaskia in 1790, and before and after, and was of sufficient age to perform militia duty.
2677	Auguste Gerardine, alias Lapoche,	William Turnbull, -	That he was born at Cahokia, and did militia duty in the year 1790, and removed to Vincennes about the year 1798 or 1799.
2678	Jean B. Periault, Jr.	Nicholas Jarrot, -	That he did militia duty in Philip Engle's company, in Prairie Dupont, in the year 1790.

KASKASKIA, January 18, 1813.

The preceding claims have not been entered with the Register of the Land Office for the district of Kaskaskia within the time limited by law, but appear to be just.

MICH. JONES.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 216.

1st SESSION.

APPLICATION OF THE CULTIVATORS OF THE VINE IN OHIO FOR A REMISSION OF THE DEBT FOR LANDS, OR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PAYMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 14, 1813.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of John James Dufour and his associates, made the following report:

That John James Dufour and his associates appropriated twenty-five hundred acres of the public land lying in the district of Cincinnati, by virtue of an act of Congress entitled "An act to empower John James Dufour and his associates to purchase certain lands," approved May 1, 1802.

The Legislature, by passing the act above recited, designed to promote and encourage the introduction and culture of the vine within the United States; and with this view allowed the petitioners to the 1st day of January, 1814, to pay the purchase money for the land, without charging any interest thereon.

The petitioners settled on the land aforesaid shortly after the 1st of May, 1802, and have employed themselves almost exclusively to the cultivation of the vine;

which has succeeded so well, that wine of good quality has been made, and no doubt seems to be entertained of the ultimate success of this company, provided they can hold possession of their land.

The petitioners state, that owing to many difficulties and embarrassments incident to their new establishment, the length of time which must elapse before vine-dressers can receive a reward for their labor, together with some misfortunes peculiar to themselves, they are unable to pay the purchase money for their land, and a forfeiture will take place on the 1st day of January next. They therefore pray that Congress will remit the debt due from them to the public, or give them further time to make payment. The committee are of opinion that the latter part of the prayer of the petitioners is reasonable, and ought to be granted, and therefore ask leave to report a bill for the relief of John James Dufour and his associates.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 217.

1st SESSION.

LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 22, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
June 9, 1813.

SIR:—I herewith transmit the reports of the commissioners appointed to investigate claims to land in the western district of Orleans Territory, (now State of Louisiana,) made in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "An act respecting claims to land in the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana," passed on the 3d of March, 1807.

By the fourth section of the act the commissioners are empowered to decide on all claims therein described, not exceeding the quantity of land contained in one league square, equal to five thousand seven hundred and sixty acres; their decisions in such cases to be final, but final only against the United States.

By the eighth section they are directed to make report of all claims which they may not have finally confirmed, in conformity with the said fourth section. They have accordingly made reports of such claims in the counties of Concordia, Washita, and Rapides. Their reports were by the law directed to be made under three general heads, viz:

1st. Those which in their opinions ought to be confirmed, in conformity with the several acts of Congress for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana.

2d. Those which, though not embraced by the provisions of the said acts, ought, nevertheless, in their opinions, to be confirmed, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government.

3d. Those which neither are embraced by the provisions of the said acts, nor ought, in their opinions, to be confirmed, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government.

Of the first class of claims none are reported, because it is presumed they have been included in the commissioners' final confirmations.

Of the second class there are,	-	-	45
in the county of Concordia,	-	-	6
in the county of Washita,	-	-	37
in the county of Rapides,	-	-	

Total,	-	-	<u>88</u>
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Of the third class there are,	-	-	195
in the county of Concordia,	-	-	53
in the county of Washita,	-	-	147

Total,	-	-	<u>395</u>
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The unfavorable opinions given on the cases embraced by the last class have generally been founded on the non-production of sufficient testimony and documents in proof of the points required by law to be established; such as permission to settle, actual occupancy, inhabitation, and cultivation prior to 20th December, 1803, &c.; and in some cases on the non-production of any proof whatever.

The law not having vested the commissioners with any power to consider or decide upon any claim exceeding one league square, they have included in these reports such as exceed that area, stating reasons for their recommendation or rejection of each. Amongst these is the claim of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to thirty square leagues on the Washita river. It consists of four tracts, of which No. 1 contains one hundred and

forty thousand superficial arpents; No. 2 seventy thousand; Nos. 3 and 4 eight thousand three hundred and forty-four; in the whole, two hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpents.

Thirty square leagues, strictly computed, contain two hundred and four thousand five hundred and thirty-five superficial arpents, or one hundred and seventy-two thousand eight hundred American acres; but the surveyor, in order to make allowance for lands held by concession or by titles in form, (the latter of which appear to have carried under the Spanish Government the full force of patents,) supposed to be included within the boundaries of the tracts composing the claim, has laid out thirteen thousand eight hundred and nine arpents, or eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six American acres, more than is contained in thirty square leagues. Whether the minor rights said to be included amount to that quantity of land I am not enabled to judge. Of this claim the commissioners recommend the confirmation.

In the claims under François de Castro for twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven and seven-ninths arpents, or twenty-three thousand four hundred and sixty-eight acres; and under Baron de Bastrop for seven hundred and seventy-three thousand three hundred and seventy-six arpents, or six hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-nine acres, the proofs are defective; and the commissioners state that they are constrained to class them amongst those which in their opinions ought not to be confirmed. These three claims originated in acts, perfect or imperfect, between the Spanish Governors and speculators.

In the county of Rapides there are three large claims derived from purchases made of the Indians by permission of the Spanish Governors; all of which, either through some erroneous understanding or perverted construction of the original bargains, are of much greater magnitude than the commissioners thought the proofs adduced would support. These are,

The claim of Joseph Gillaird to lands purchased by permission of the Pascagoula Indians, said to amount to sixteen thousand acres. Of this the commissioners, for reasons stated in the explanation of their report, recommend the confirmation of only nine thousand three hundred acres.

The claim of Miller and Fulton to forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents on Bayou Bœuf, equal to thirty-nine thousand five hundred and thirty-eight and a half American acres, the purchase of which from the Choctaw Indians appears to have been ratified by the Spanish Governor General. This also the commissioners have recommended to be confirmed only in part; that is to say, to one-half, which is twenty-three thousand four hundred arpents, or about nineteen thousand eight hundred American acres. To the commissioners' explanation of this claim is added a memorial, with the hope of proving it in its greatest extent; concluding with a prayer that the full quantity of land claimed may be confirmed by Congress.

Another claim of Miller and Fulton to eleven thousand two hundred and thirty arpents, equal to nine thousand four hundred and eighty-seven and fifty-five hundredths American acres, purchased of the Indians. It appears that the claimants were Indian traders, and that the Appalache and Tensaw tribes, in order to dis-

charge their debts and acquire a little money, offered for sale the lands which they held in common. In this affair the Governor, Manuel de Salcedo, gave permission of sale to the Tensaw tribe only. The commissioners recommend a confirmation of title to that part of the land which belonged to the Tensaw tribe, providing for a prior claim included therein; which will reduce the quantity to three thousand four hundred and twenty-four superficial arpents, or two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and sixty-five hundredths American acres. But this recommendation is conditioned on the event of their future scrutiny into the genuineness of a letter of permission to purchase, said to have been written by the Governor; and the commissioners reserve to themselves the right, whensoever an opportunity for such scrutiny shall occur, of presenting to Congress their opinion as to its authenticity.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,
Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

To the Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

LAND OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT,
ORLEANS TERRITORY, *October 16, 1812.*

The undersigned, commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons to lands within the district and territory aforesaid, have the honor to report the following list of rejected claims, and beg leave to remark, in explanation of the said report, that the respective classes contemplated by the eighth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1807, will be designated by the letters A, B, and C, to wit: to the first class, comprising "claims which in the opinion of the commissioners ought to be confirmed, in conformity with the provisions of the several acts of Congress for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to lands within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana," the letter A will be affixed. To the second class, comprising "claims which, though not embraced by the provisions of the said acts, ought, nevertheless, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government," the letter B will be affixed. And to the third class, comprising "claims which neither are embraced by the provisions of the said acts, nor ought, in the opinion of the commissioners, to be confirmed, in conformity with the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government," the letter C will be affixed. In the subsequent list of claims, such as have been entered with deputy registers will have the letter D placed after the number in the column of Register's No.; when that letter is omitted, it is to be understood that the claim was entered with the Register at the Land Office in Opelousas. To the list of claims reported for each county will be subjoined explanatory remarks, with references to the reported numbers, containing the reasons of the commissioners for reporting and giving a schedule of the title-papers that may have been filed in the several claims, and the substance of such oral testimony as may have been taken for or against the claims.

Claims to Lands in the County of Concordia.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
C	1	57 D	Joseph Adair	Andrew Franks	640 acres	Settlement.
C	2	2	Edwin Allen	Edwin Allen	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	3	3	Robert Ashley	Henry Reading	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	4	17	William Blount	William Skunk	269.40 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	5	94 D	Peter B. Bruin and others	P. B. Bruin and others	9600 arpents	Spanish grant, March 1787.
C	6	43 D	Thomas Brabston	Thomas Brabston	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	7	46 D	Thomas Brabston	Thomas Brabston	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	8	10	William Bonner	William Bonner	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	9	4	David Brooks	David Brooks	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	10	5	Archibald Brooks	Archibald Brooks	720 arpents	Settlement.
C	11	7	Henry Buford	Henry Buford	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	12	14	John Boling	John Boling	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	13	116 D	Sarah Banks	Sarah Banks	400 acres	Settlement by permission.
B	14	83 D	Roland Brown	Roland Brown	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	15	30	Leonard Claiborne & John Gelleaux	Urknown	10,000 arpents	Spanish grant.
C	16	32	John Callender	Thomas Callender	600 acres	Settlement.
C	17	33	John Callender	John Green	780 acres	Settlement.
C	18	34	John Callender	John Callender	800 acres	Settlement.
B	19	35	Brinkley Corbet	Brinkley Corbet	640 acres	Settlement.
B	20	36	Jesse Cook	Jesse Cook	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	21	37 D	William Caswell	William Caswell	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	22	86 D	John Conner	John Conner	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	23	372	Julien Capersero	Julien Capersero	640 acres	Settlement.
C	24	329	Gibson Clark	Gibson Clark	637.37 acres	Settlement.
C	25	330	Gibson Clark, Jun.	Gibson Clark, Jun.	859.70 acres	Settlement.
B	26	120 D	Gibson Clark, Sen.	Gibson Clark, Sen.	859.70 acres	Settlement.
C	27	331	Gibson Clark	Gibson Clark	655.70 acres	Settlement.
B	28	69 D	Gibson Clark, Jun.	Gibson Clark, Jun.	655.70 acres	Settlement.
C	29	332	Gibson Clark, Jun.	Gibson Clark, Jun.	721.40 acres	Settlement.
C	30	327	Elijah L. Clark	Elijah L. Clark	733.28 acres	Settlement.
C	31	78 D	Elyjah Clark	Elijah Clark	599.40 acres	Settlement.
C	32	335	John Clark	Not stated	649.80 acres	Settlement.
B	33	121 D	John Clark	Pleasant Sneed	649.80 acres	Settlement.
C	34	336	John Clark	Not mentioned	622.84 acres	Settlement.
B	35	115 D	John Clark	John Joiner	622.84 acres	Settlement.
C	36	337	John Clark	John Clark	643.41 acres	Settlement.
B	37	60 D	John Clark	John Clark	643.41 acres	Settlement.
C	38	338	John Clark	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	39	339	Joshua G. Clark	Not mentioned	706 acres	Settlement.
C	40	117 D	Joshua G. Clark	Samuel Lum,	706 acres	Settlement.
C	41	342	Seth Caston	Not mentioned	784.50 acres	Settlement.
C	42	112	Seth Caston	McKenney	784.50 acres	Settlement.
C	43	340	Charles Collins, Sen.	Charles Collins, Sen.	981 acres	Settlement.
B	44	341	Charles Collins, Jun.	Charles Collins, Jun.	711.80 acres	Settlement.
C	45	113 D	Charles Collins, Jun.	Charles Collins, Jun.	711.80 acres	Settlement.
B	46	53	John Conner	John Conner	640 arpents	Settlement.
B	47	52 D	Antoine Carrel	Antoine Carrel	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	48	67 D	Anthony Crocket	Anthony Crocket,	752 acres	Settlement.
C	49	82 D	William Curry	William Curry	640 acres	Settlement.
C	50	333	— Cameron	— Cameron	574.50 acres	Settlement.
B	51	43	Benjamin Carrol	Benjamin Carrol	640 acres	Settlement.
C	52	40	Robert Cochran	Ezekiel Henry	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	53	46	Job Carter	Job Carter	320 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	54	28	Ferdinand Lee Claiborne	Edward Skunk	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
B	55	373	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	John Akers	4 town lots	Settlement by permission.
C	56	374	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Frederick Zerban	39 acres	Settlement.
C	57	375	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	John Gomez	2 town lots	Settlement.
C	58	376	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Frederick Zerban	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	59	377	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	John Akins	880 arpents	Settlement.
C	60	378	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Joseph Sexton	2 town lots	Settlement.
C	61	379	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Francis Bruette	1 town lot	Settlement.
B	62	380	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Pedro Heriro	2 town lots	Settlement by permission.
B	63	41	Dennis Cochran	Dennis Cochran	640 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	64	54	David Christian	David Christian	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	65	55	John Cummins	James Knots	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	66	110 D	Henry Cassiday	Patrick O'Farral	771.93 acres	Not known.
C	67	111 D	Henry Cassiday	William Glisson	1,296.75 acres	Not known.
C	68	104 D	Patrick Cassaday	Michael McKiernan	687 acres	Not known.
C	69	381	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Bennet Truly	800 arpents	Settlement.
B	70	.	Ferdinand L. Claiborne	Otho Farniez	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	71	59	Reps. of George Cochran	Unknown	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
B	72	47	Letitia Culbertson	Letitia Culbertson	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
B	73	67	Peter Deveal	Peter Deveal	480 arpents	Settlement.
C	74	66	Ambrose Downs	Ambrose Downs	640 acres	Settlement.
C	75	343	Joseph Downs	Joseph Downs	582.30 acres	Settlement.
B	76	124 D	Joseph Downs	Joseph Downs	582.30 acres	Settlement.
C	77	59 D	Samuel Durosset	Samuel Durosset	665.70 acres	Settlement.
C	78	58	Stephen Douglass	Robert Welsh	720 arpents	Settlement.
C	79	62 D	William Denman	William Denman	616 acres	Settlement.
C	80	62	Anthony Dougherty	Anthony Dougherty	640 acres	Settlement.
C	81	376	Joseph Derochier	Joseph Derochier	640 acres	Settlement.
C	82	63	Edward Daugherty	Edward Daugherty	520 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	83	84	Stephen Douglass	Charles Anderson	640 acres	Settlement.
C	84	59	Stephen Douglass	Stephen Douglass	640 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	85	56	Daniel Douglass	Richard King	320 arpents	Settlement by permission.

CLAIMS—Continued.

Class	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
B	88	346	Henry Eaton	Henry Eaton	739 62 acres	Settlement.
C	87	74	Benjamin Farrar	Thomas Key	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	88	76	Benjamin Farrar	Benjamin Holmes	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	89	79	Benjamin Farrar	Thomas Walsh	250 arpents	Settlement.
C	90	80	Benjamin Farrar	Benjamin Holmes	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	91	90	Alexis Fulton	Alexis Fulton	640 arpents	Settlement.
C	92	91	John Finny	John Finny	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	93	349	Thomas Gails	Thomas Gails	734 acres	Settlement.
C	94	68 D	Thomas Gails	Thomas Gails	734 acres	Settlement.
C	95	92	Simon Gibson	Simon Gibson	608.33 acres	Settlement.
C	96	95 D	Benjamin Goodwin	J. Warrel & B. Wallace	640 acres	Settlement.
B	97	76 D	Anthony Glass	John Higgins	642.24 acres	Settlement.
C	98	-	James Glasscock	James Glasscock	576 arpents	Settlement.
C	99	127	John House	Benjamin Carrol	640 acres	Settlement.
B	100	110	Edwin L. Harris	Edwin L. Harris	600 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	101	111	Eliz'th Harris and children	Eliz'th Harris & children	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	102	112	Jephtha Harris	Jephtha Harris	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	103	81	Foreman, Hunt & Co.	Hamilton Jett	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	104	378	Philip Hart	John Shanoar	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	105	377	Simon Hart	Archibald Brooks	720 arpents	Settlement.
C	106	196	Thomas Hardesty	Stephen Bullock	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	107	114	Elizabeth Hartford	Elizabeth Hartford	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	108	371	Glass and Hyland	Glass and Hyland	768 acres	Settlement.
C	109	54	King Holstein	Samuel Ross	640 acres	Settlement.
B	110	-	Daniel Huffman	Unknown	569 acres	Settlement.
C	111	116	Thomas Hardesty	Edward Caldwell	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	112	125 D	Ezra John	Ezra John	640 acres	Settlement.
C	113	129	William Justice	William Justice	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	114	351	James James	James James	433.59 acres	Settlement.
B	115	74	James James	James James	433.59 acres	Settlement.
G	116	352	James James	James James	639.82 acres	Settlement.
C	117	103 D	James James	James James	639.82 acres	Settlement.
C	118	131	John Jarrat's heirs	John Jarrat	640 acres	Settlement.
C	119	353	John Bte. Jerad	John Bte. Jerad	640 acres	Settlement.
C	120	119 D	Thomas Jones	Thomas Jones	614.40 acres	Settlement.
B	121	132	Aaron Insko	Aaron Insko	640 acres	Settlement.
C	122	135	James Knotts	James Knotts	500 arpents	Settlement.
C	123	141	John Kennedy	John Kennedy	640 acres	Settlement.
C	124	142	David Kennedy	David Kennedy	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	125	139	Zachariah Kirkland	Zachariah Kirkland	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	126	56 D	Thomas Kelley	Thomas Kelley	320 acres	Settlement.
C	127	140	John Kennedy	John Kennedy	600 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	128	77 D	John Lobdel	John Lobdel	633.95 acres	Settlement.
B	129	123 D	David Lum	David Lum	769.75 acres	Settlement.
C	130	-	David Lum	David Lum	769.75 acres	Settlement.
B	131	144	Ezekiel Loe	Ezekiel Loe	500 arpents	Settlement.
B	132	150	James Long	Hugh Wilson	185.52 acres	Settlement.
B	133	145	William Lindsay	Alexander McCormick	640 acres	Settlement.
B	134	146	William Lindsay	Ezekiel Henry	640 acres	Settlement.
C	135	147	William Lindsay	James Swigley	640 acres	Settlement.
C	136	65 D	Samuel Murphy, for John Clark	Samuel Murphy	640 acres	Settlement.
C	137	79 D	Ezra Marble	Ezra Marble	825.60 acres	Settlement.
C	138	80 D	Thomas Marble	Thomas Marble	643.20 acres	Settlement.
C	139	81 D	James Martin	James Martin	640 acres	Settlement.
C	140	93 D	James Moor	John Brabson	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	141	96 D	Samuel P. Moor	Unknown	1000 acres	Unknown.
C	142	97 D	Samuel P. Moor	Unknown	640 acres	Settlement.
B	143	356	Alexander McCormick	Alexander McCormick	1079 acres	Settlement.
C	144	63 D	Alexander McCormick	Alexander McCormick	1079 acres	Settlement.
C	145	164	Hatton Middleton	William Taylor	320 arpents	Settlement.
C	146	168	Heirs of M. and Eliza Mallock	M. and E. Mallock	640 acres	Settlement.
C	147	169	Richard McFarlin	Richard McFarlin	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	148	176	James McCauley	James McCauley	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	149	177	Daniel McCartney	Daniel McCartney	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	150	179	Gideon Medlock	Gideon Medlock	640 acres	Settlement.
C	151	184	James McKown	James McKown	640 acres	Settlement.
C	152	185	Daniel McKown	Daniel McKown	640 acres	Settlement.
C	153	189	David Michie	George Small	200 arpents	Settlement.
C	154	190	David Michie	David Michie	475 arpents	Settlement.
C	155	173	Henry Manadue	Henry Manadue	640 acres	Settlement.
B	156	90 D	Henry E. Manadue	Henry E. Manadue	500 arpents	Settlement.
B	157	357	Bernard Metcalf	Bernard Metcalf	610.95 acres	Settlement.
C	158	175	George McMichael	George McMichael	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	159	155	Samuel S. Mahan	Melling Wooley	800 arpents	Settlement by permission
C	160	154	Samuel S. Mahan	Charles F. Todd	800 arpents	Settlement by permission
B	161	153	Samuel S. Mahan	Conrad Rough	800 arpents	Settlement by permission
C	162	75	Thomas Newman	Thomas Newman	856 acres	Settlement
C	163	191	John Naylor's repre'ves	John Naylor	640 acres	Settlement.
C	164	193	John Nicholls	John Nicholls	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	165	194	John Nicholls	Rufus Humphreys	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	166	195	John Nicholls	Samuel McSparren	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	167	198	John Nelson	Elijah Bunch	640 acres	Settlement.
C	168	198	John Nelson	Charles Greger	640 acres	Settlement.
C	169	199	John Newton	John Newton	640 acres	Settlement.

CLAIMS—Continued.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
C	170	200	Joseph Neale	Joseph Neale	240 acres	Settlement.
B	171	102 D	Levi Norrell	Levi Norrell	484.49 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	172	207	Ichabod Osborn	James White	81.70 acres	Settlement.
C	173	66 D	Thomas Patterson	Thomas Patterson	753.60 acres	Settlement.
C	174	87 D	William Pepper	William Pepper	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	175	92 D	William Plowder	Christopher Lee	640 acres	Settlement.
C	176	212	Edward Payne	Edward Payne	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	177	213	Isaiah Packard	Levi Fletcher	472 acres	Settlement.
C	178	216	Susanna Purves	Thomas Balton	271.97 acres	Settlement.
C	179	220	Mumford J. Perriman	James White	640 acres	Settlement.
C	180	221	Solomon Phelps	John Furguson	400 arpents	Settlement.
B	181	222	Samuel Pitney	Samuel Pitney	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	182	373	Felix Pyro	Unknown	720 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	183	227	John Perkins	Maria P. Solibellas	204 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	184	215	Peter Presler	Unknown	640 acres	Settlement.
C	185	217	Elijah Pope	Unknown	603 acres	Settlement.
B	186	48 D	Benjamin Robertson	Pierre Leglise	800 arpents	Requête.
C	187	55 D	Samuel Ross	Not known	Not expressed	Settlement.
C	188	88 D	Peter A. Ross	Peter A. Ross	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	189	242	Thaddeus Rockwell	Thaddeus Rockwell	2560 acres	Requête.
C	190	242	Thaddeus Rockwell	Thaddeus Rockwell	480 acres	Requête.
B	191	-	Elijah Rogers	Elijah Rogers	606.65 acres	Unknown.
C	192	237	John Rhea	John Rhea	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	193	365	Benjamin Steel	Benjamin Steel	1094 acres	Settlement.
C	194	72 D	Benjamin Steel	Benjamin Steel	1094 acres	Settlement.
C	195	99 D	Philander Smith	Not known	640 acres	Settlement.
C	196	114 D	Chiliab Smith	Chiliab Smith	976 acres	Settlement.
B	197	245	Phineas Smith	Uriah Norris	640 acres	Settlement.
B	198	118 D	Frederick Smith	Frederick Smith	574.50 acres	Settlement.
C	199	249	Joseph Smith	Joseph Smith	840 arpents	Settlement.
C	200	250	William M. Smith	William M. Smith	500 arpents	Settlement.
C	201	89 D	Benjamin Shaw	Benjamin Shaw	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	202	85 D	Mary Stewart	Not known	1.95 acres	Settlement.
C	203	261 D	William Sanders	William Sanders	640 acres	Settlement.
C	204	262	Joseph Strickland	Joseph Strickland	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	205	362	Joseph Solibellas	Joseph Solibellas	320 arpents	Spanish patent.
C	206	383	James Swigley	James Swigley	619 acres	Settlement.
C	207	61 D	James Swigley	James Swigley	619 acres	Settlement.
C	208	384	Winthrop Sargent	Winthrop Sargent	1600 arpents	Settlement, and commandant's grant.
C	209	385	John Steel	John Steel	1220 arpents	Settlement, and commandant's grant.
C	210	265	John Sims	John Sims	320 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	211	366	Samuel Tuttle	Samuel Tuttle	776.17 acres	Settlement.
C	212	70 D	Samuel Tuttle	Samuel Tuttle	776.17 acres	Settlement.
C	213	267	Benjamin Thomson	Benjamin Thomson	640 acres	Settlement.
C	214	272	William Turner	David Jones	640 acres	Settlement.
B	215	274	Isaac Taylor	Isaac Taylor	640 arpents	Settlement.
C	216	275	Charles F. Todd	Charles F. Todd	620 arpents	Settlement.
C	217	31	Zachariah Taliaferro	Henry Cassiday	665.89 acres	Settlement.
B	218	51 D	Joseph Turo	Joseph Turo	600 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	219	379	James Ussery	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	220	286	Jacob Vanoster	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
B	221	280	Joseph and Maria Vidal	Unknown	1200 arpents	Order of survey.
C	222	126	William T. Voss	Unknown	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	223	313	James Warren	James Warren	500 arpents	Settlement.
C	224	374	William Wampoor	William Wampoor	640 acres	Settlement.
C	225	317	Clark Williams	Clark Williams	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	226	368	Thomas Walsh	Thomas Walsh	597 acres	Not stated.
C	227	122 D	Thomas Walsh	Thomas Walsh	640 acres	Settlement.
C	228	44 D	George Willie	George Willie	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	229	45 D	Thomas Willie	Thomas Willie	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	230	301	John Willie	William Bearfield	640 acres	Settlement.
B	231	302	John Willie	William Bearfield	600 acres	Settlement.
C	232	311	Berriman Watkins	Berriman Watkins	860 arpents	Settlement.
B	233	314	Richard Warren	Richard Warren	600 arpents	Settlement.
C	234	375	Antoine Willatoras	Antoine Willatoras	800 arpents	Settlement.
B	235	369	Thomas H. Woods	Thomas H. Woods	760.29 acres	Settlement.
C	236	296	Elisha Winters	John McClannahan	640 acres	Settlement.
C	237	298	Elisha Winters	Elisha Winters	800 arpents	Settlement.
C	238	312	John B. Willis	David & Margaret Reed	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	239	321	Philip Zerban	Philip Zerban	830 arpents	Settlement.
C	240	319	Frederick Zerban	Frederick Zerban	39 acres	Settlement.

Remarks on the foregoing list of land claims, with references to the reported numbers.

No. 1. No documents of title filed with the notice of this claim. The claimant (Joseph Adair) admits that the land claimed was neither inhabited nor cultivated until after the year 1803.

No. 2. A plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice, dated 4th July, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. The deposition of Solomon Phelps, taken in this claim, before Richard Cocke, at Concordia, the 6th March, 1809, is as follows: That in the month of July, in the year 1806, he assisted the claimant in making an improvement upon the land claimed; that in the course of that summer he built a cabin, and enclosed something less than a quarter of an acre thereon, which he planted in corn and sowed in different kinds of vegetables. No evidence of permission to settle is adduced.

No. 3. No documents filed with the notice of this claim. Charles Trammel, on his oath, hath said: That in the month of August, 1803, he heard Mr. Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, give permission to Henry Reading to settle and take up the land in question; that, at the same time, he heard the said commandant give permission to a Mr. Fenton to survey the land for the said Reading; that the land was accordingly surveyed; that in the month of October, 1803, the said Reading went upon the land, and continued to clear and improve throughout the fall and winter, and was in actual possession of it on the 20th day of December, 1803; that in the spring of 1804 he planted corn on the land, and, in the fall of that year, sold and conveyed it to Robert Ashley, the present claimant. In this and several other claims, (in which his narratives have been nearly as circumstantial,) the testimony of Trammel, who, it was said, resided in the upper part of the Mississippi Territory; was taken before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned for that purpose by the Board. The undersigned commissioners are unwilling to admit the credibility of this witness: first, because in another claim (that of Job Routh) it is established by the testimony of three persons, of whose veracity they have no doubt, to wit, Archibald Douglass, Henry Trent, and Elijah Cushing, that Henry Reading was not in the neighborhood of the land now claimed by Robert Ashley until the spring of the year 1804, in which year he was employed as the hireling of David Christian, in extending the improvements made on a tract of land on lake St. Joseph, established in the preceding year by Zachariah Tharp, who sold to the said Daniel Christian, who afterwards sold to Job Routh; and, secondly, because in a letter from Mr. Vidal, late commandant of the post of Concordia, to the Board of Commissioners, dated at Natchez, the 21st of October, 1811, the said commandant denies having given verbal permission to settle, *except in five or six instances*—strongly implying that the permission to Reading, as stated by Trammel, was not granted. The undersigned commissioners think it necessary here to remark, that, although they have the most indubitable proof that several, and think it probable that all, the commandants under the Spanish Government for the last ten or fifteen years that Louisiana was subject to Spain, were in the practice of granting verbal permissions to settle land; and although they have reason to believe that many settlements have been made under such permissions, with full confidence in their sufficiency, yet, since the receipt of the letter above alluded to, they have thought it expedient to guard against impositions by establishing, as a rule, that oral testimony shall not establish the permission of a commandant to settle land, except it be the testimony of one or more reputable persons, corroborated by the written certificate of the commandant by whom the permission was given, *under oath*.

No. 4. Said to be founded on the written permission to settle by the proper Spanish officer, in favor of William Skunk, which is stated to have been lost. A plat of survey executed by Gabriel Winters the 12th day of December, 1805, and a deed of sale from Skunk to the present claimant, William Blount, are filed with the notice of the claim. No evidence has been offered to establish the permission or settlement.

No. 5. This claim is for a tract of land, situate on the west bank of the Mississippi river, about seven miles above the mouth of Big Black, as set forth in the notice. The following documents have been filed in support of the claim: No. 1. A petition of Mr. Bruin, for himself and twelve other persons named in the petition, for permission to bring with them a number of articles free from duties, and to know the quantity of land to which they might be entitled, and naming several districts within which they desired the privilege of choosing their residence, and of taking the land to which they should

be entitled, to wit: Bayou Pierre, Homochitto, Thompson's Creek, Baton Rouge, White Cliffs, or the vicinity of Manchack, dated 31st March, 1787. No. 2. A decree, dated at New Orleans, the 2d of April, 1787, granting the request as to the importation free from duties, and saying that the quantity of land shall be at first to each family twenty arpents front by forty arpents in depth, and, after a sufficient clearing and improvement, the double depth at the places mentioned in the memorial, (document No. 1.) No. 3. The same permission and promise are extended to any other families under the same circumstances, that is, to any other Catholic families; dated as above, written on the same paper, and signed by the same Governor, to wit, Estevan Miro. No. 4. The Governor declares to have received orders from the King to exempt the imported articles from duties, provided they should be for the use of the importers, and not subjects of commerce. No. 5. The petition of Bryan Bruin, representing himself to be an Irish Catholic, &c., and praying a passport from the Governor, at St. Augustine, of East Florida, and to be protected in his return to the parish of St. Patrick, on a settlement which he states he had made on Washita river; dated 26th February, 1790. No. 6. The decree of Zespades, Governor of East Florida, granting the passport for Havana, with an obligation on Mr. Bruin to present his vouchers to the Captain General of that place, and naming the vessel in which he was to take his passage, to wit, the schooner Maria, Captain Isaac Wicks, dated 5th March, 1790. No. 7. The schooner having been cast away on the bar of St. John, Mr. Bruin begs permission to go in the sloop St. John, Captain Marshall, which he states he had freighted for New Orleans. No. 8. The passport of Governor Zespades to go in the latter vessel, dated at St. Augustine, the 1st May, 1790. With these papers have also been filed four plats, executed in 1787, by Henry Cassidy and Gabriel Winters, for Peter Bryan Bruin and the heirs of Bryan Bruin, deceased. The undersigned commissioners are of opinion that the act of Governor Miro of the 2d of April, 1787, (document No. 2.) cannot be construed into a grant of land, as contended for by the representatives of Mr. Bruin; it seems merely to contain answers to Mr. Bruin's inquiries as to the quantity of land to which certain families would be entitled on their emigration to either of the provinces over which he, Governor Miro, then presided. This opinion derives force from the subsequent explanation of the act, written on the same paper and executed at the same time, manifesting that the benefit was intended to apply generally to all Catholic families who might think proper to avail themselves of it. There can be no doubt but that the persons mentioned in Mr. Bruin's memorial would have been entitled to, and that there would, on proper application, have been granted to each family the quantity of land mentioned in the Governor's decree, to wit, eight hundred superficial arpents, or twenty arpents front by the depth of forty, provided they had emigrated to the country as contemplated; to prove which no evidence has been offered to the Board, nor of the occupancy of the land prior to the change of Government. It should, moreover, be noticed, that by Mr. Bruin, as an individual, the most that should have been expected under the Governor's decree was eight hundred superficial arpents of land, and not nine thousand six hundred arpents, which is the whole quantity proposed to be given to the twelve families. It should also be recollected that all the districts mentioned in Mr. Bruin's memorial, and in which he asks for himself and others the privilege of selecting lands, are either in West Florida, or what is now the Mississippi Territory, and not in the county of Concordia.

No. 6. The notice of this claim not accompanied by any document. Said to be founded on a concession from Mr. Vidal, while acting as commandant; that the title-papers have been lost or mislaid. No evidence in support of the claim has been adduced.

No. 7. With the notice of this claim has been filed a plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice in 1803. No evidence adduced in support of the claim. This notice is believed to be for the same tract claimed by No. 6. It is for the same quantity of land, both situate on lake St. John, and claimed by persons of the same name, if not the same person. No. 6 was entered by James Moor, for the claimant, in December, 1806; and No. 7 by Samuel S. Mahan, in November, 1807.

No. 8. A plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice, and dated March, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence has been offered in support of it.

No. 9. No document except the plat of survey, as in

No. 8. No evidence adduced.

No. 10. A copy of a plat of survey, said to have been executed by Peter Walker, in April, 1803, is the only document filed in this claim. The deposition of John Hutchison, taken by Richard Cocke, at Concordia, the 23d March, 1809, which is supposed to apply to this claim, is to the following effect: That in the month of August, 1804, he was employed by Stephen Douglass, on behalf of the claimant, to make an improvement upon the land claimed; that in that month he, with assistance, cleared and burnt the cane on about half an acre; that at that time he saw no other improvement on the land; and that it has never, to his knowledge, been inhabited or cultivated, though about fifty or sixty acres of cane were cut thereon in the year 1808; that on the 20th of December, 1803, the claimant was the head of a family and over twenty-one years of age, and then resided in New Orleans. No other testimony adduced.

No. 11. No document filed except the plat of survey by Stephen Justice, in June, 1803. No evidence offered.

No. 12. A plat of survey, not signed by any officer under the Spanish or American Governments, accompanies the notice, and is the only document filed. The title-papers said to have been lost or mislaid. No proof offered in support of the claim.

No. 13. To the notice of this claim is annexed an unfinished plat, not signed by any surveyor. No other document is filed, nor has any proof been adduced of occupancy or permission to settle.

No. 14. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice, dated 4th September, (the date of the year omitted.) A certificate in the handwriting of Joseph Vidal, without date, stating that prior to the 20th December, 1803, he gave permission to Rowland Brown to settle a tract of land on the Mississippi, in Concordia. The deposition of Thomas Dollinson, taken by Samuel Brooks, Esq. of Natchez, the 9th May, 1812, under a commission for that purpose issued by the present Board of Commissioners, which deposition is to the following effect: That the land in question was actually inhabited and cultivated by Rowland Brown on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for several months immediately preceding that day; and that the said Brown, at that time, was the head of a family, and twenty-one years of age. The certificate of Mr. Vidal not appearing to have been taken in an official manner, and not being supported by testimony, as required by the rule of the Board, mentioned under the reported No. 3, the commissioners think proper to report the claim for the consideration of Congress, but, nevertheless, think it such a claim as may be recommended for confirmation for six hundred and forty acres.

No. 15. Neither the grant from the Spanish Government, nor the order of survey by the commandant, which are referred to in the notice of this claim, has been produced, nor any other evidence, written or oral, in support of the claim.

Nos. 16, 17, and 18. In these three claims no documents have been filed, nor has any evidence been adduced of occupancy or permission to settle.

No. 19. No documents filed with the notice of this claim. From the testimony of Aaron Palmer, it appears that Brinkley Corbet, the claimant, settled on the land in the spring of the year 1802, and has continued to reside thereon ever since; but no evidence has been offered to establish that the settlement was made with the permission of the proper Spanish officer.

No. 20. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice is the only document filed in this claim. The testimony of two persons, Edwin L. Harris and John McGill, has been taken to establish the settlement, &c. of this claim. Harris deposes, that in the spring of 1803 he was at the mouth of the Bayou Cocodril, (or Crocodile,) on lake Concordia, in company with Captain Vidal and others, when he heard Captain Vidal say that he had granted the land at that place to Jesse Cook; that in the month of June or July thereafter, happening on the same land again, he found it improved by Stephen Douglass for Jesse Cook, as the said Douglass informed the deponent; that the improvement consisted of a camp made of pickets, and some enclosed cleared land, how much the deponent did not know, but not exceeding one acre; nor does he know the age of the claimant. John McGill hath deposed that in the spring of 1803 he accompanied the claimant, Jesse Cook, to Capt. Joseph Vidal's, and both requested of him permission to settle upon vacant land; that the said commandant directed them to go and settle upon the land they contemplated taking up, and to come at another time, the deponent understood, for permission; that he was upon the land claimed in the summer of the same year, (1803,) at which time the claimant was re-

siding thereon, had a cabin built, and about an acre of land cleared, enclosed, and cultivated in corn; and that the claimant appeared to be a man about thirty years of age on the 20th day of December, 1803. From the correspondence of the evidence of the witnesses in this claim, there can be no doubt of the commandant having given at least verbal permission to settle; and as it has been proved that the claimant inhabited the land in the summer of 1803, and had corn growing on it, it may with reason be presumed that it was occupied on the 20th of December, 1803, although that fact is not positively established. This claim cannot be confirmed by the Board of Commissioners consistently with the rule referred to in the explanation of the report No. 3. Nevertheless, being of opinion that it is such a title as would have been valid by the usages of the Spanish Government, the confirmation by Congress is respectfully recommended, not according to the plat filed in the claim, from which there seems to have been too large a front measured on the lake, but by giving so much front on the southwest side of lake Concordia, from the mouth of the Bayou Crocodile, as, with the ordinary depth of forty arpents, would embrace the area of six hundred and forty acres.

No. 21. A plat of survey not signed by any officer accompanies the notice of this claim; no other document of title; the regular plat said to be lost. No evidence adduced of occupancy nor permission to settle.

No. 22. A plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice in April, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence in support of the claim.

No. 23. No documents filed, nor proof of occupancy, &c.

No. 24. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy in November, 1807, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence in support of the claim has been offered.

No. 25. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, as in No. 24, without any other document or evidence to support the claim.

No. 26. From the quantity of the land claimed, and the figure, &c. represented by the plat, this claim is doubtless for the same tract of land claimed under the preceding, (No. 25,) was filed with the Register at Opelousas, and No. 26 with the Deputy Register at Rapides. The deposition of Gibson Clark, Jun. taken in this claim by Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, is to the following effect: That Gibson Clark, Sen. the claimant, on his return from the post of Concordia, in the summer of 1803, informed the deponent that he had obtained from the Spanish Government permission to improve and survey land in Concordia; that some time after a Mr. Fenton, as deputy surveyor, made a survey on lake St. Joseph, which the claimant commenced an improvement on early in the fall of the same year, and inhabited and cultivated the same on the 20th day of December, 1803; that the claimant was at that time the head of a family and twenty-one years of age. No other evidence adduced in support of this claim. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 27. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy in November, 1807, is the only document filed in this claim.

No. 28. From the plat filed in this claim there is no doubt of its being for the same land claimed by the preceding (No. 27,) one being entered with the Deputy Register at Rapides, the other with the Register at Opelousas. The deposition of Gibson Clark, Sen. taken in this claim the 12th September, 1811, by Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, is to the following effect: That the deponent obtained from the Spanish Government, in the summer of 1803, for Gibson Clark, Jun., John Clark, Elijah Clark, himself, and others, permission to settle on and survey land in Concordia; that a Mr. Fenton, as deputy surveyor, made surveys in pursuance of said permission on lake St. Joseph, and agreed to take his returns to New Orleans, but died on his way thither, as the deponent has been informed and believes; and that the returns of the surveyor were lost at that time; that the claimant commenced improving the land in question early in the fall of 1803, and inhabited and cultivated the same on the 20th day of December, 1803, and was then over twenty-one years of age and the head of a family, and has resided on and cultivated the same ever since. No other evidence has been adduced. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 29. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated November, 1807, the only document filed in this claim. No proof of occupancy, &c.

No. 30. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated in 1807, the only document filed in this claim. No proof of occupancy.

No. 31. A plat of survey, as in the preceding number, which shows it to be for the same land, is the only document filed. The deposition of Charles Campbell taken in this claim the 9th September, 1811, by Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, is to the following effect: That the claimant Elijah Clark, and Daniel McLaughlin, the latter claiming land entered by Gibson Clark, Jun. for his use, each obtained permission, through Gibson Clark, Sen. from Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, to survey and settle on land in said post; that a Mr. Fenton, as deputy surveyor, surveyed for the said Elijah and Daniel each a tract of land on lake St. Joseph, and when the deponent removed to said lake, about the middle of December, the said Elijah and Daniel were each in possession of a tract of land which they resided on and were cultivating on the 20th December, 1803, and were then above twenty-one years of age, and heads of families. This testimony seems not to be very clear, and, as it respects the claim of McLaughlin, its application is not understood by the Board, there being four entries in the name of Gibson Clark, Jun. without reference to any other person. No other evidence is adduced. No entry has been made in the name of McLaughlin. This claim has been confirmed under another notice; see commissioners' certificate B, No. 1498.

No. 32. a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, dated 9th November, 1807. The only document filed in this claim.

No. 33. A plat of survey, as in the foregoing number, which shows it to be for the same tract of land, the only document filed; the former being entered with the Register, and this with the Deputy. The deposition of Wm. Moore, taken the 12th September, 1811, by Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board, is to the following purport: That Pleasants Sneed and Samuel Murphee claim each a separate tract of land, entered with the Register, by John Clarke, for their use, on lake St. Joseph; that said persons obtained permission from the Spanish Government, in the spring of 1803, to settle on said lake; and that they settled there in the summer, and were actually inhabiting and cultivating the said land on the 20th December, 1803; and were heads of families, and over twenty-one years of age. This testimony, as in No. 31, seems somewhat obscure, or its application is not well understood by the Board. The notice of the claim in which the testimony is filed sets forth that the land in question is claimed by John Clark, he having purchased it from Pleasants Sneed, the first settler and claimant. No other evidence adduced. It is probable that what relates to Murphee in this testimony may be applied to reported No. 136. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 34. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, in November 1807. The only document filed with the notice of this claim.

No. 35. A plat of survey, as in the preceding No. 34, and which shows it to be for the same land, is the only document filed. The deposition of Wm. Moore, taken in this claim the 12th September, 1811, by Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, is to the following effect: That John Joiner, who claims by entry, made by John Clark for his benefit, obtained, in the fall of the year 1803, from the commandant of the Post of Concordia, permission to settle on lake St. Joseph, in Concordia; commenced his improvement soon after, and was residing on and cultivating the land in question on the 20th December, 1803, and that he was at that time over twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family. No other evidence is adduced. John Clark states, in his notice, that he purchased the right of John Joiner, but no conveyance is filed.

No. 36. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, in November, 1807; the only document filed. No evidence adduced.

No. 37. A plat of survey, as in the preceding No. 36, and which shows it to be for the same land, is the only document filed. The deposition of Gibson Clark, Senior, taken and filed in this claim at the same time, and by the same persons as in No. 28, is similar to and almost a copy of the testimony given in said No. 28 by this deponent. No other evidence adduced. The con-

firmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 38. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, 16th December, 1807. The only document filed.

Nos. 39 and 40. Both these notices seem to be for the same tract of land, filed with the Register and Deputy Register; they are accompanied by plats of survey, executed by Henry Cassidy, in December, 1807, and by no other document. Occupancy not established.

Nos. 41 and 42. These two notices appear also to be for the same tract of land. The remarks on the preceding number are equally applicable to these.

No. 43. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, executed in December, 1807. The testimony of the said Henry Cassidy has also been taken in the claim, who has said, on his oath, that, in the fall of the year 1802, he passed by the land claimed, at which time there was between one and two acres of cane burnt thereon, which had been that year planted in corn; but whether cultivated or not deponent was unable to say; that he was upon the same land again in the spring of 1803, at which time there was a cabin built thereon, in which there were some persons residing, whose names were not known to the deponent; that the improvement was near the lower corner of the land claimed; that he does not know, of his own knowledge, where the claimant resided on the 20th December, 1803, but has understood and believes he resided on that day at the Walnut Hills, in the Mississippi Territory; that he knows he was on that day more than twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family. Anthony Glass, sworn in the same claim, hath deposed, that he was present, in the month of June, 1802, when Mr. Vidal, commandant of Concordia, gave permission to the claimant to settle on the land claimed, but for what quantity he could not recollect. No conclusive proof of occupancy and cultivation on the 20th day of December, 1803, even by the agent or representative of the claimant. The proof of permission to settle cannot be taken by the Board, for the reasons assigned in the reported No. 3; the survey, as represented by the plat filed in the claim, is also objectionable. The front on the Mississippi river is much too large, being nearly two miles, the survey extending back only about three-fourths of a mile. In a few instances of claims founded on the right of settlement, the confirmations by this Board have been for one mile square, where the lands claimed have been on inconsiderable water-courses; and in one instance in which the claimant had erected a mill on one side of a small creek, and cultivating the land on the opposite side would have been considerably injured by any other mode of adjustment; but in confirming such claims on large and navigable waters, they have invariably given so much front as, with the depth of forty arpents, (equal to one hundred and sixteen and thirteen hundredths chains,) would include the quantity of land confirmed. The considerations by which the undersigned commissioners have been influenced in establishing this principle were, that although in many instances there were no documents of title by which the forms of the tracts thus claimed should be controlled, and although from expressions in the second section of the act of 2d March, 1805, many claimants were induced to think themselves absolutely entitled to a mile square, it was proper and just, in the opinion of the Board, to grant the land in the form that would best comport with the usages of the Spanish Government, under which all such claims originated, because, by giving larger fronts than were usual under the Spanish Government, it would have given to the holder of this species of claims an improper advantage over claimants holding under titles of higher dignity, whose surveys were universally extended back forty arpents, and because, too, the vacant land that would have remained to the Government, if this description of claimants had been allowed to extend their fronts along the rivers as in the present case, would generally have been in the back swamps in the rear of the claims, where the lands on all the water-courses in this district are known to be of little value in comparison with those in front.

No. 44. With the notice of this claim has been filed a plat of survey, executed in December, 1807, by Henry Cassidy. The testimony of Jacob Huffman, taken before the Board, the 16th of September, 1809, and filed in this claim, is as follows: That Charles Collins, Junior, planted corn on the tract of land claimed, in the spring of the year 1800; and the following year moved on the land, and has continued to reside on the land claimed every year since, and was actually living on the land on the 20th day of December, 1803; and was a man over the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family. Anthony Glass, in his testimony taken in the claim of Charles

Collins, Junior, reported under No. 43, has reference also to this claim, in which he says, he was present, in the month of June, 1802, when Joseph Vidal, the commandant, gave permission to Charles Collins, Senior, Charles Collins, Junior, and Henry Eaton to settle on the land they claim; that he could not recollect the quantity of land mentioned; and that those persons were over twenty-one years of age. No other evidence adduced. The evidence of permission not admissible, for the reasons mentioned in the reported No. 3. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 45. From the plat filed with the notice of this claim, there can be no doubt of its being for the same tract of land claimed by the preceding, No. —; this was filed with the Deputy Register. No proof has been taken in support of it.

No. 46. With the notice of this claim has been filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, executed in April, 1803, and no other document of title. John Saxton, sworn in this claim, hath deposed, that he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to the said Connor to take up and settle the aforesaid land in the fall of the year 1803; that the said Connor did immediately go on the land in question, and was actually cultivating and inhabiting the same on the 20th day of December, 1803; and that the said Connor was upwards of twenty-one years of age. This testimony was taken before John Patterson, Esq. commissioned for that purpose. The evidence inadmissible, for reasons before given in No. 3.

No. 47. A plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice, in May, 1803, which he declares to have been done with the approbation of the then commandant of Concordia; the only document filed in this claim. Wm. Blackwell, an evidence in this claim, hath deposed, that he recollects being on the land claimed when Antoine Carrol was residing on it, and had, from every appearance, fifteen or twenty acres in cultivation in the year 1802; that the said Carrol was also on the land in November, 1803, but whether he was residing on it in December, 1803, the deponent was not certain, though he thought he was so residing; that he heard the claimant say he had permission from the proper Spanish officer to settle the land claimed; and that he knows of no other tract of land held by the claimant. The deposition of John Welch and Samuel Tanner, taken the 15th October, 1811, by Benjamin Howard and Robert Scofield, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned for that purpose by the Board, is to the following purport: John Welch states that, to his knowledge, Antoine Carrol obtained from Joseph Vidal, commandant of the post of Concordia, permission to settle on land on the waters of Tensaw, in said post; and that said Carrol settled there in April, 1803, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same from that time for two or three years thereafter. Samuel Tanner states that, to his knowledge, Antoine Carrol was in possession of and cultivating a tract of land on Tensaw waters on the 20th December, 1803, and for some time before, and for several years after. No other evidence adduced. The improvements being so considerable, so early as 1802, and kept up, it is presumable this was intended as a permanent residence. The confirmation is recommended.

No. 48. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated in December, 1807, and no other document of title accompanies the notice of this claim. No testimony adduced to establish occupancy. Confirmed for six hundred and forty acres under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1500.

No. 49. The notice of this claim accompanied by no document of title. No proof has been offered.

No. 50. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated in December, 1807, the only document accompanying the notice of this claim. No proof offered to establish occupancy, &c.

No. 51. A plat of survey, executed by Gabriel Winters, in March, 1806, is filed with the notice. Alexander Carrol, a witness in the claim, hath deposed, that the same year he settled upon the land claimed by Love Baker and Charles B. Green, he made an improvement on this tract also, consisting of about half an acre of cane cleared, on which corn was planted and cultivated; that no person resided on the land claimed on the 20th December, 1803, but that the claimant was then over the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family. Before Judge Brooks of Natchez, commissioned by the Board, John Gomez hath deposed, that John Mitchell was settled on a tract of land on lake Concordia, in October, 1803, and had about five acres of corn raised there that year; that he had resided on the land more

than one year when the deponent left there; that the land was claimed by Benjamin Carrol, and that they made corn on shares, but that Carrol paid Mitchell for clearing the land. Joseph Vidal, formerly commandant of Concordia; before Judge Dunlop, of Concordia, commissioned by the Board, hath deposed, that before the 15th October, 1803, he gave permission to Benjamin Carrol to settle at some place on lake Concordia, but he could not recollect the quantity of land designated, and could say nothing further about it. This is supposed to be the same land claimed by John House, whose claim is reported under No. 99. From the testimony of Benjamin Mullins, in the claim of House, No. 99, together with that of Gomez, and the proof of permission as above stated, the Board have been induced to recommend the confirmation of the claim, although the testimony of Alexander Carrol is somewhat at variance with that of Mullins and Gomez. No conveyance from Carrol to House has been adduced.

No. 52. This claim, accompanied by a copy of a plat of survey by Pedro Walker, an authorized surveyor under the Spanish Government, supposed to be for the same tract of land for which a claim was entered with the Deputy Register at Rapides. No testimony in this claim.

No. 53. No document filed in this claim; acknowledged to be for the same tract of land claimed by Vincent Carter, and sold to Foster and Elam.

No. 54. A mortgage from Frederick Zerban to F. L. Claiborne, in which, among others, this tract of land is inserted, is the only document filed in this claim. No conveyance from Skunk, said to have been the original proprietor, to Zerban; nor has any testimony been adduced to establish Skunk's right.

No. 55. In this claim is filed a plat of survey representing four town lots, Nos. 13, 16, 19, and 23, in the post or village of Concordia, each lot containing about one square arpent, laid out to John Akers. To this plat is a certificate, dated 13th September, 1802, signed by Peter Walker, then surveyor of the post, to which is annexed the approval and signature of Joseph Vidal, Esq. then commandant. No proof of the occupancy of these lots has been offered, nor is it believed that Mr. Claiborne has at this time any right or interest in them. No conveyance from the original claimant is found among the papers. The undersigned commissioners, believing that occupancy and cultivation would not, under the usages of the Spanish Government, have been required in the completion of the title to this claim, respectfully recommend its confirmation by Congress to John Akers.

No. 56. A plat of survey, certified and signed by William Atchinson, deputy surveyor, dated 1st August, 1802, and laid out to Frederick Zerban, for thirty-nine acres. The only document filed in this claim. No proof of occupancy, nor permission to settle.

No. 57. A plat of survey for two town lots, each containing about one superficial arpent, in the village of Concordia, laid out by Peter Walker to Juan Gomez, to wit, Nos. 15 and 18; the only document filed. In his certificate, Peter Walker states that these lots were laid out with the consent of the commandant. No other evidence of this fact has been adduced.

No. 58. No document filed in this claim, nor any proof of occupancy.

No. 59. No documents to establish this claim, nor proof of occupancy.

No. 60. This claim is for two town lots, Nos. 14 and 17, said to have been laid out to Joseph Saxton. No document filed, except a deed of conveyance from Saxton to Frederick Zerban. No proof of settlement.

No. 61. The notice of this claim is only for one town lot, No. 10. It is accompanied by a copy of a plat of survey for four adjoining lots, Nos. 1, 4, 7, and 10, said to have been laid out to Francis Brunette, by the consent of the commandant. No proof adduced.

No. 62. In this claim is filed a plat of two adjoining lots, Nos. 9 and 12, in the village of Concordia, each for about one superficial arpent, laid out to Pedro Herrero; the certificate to the plat dated the 30th September, 1802, signed by Peter Walker, and approved by the commandant, as in No. 55. On the back of the paper, containing the plat, &c., is an assignment by Pedro Herrero, transferring all his title to these lots to Frederick Zerban. This act is executed the 20th of August, 1804, before F. L. Claiborne, civil commandant of Concordia. For the reasons given in No. 55, the undersigned are of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed.

No. 63. In this claim is filed a plat of survey for six hundred and forty acres, signed by Stephen Justice,

deputy surveyor, and without date. Samuel Durosset, sworn in this claim, hath deposed, that some time in the fall of 1803, whilst hunting, he was on the land claimed; that the claimant had just commenced an improvement thereon; that he did not believe that the claimant had been on the land more than fifteen or twenty minutes when he planted some peach stones; that he was unable to say whether any further improvement was made on the land, as he had not seen it since; that, on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant resided in the province of Louisiana, and was over twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family. John House, also sworn in this claim, hath deposed that, in the fall of the year 1803, he was upon the land claimed, at which time there was about an acre clear, and a nursery of peach cions growing thereon. At that time there was no person residing on the land, nor did the deponent know of any person residing thereon on the 20th December, 1803. The deponent stated further, that there were, at the time when he was on the land, some preparations made for building a house on it. The testimony of Durosset and House was taken before Richard Cocke, Esq. at the village of Concordia, in February and March, 1809. Before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned for that purpose by the Board, John Saxton has deposed as follows: that in the fall of 1803, he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to the said Cochran to take up and settle the aforesaid land, and that the said Cochran was actually cultivating and inhabiting the land in question on the 20th day of December, 1803, and was at that time the head of a family. This testimony was taken 10th September, 1811.

No. 64. No document filed in this claim. It is believed to be for the same tract of land that was settled by Zachariah Harpe, by him sold to David Christian, who conveyed it to Job Routh, to whom it was confirmed by this Board.

No. 65. No documents of title filed in this claim. In the village of Concordia, in February, 1809, before Richard Cocke, Esq., the testimony of Jeremiah Carney and Edmonds Bruin was taken in this claim. Carney hath deposed that, in the latter part of the year 1803, he was upon the land claimed, and saw no improvement thereon; that he was also frequently upon the land in the year 1804, in the early part of which year James Knotts had an indifferent cabin built thereon, who also cut and carried a considerable quantity of timber therefrom: he further states, that, in the latter part of said year, he saw two or three acres cleared, and cornstalks standing thereon; that the said Knott continued to cultivate and reside upon the said land from the year 1804 until the fall of 1807; that he was not acquainted with the age of said Knotts, but, from his appearance, believes he was twenty-one years of age on the 20th December, 1803; and at that time he believes he resided upon a place two or three miles above the land claimed, in the province of Louisiana. The testimony of Carney is corroborated by that of Edmonds Bruin, who states that, being on the land claimed in the year 1803, he found it unoccupied and uncultivated; that, being on it again in 1804, and several subsequent years, he found it occupied by James Knotts, as stated by Carney. Before Joshua G. Clarke and J. H. Morre, Esquires, of Claiborne county, Mississippi territory, commissioned for that purpose by this Board, the testimony of William Morre has also been taken in this claim on the 12th September, 1811, and which is to the following purport: that some time in the summer of 1803, the deponent was in company with a Mr. Fenton and David B. Morgan, (then deputy surveyors under the Spanish Government,) at the post of Concordia, when the said surveyors made application to Don Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the aforesaid post, for permission to survey land on Lake St. Joseph for Mrs. Matilda Carney, relict of Arthur Carney, deceased, Berryman Watkins, Henry Reading, and others, which permission was granted by said commandant to the persons aforesaid; that the said surveyors went forward some time in the latter end of September, or early in October, in the same year, and made the surveys; that the said Matilda Carney placed a man, as tenant, on the tract surveyed for her, early in the month of November following, who proceeded to clear and cultivate the same, and who was actually cultivating and inhabiting said survey on the 20th day of December, in the year aforesaid, and some time during that season planted some peach trees; that he believes said tenant continued on the land until the marriage of the said Matilda Carney to Dr. John Cummings, early in the spring of the year 1804, by whom the said tenant was continued on the land, and made a crop of corn in that year; that some time after the surveying of the land

aforesaid, Mr. Fenton started to New Orleans with the papers and plats relative to said surveys, and was taken sick and died on his way, since when the deponent has been informed, and believes, that the claimants have not been able to procure their papers. The following deposition has been transmitted to this Board by Job Routh, who is understood to be an adverse claimant:

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY, *City of Natchez, ss.*

Be it known, that on this 26th day of October, 1811, personally appeared before the undersigned, magistrate for the said city, David B. Morgan, who being duly sworn, saith, that he never did have any permission from Captain Joseph Vidal, nor from any other Spanish officer or authority, to survey land in the parish of Concordia, or Orleans Territory, for John Cummings, or Robert Ashley, or James Knotts, or Berryman Watkins, or Dennis Corcoran, or Henry Reading, or Matilda Carney, or John House, or for any other person or persons whatsoever; nor did he survey any lands in said parish for either of the above-named persons, or any other person or persons whatsoever, during the continuance of the Spanish Government in Louisiana, or previous to the 20th day of December, 1803; nor did Thomas Fenton, for himself and this deponent jointly, ever have any such permission, according to the best knowledge and belief of this deponent. Sworn and subscribed before

SAMUEL BROOKS.

From the evidence of Mr. Morgan, although taken without authority from the Board of Commissioners, the undersigned are induced to doubt the correctness of Moore's narrative, and cannot, therefore, recommend the confirmation of this claim.

No. 66. A plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, executed the 3d March, 1807, the only document filed in this claim, which is said to be derived from Patrick O'Farrell, of whose title there has been no evidence exhibited.

No. 67. A plat of survey, executed by Henry Cassidy, 21st June, 1807, the only document in this claim, which is said to be derived from William Glisson.

No. 68. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, 25th June, 1807, the only document filed in this claim, which is said to have been derived from Michael McKeirnan. Patrick O'Farrell, William Glisson, and Michael McKeirnan are names mentioned, and believed to be three of the persons alluded to in the memorial of Bryan Bruin, referred to in the exposition of reported No. 5.

No. 69. A plat of survey executed in 1803 by William Thomas, who is not known to the Board to have been an authorized surveyor, and a deed of sale from Bennet Truly to Frederick Zerban, are the only documents filed in this claim. No evidence to establish occupancy or permission to settle has been adduced. It is believed that General Claiborne, in whose name the reported Nos. 54 to 62 inclusive, and No. 69, have been entered, has not at this time an interest in the whole, if any part of them. The papers on which most of these claims are founded falling into the hands of that gentleman, as civil commandant of the post of Concordia, at the change of Government were by him transmitted to the late Register, who, supposing the titles to be in General Claiborne, filed notices in his name.

No. 70. In this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Peter Walker, bearing date the 11th of April, 1803, the survey is made in favor of Otho Farnetz, and certified by said surveyor to have been made by order of Don Joseph Vidal, the commandant, &c. of the post of Concordia. On the back of the paper containing the plat is the certificate of the said commandant, bearing date also the 11th of April, 1803, setting forth that the survey was executed with his approbation, and that there were no objections to the claim, and that the papers should be presented to the Intendant for the completion of the grant. No conveyance from the original claimant, Otho Farnetz, has been adduced; and although proof of occupancy has not been furnished in the claim, the Board deem it to be such a claim as ought to be confirmed, on the ground that no other evidence or document than that above mentioned would have been requisite in perfecting the title under the usages and customs of the Spanish Government.

No. 71. Nothing but the notice is filed in this claim, and no testimony has been adduced.

No. 72. In this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice, dated the 4th day of September, (the date of the year omitted,) and no other

document filed. The deposition of Rowland Brown, taken in the claim the 26th October, 1811, by John Perkins, Justice of the Peace in Concordia, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, is to the following purport: That in the year 1802, as well as the deponent could recollect, he presented to Joseph Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, the petition of Letitia Culbertson for a grant of eight hundred arpents of land in the district of Concordia, which petition was granted by the said commandant in the presence of the deponent, and he handed the papers to a certain George Cochran, for the purpose of having them forwarded to New Orleans to have the title completed; that the said Cochran has since informed the deponent, which information he believes to be true, that the said Cochran handed the papers to Mr. Walker to be forwarded to New Orleans, but Mr. Walker was drowned in company with a Mr. Bovais, by which accident the papers were lost; that the deponent was on the tract of land in question in the year 1803, and that there was a crop of corn and turnips raised there that year. Joseph Vidal, in his certificate made before the Board at Opelousas, the 3d February, 1812, states that, prior to the 20th December, 1803, he gave Letitia Culbertson permission to settle a tract of land on the Mississippi, in Concordia. Rowland Brown, in his testimony taken before Judge Dunlap of Concordia, the 17th September, 1812, further states, that this tract has been constantly inhabited and cultivated since the summer of 1803, unless in time of high water, either by the claimant or for her use; and that said claimant was at that time the head of a family, and twenty-one years of age; and that she still continues to inhabit and cultivate the land with her family. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 73. In this claim a plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, the 10th of June, 1803, is the only document filed before John Patterson, Esq. commissioned for that purpose by the Board. The testimony of Samuel Reed was taken the 10th September, 1811, which is in substance as follows: That the deponent heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to Peter Deveal, to take up and settle the aforesaid land, in the fall of the year 1803; that the said Deveal went on the land in question, and cultivated it, and improved the same, and was actually cultivating and inhabiting the same on the 20th December, 1803; and that the said Peter Deveal was the head of a family.

No. 74. A plat of survey exhibiting a front of two miles on the right bank of the Mississippi river, and extending back only forty chains, is the only document filed in this claim. From the notice, it appears that the land was occupied in 1801-2, but was unoccupied in 1803. It is not contended that the establishment was made with the permission of the Spanish commandant.

No. 75. A plat of survey, by Henry Cassidy, dated 3d December, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No testimony taken in it.

No. 76. A plat of survey, as in the preceding No. 75, and which shows this entry to be for the same tract of land, is the only document filed. The former entry was made with the Register, and the latter with the Deputy Register. Jacob Huffman, in his testimony in this claim, taken before the Board the 16th September, 1809, hath deposed as follows: That Joseph Downs planted corn on the tract of land claimed, in the spring of 1802, and settled on the land, where he has continued to reside and cultivate the same every year since, and was over twenty-one years of age on the 20th day of December, 1803. No other evidence is adduced.

No. 77. The notice of this claim was filed with the Deputy Register. From the figure of the plat, &c., there is no doubt of its being for the same tract of land that was sold by Durosset, and confirmed in part by the Board, to Samuel McIntire, by certificate B. No. 41.

No. 78. Deeds of conveyance, &c. are filed in this claim, which need not be particularized. Robert Welch, the original claimant, and Stephen Douglass, to whom he transferred his right, having both acknowledged that they have no interest in the land, and subscribed a declaration on the notice of the claim to that effect.

No. 79. A plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, the 9th December, 1807, the only document filed in this claim, which is unsupported by proof of settlement; confirmed under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1504.

No. 80. No documents of any description have been filed with the notice of this claim, nor any proof offered to establish occupancy or cultivation.

No. 81. This notice is also unaccompanied by any document of title, nor has any proof been adduced in support of the claim.

No. 82. A plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice, dated 8th June, 1803, which he certifies to have made with the approbation of Don Joseph Vidal, commandant, &c., is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No testimony taken in it.

No. 83. A plat without signature, the only document filed with the notice. No testimony taken in it.

No. 84. A plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, without date, is filed with the notice of this claim, together with the testimony of John Carnahan, John Kennedy, and Rowland Brown, taken by Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia. John Carnahan has deposed that, in the spring of the year 1803, he was at the dwelling of Joseph Vidal, then commandant, &c., and from the conversation between the commandant, the claimant, Stephen Justice, and Samuel S. Mahan, the deponent understood that these persons were then going to locate and survey land for themselves, but does not recollect that he heard the commandant give them express permission, though, when they were setting out, the deponent requested Stephen Douglass to permit him to go with them, which request at first was refused, but the commandant requested them to permit the deponent to take upland also, which request was acceded to; John Kennedy states, that he was employed by the claimant to improve the land in question, which he commenced doing, as well as he recollects, in November, 1803; and on the 20th December, 1803, the improvement consisted of about two acres of cane cut; that the deponent and others continued to improve the land until some time in 1804, in which year there were about twenty acres cleared and cultivated, which has been inhabited and cultivated every year since by the claimant and his agents; that the claimant resided in Natchez, on the 20th December 1803, and was twenty-one years of age. Rowland Brown hath deposed; that he was with the claimant on the land claimed in the year 1803, at which time there were about two acres cleared, on which corn was growing; that at that time there was no person residing on the land, but, in passing by the land some time before, the deponent saw a family thereon. No other testimony adduced. The coincidence of the testimony of the two last witnesses seems to be somewhat doubtful as respects cultivation, the former stating that he commenced making the improvement so late in the year 1803 as the month of November, and not mentioning any thing of cultivation until 1804.

No. 85. A plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, without date, giving forty arpents front on Bayou Concordia, and enclosing six hundred and forty arpents, is filed with the notice of this claim, together with two certificates, given by Joseph Vidal; the 1st dated at Natchez, the 3d of May, 1810, given at the request of Archibald Douglass, and stating, "that whilst acting as commandant of the post of Concordia, in the year 1802, he recollects to have permitted Messrs. Daniel, Archibald, and David Douglass to settle some lands in that district, which must appear by the plats of the surveyor." The second certificate was given under oath before the Board the 3d February, 1812, in which it is stated, that whilst acting as commandant of the post of Concordia, he gave permission to David and Daniel Douglass to settle a tract of land in the said post; which said permission was in writing, but for what quantity of land he could not recollect. No other documents or testimony has been adduced. One claim of three hundred and twenty arpents, on lake Concordia, has been confirmed to the heirs of David Douglass, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 210, which is supposed to be the same tract claimed by this notice.

No. 86. The deposition of Jacob Huffman in this claim, taken before the Board, the 16th September, 1809, is as follows: That Henry Eaton settled on the land claimed in the spring of the year 1801, and raised a crop of corn the same year; that he has continued to reside on and cultivate the same every year since, and on the 20th December, 1803, was over twenty-one years of age. Anthony Glass, in his testimony taken in the claim of Charles Collins, Jun. No. 43, hath deposed, that in June, 1802, he was present when Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, gave permission to settle on the land claimed; a plat of survey, executed in December, 1807, by Henry Cassidy, is filed in the claim; the confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

Nos. 87, 88, 89, and 90. The notices 87 to 90, inclusive, are not accompanied by any documents for title, nor has evidence been offered in either case to establish a right.

No. 91. A plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, executed 8th September, 1803, the only document accompanying the notice of this claim. No proof adduced.

No. 92. This claim is accompanied by a plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice, bearing date 2d July, 1803, and by no other document of title. Michael Kigar, sworn in this claim, before Richard Cocke, Esq., at the village of Concordia, 6th March, 1809, hath deposed that, in the month of August, 1803, John McCown, for the benefit of the claimant, settled upon the land claimed, who has continued to reside upon and cultivate and improve the same ever since; that an improvement had been made upon the land prior to the above settlement, but believes no person had made it a place of permanent residence prior to that period. Solomon Philips, sworn at the same time, hath said, that some time in the month of July, in the year 1806, he assisted the claimant in making an improvement upon the land claimed; that in that summer he built a cabin thereon, and cleared the cane on something less than one-quarter of an acre thereof, which he enclosed and planted in corn and several kinds of vegetables. No proof of earlier settlement nor permission.

No. 93. The notice of this claim, accompanied by a plat of survey, executed by Henry Cassidy, 5th December 1807, and by no other documents of title. No proofs offered to establish occupancy.

No. 94. From the figure of the plat of survey filed in this claim, which was entered with the Deputy Register, no doubt is entertained of its being for the same tract of land noticed under the preceding number. This also is unsupported by any testimony.

No. 95. A plat of survey, by Gabriel Winters, in December, 1805, the only document filed in this claim. The testimony of Edward Cochrane, taken before the Board of Commissioners, the 17th November, 1806, in this claim, is in substance as follows: That in the month of August, 1803, the claimant, Simon Gibson, a man over the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family, employed a man to work upon the said land, who cut about a quarter of an acre of cane thereon; that sometime in the summer of the year following, the said claimant had in the cultivation of corn about ten or twelve acres of said land; and in the fall of the same year removed his family thereon, and has continued to reside on and cultivate the same ever since. John Ferguson, sworn, in the same claim, before Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia, the 27th February, 1809, hath deposed, that in the fall of the year 1803, he cut down the cane on about a quarter of an acre of the land claimed, intending to take it for his own benefit; that in the winter of the year 1803, the claimant wishing to take up the land, the deponent consented he should do so upon his paying him for the work done thereon, which the claimant did; and the deponent in that year bought some of the claimant's stock on the land; that early in the year 1804, the claimant sent some of his negroes to work upon the land, and in that year they cleared and cultivated six or seven acres in corn; that in the fall or winter of the same year (1804) the claimant moved his family on the land, and has continued to reside thereon ever since; that on the 20th day of December, 1803, the claimant resided in the Mississippi Territory. It is not pretended that the settlement was made by permission of the proper Spanish authority, nor that the land in question was inhabited or cultivated prior to the 20th December, 1803.

No. 96. An informal deed, executed before private witnesses, from John Warren and Bartholomew Wallace, to the claimant, Benjamin Goodwin, Sen., is the only document filed in this claim. No proof has been offered to establish occupancy.

No. 97. In this claim is filed duplicate plats of survey, by Henry Cassidy, dated 20th December, 1807, one entered with the Deputy Register, and numbered 76, the other filed with the Register at Opelousas, with a notice which is not numbered. The testimony of Samuel Tuttle in this claim, taken by William Lindsay, Esq. of Concordia, commissioned for that purpose, is to the following effect: That John Higgins, the former claimant, took possession of the place claimed about the latter end of September, 1803, commenced an improvement, built a cabin, cleared about one acre, and planted it in corn, in the year 1803; and in the year 1804 cleared four or five acres, and planted it in cotton; that the land was inhabited and cultivated on the 20th December, 1803, by a Mr. Moore, for the claimant. The witness does not know of the claimant having permission by the Spanish Government to settle the land. No other document or testimony is filed. No assignment or transfer from Higgins to Glass appears. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 98. This claim has already been confirmed by Abijah Hunt and Elijah Smith, for six hundred arpents,

under the settlement of the original claimant, James Glasscock, made by permission of the proper Spanish authority, as appears by commissioners' certificate B, No. 222.

No. 99. No document filed with the notice in this claim. Benjamin Mullins, examined on oath, the 10th September, 1811, before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned by the Board for that purpose, deposes, that in the spring of the year 1803, he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give Benjamin Carroll permission to take up and settle the aforesaid land; that said Carroll went immediately on the land, and was actually cultivating and inhabiting the same on the 20th December, 1803, at which time he was the head of a family. See remarks in reported No. 51, relating to this claim.

No. 100. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey, by Peter Walker, on the back of which is a requête approved and signed by the then commandant, J. Vidal, in favor of Edwin L. Harris. Both the requête and the surveyor's certificate appear to have been originally dated the 8th March, 1803; but in both cases have been so altered with paler ink to 1802, as that the figures 3 are distinctly to be seen. Before John Steel, Joseph Pannel, and David Lattimore, Esqrs., commissioned for that purpose, by the Board of commissioners, the examinations of Stephen Kenyon and John Kennedy were taken on the 14th June, 1806. The testimony of Kenyon is to this purport: That he was employed by Edwin L. Harris to overlook his hands and to improve the tract of land, (on which the said Harris was residing at the time of taking the examination,) in the Territory of Orleans, and county of Concordia, fronting on the Mississippi, distant from the post of Concordia about five leagues; that he did, with the said Edwin L. Harris, occupy, cultivate, and inhabit the said land prior to and on the 20th day of December, 1803; that the family of said Harris consisted of a wife, three children, and eight negroes; and that he did not know of Edwin L. Harris claiming any other land under any French or Spanish grant. John Kennedy hath deposed as follows: That the tract of land in question was occupied, cultivated, and improved by the said Harris, or his representative and hands from May, 1803, until the present date; and that his said plantation was in the actual possession of the said Edwin L. Harris's representative, for the use of said Edwin L. Harris, on the 20th December, 1803; that corn was raised on said Harris's place in the summer of 1803; that the family of the said Harris consists of a wife and four children; and that he does not know that any other land was granted to the said Edwin L. Harris by either the French or Spanish Government. The last mentioned was again examined, before Richard Cocke, Esq., in the village of Concordia, on the 7th February, 1809, concerning the same claim, when his evidence was to this effect: That in the early part of December, 1803, Edwin L. Harris, with several hands, cut the cane of about an acre of the land, and built a camp upon the land claimed; that he remained there about three days, after which he left the same; and that no person has lived thereon, from the abovenamed period until some time in July, 1804, at which time a certain Edwin Allen settled upon the land, as the agent of the claimant, who continued to improve and cultivate the same until Edwin L. Harris came to reside thereon, in January, 1805, after which period the land has been every year inhabited and cultivated by the said Harris, or those claiming under him; that the claimant, Harris, was above the age of twenty-one years, the head of a family, and an inhabitant of Louisiana, on the 20th December, 1803. It will be seen that Kennedy's two statements are somewhat at variance with each other. From the last it would appear that the land claimed had not been occupied as required by law, which, together with the alterations in the dates of the title-papers on which the claim is founded, are reasons with the commissioners for reporting it. They wish, however, not to be understood as recommending its rejection by Congress, as in their opinion, the documents above mentioned would have been sufficient to ensure the completion of the title under the usages and customs of the Spanish Government. Believing too, that the present proprietor of the land is innocent of the high offence of mutilating and antedating the title papers; entertaining no doubt of the genuineness of those papers in other respects; and firmly believing that the signatures of the commandant and surveyor are in the proper hand-writing of those persons; and that whether those papers had been dated in 1802 or 1803 is not material to the claim, the undersigned commissioners beg leave respectfully to recommend its confirmation to Berwell Vick, provided he should exhibit the necessary conveyance to establish his claim.

No. 101. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, executed the 4th September, 1803, is the only document of title filed in this claim. No proof of occupancy, &c. adduced.

No. 102. No document filed in the claim, nor is there any evidence of occupancy.

No. 103. This claim is founded on a right of settlement made by Hamilton Jet, in whose name one claim, having been already confirmed, must of course be rejected.

No. 104. The following documents accompany the notice of this claim: First, a plat of survey not signed by any surveyor. Secondly, a detached certificate by Stephen Justice, dated 9th September, 1804, certifying that the land had been surveyed by him in September, 1803. Thirdly, a certificate signed by Ferdinand L. Claiborne, as commandant civil and military at the post of Concordia, dated the 10th September, 1804, stating that John Shanoar was at that time, and had been previous to the change of Government, an inhabitant of the district; and Fourth, a deed of sale from Archibald Brooks to Philip Harty, the present claimant. No proof has been offered to establish this claim.

No. 105. This claim is accompanied by a plat of survey, by Peter Walker, dated 6th April, 1803, and said to have been made by the approbation of the then commandant of Concordia; but of this fact the declaration of the surveyor is the only evidence. A deed of sale from Archibald Brooks to Simon Harty is also filed. No evidence has been adduced to establish the occupancy of the land.

No. 106. This claim is for the moiety of the tract of land confirmed to John Perkins by certificate B, No. 231; the entire tract having been claimed by said Perkins under regular conveyances from the original claimant.

No. 107. This claim is accompanied by a plat of survey executed by Peter Walker, the 2d May, 1803, for Hutton Middleton, whose name has been erased in the plat, and that of the present claimant inserted. There is no evidence of the approval of the commandant, nor of occupancy.

No. 108. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 20th December, 1807, the only document filed in this claim.

No. 109. Nothing but the notice is filed in this claim. No proof taken.

No. 110. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, executed in December, 1807. The testimony of Jacob Huffman, taken before the Board the 16th September, 1809, is as follows: That Daniel Huffman settled on the tract of land claimed in the spring of 1802, and raised a crop of corn thereon the same year, and has continued to reside on and cultivate the same ever since; that, on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant was over twenty-one years of age and the head of a family. Jeremiah Jones, in his testimony taken by William Lindsay, Esq., of Concordia, commissioned for that purpose, hath deposed, that, previous to the 20th December, 1803, he heard Vidal, the commandant of Concordia, give verbal permission to Daniel Huffman to settle in Concordia. No other evidence adduced.

No. 111. Nothing but a notice is filed in this claim, and no evidence in support of it. The same land claimed by this entry is also claimed by Washington Stubblefield, whose claim has been confirmed. No conveyance from Stubblefield to this claimant has been adduced, though such a conveyance is stated in the notice of this claim to have been passed.

No. 112. The notice of this claim accompanied by no document of title. By the testimony of Elijah Cushing, it is established that Ezra Johns resided on the land as the hireling of Benjamin Kitchen, to whom the right has been confirmed.

No. 113. A plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, dated 4th March, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. No proof has been offered to establish the title.

No. 114. A plat of survey, by Henry Cassidy, dated 10th December, 1807, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced to establish occupancy, &c.

No. 115. A plat of survey, by Henry Cassidy, executed in December, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. Jacob Huffman, a witness before the Board the 16th September, 1809, hath deposed as follows: That James James settled on the tract of land claimed in the spring of the year 1802, where he has continued to reside and cultivate the same every year since; that on the 20th of December, 1803, the claimant was over the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family, and an inhabitant of Louisiana. The deposition of Charles Collins, taken by William

Lindsay, judge of the parish of Warren, in Concordia, commissioned by the Board, is to the following purport: That, about the month of April, 1803, the deponent heard Joseph Vidal grant permission to the claimant to settle on the land in question. No other document or proof is adduced.

Nos. 116 and 117. The plats filed in these two claims show them to be for the same tract of land. One entered with the Register in Opelousas, the other with the Deputy Register at Rapides. In neither case has any evidence been adduced.

No. 118. The notice of this claim is not accompanied by any document of title. No proof offered.

No. 119. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, the only document in this claim. No proof offered.

No. 120. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, the only document. No proof offered. Confirmed under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1503.

No. 121. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, executed in December, 1807, enclosing six hundred and forty-three acres fifty-nine hundredths, and having a front on lake Concordia of nearly a mile and a quarter. Joseph Vidal, in his evidence given before Judge Dunlap, of Concordia, commissioned for that purpose, states that, before the 15th October, 1803, he permitted a relation of Benjamin Carroll, whose name he could not recollect, (but, by what is reported, his name is Abraham Insko,) to settle on lake Concordia; but could not then recollect the quantity of land mentioned, or the particular place where the settlement was to be made. Francis Henderson, before Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia, hath deposed, that, some time about the middle of December, 1803, as nearly as he could recollect, the claimant removed to the land claimed; that, on the 20th December, 1803, the improvement consisted of a cabin, in which the claimant resided; that the land has been inhabited and cultivated every year since by the claimant or those claiming under him. The deponent thinks, from the appearance of the claimant, that he was twenty-one years of age on the 20th December, 1803; and knows that he got married shortly afterwards. Jacob Carter hath deposed, that, on the 11th December, 1803, William Mitchell settled upon the land in question; that, on the 20th of the same month the improvement consisted of some timber cut down, boards split, and a camp built; that Mitchell was to continue there until the claimant took possession. At what time this took place was not known to the deponent; but he, the deponent, was upon the land in the spring of 1804, when there were three or four acres nearly cleared. The deponent thinks the claimant was upwards of twenty-one years of age on the 20th December, 1803. No other documents or proof is adduced.

No. 122. No document of title accompanies the notice of this claim. Charles Trammel, sworn in the claim, and whose examination was taken before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned for that purpose, by this Board, has deposed that he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to James Knotts to take up and settle the land claimed in the fall of 1803; that the said James Knotts did immediately go on the land in question, and was actually cultivating and inhabiting the same on the 20th day of December, 1803, at which time he was the head of a family. For reasons of the undersigned commissioners for doubting the testimony of Trammel, and for rejecting this claim, they beg leave to refer to their exposition of the reported No. 3, and to the deposition of David B. Morgan in No. 65.

No. 123. No documents of title nor proof of occupancy accompany this notice.

No. 124. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 2d July, 1803, is the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. By the testimony of Solomon Phelps and Michael Kigar, taken at Concordia, before Richard Cocke, Esq., it is established that no improvement was made on the land claimed earlier than the year 1806.

No. 125. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice is the only document filed in this claim, which is unsupported by any proof.

No. 126. No document filed in this, nor proof of occupancy.

No. 127. This notice of claim is believed to be for the same land claimed in another entry, by John Kennedy, and which has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 298, under his own settlement, made by permission of the proper Spanish authority. The testimony of three persons has been taken and filed with the notice, to wit: Edwin L. Harris, Samuel S. Mahan

and John Ferguson, which goes to establish that the claimant, John Kennedy, the head of a family, and over twenty-one years of age, inhabited and cultivated the land from the spring of 1803 to the time the above testimony was taken, in 1806, and that the settlement was made under the permission of the proper Spanish authority.

No. 128. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 18th December, 1807, the only document filed in this claim. No proof. Confirmed under another notice.— See certificate B, No. 1506.

No. 129. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey without date or signature, Before Joshua G. Clark and Jeffries H. Moore, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned for that purpose by the Board, Charles Campbell, a witness in this claim, has deposed, That, in the summer of 1803, David Lum, the claimant, and Samuel Lum, his father, in the presence of this deponent, at Concordia, obtained permission from Joseph Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, to settle on lake St. Joseph; that, about the middle of December, the same year, the deponent moved to said lake, where he found the said David and Samuel, each in possession of a tract of land, which they were inhabiting and cultivating on the 30th December, 1803; each being over twenty-one years of age at that time, and Samuel Lum was the head of a family. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 130. This notice is accompanied by a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, in November, 1807, and is for the same land claimed in the preceding notice, No. 129; one entry was made with the Deputy, and the other with the Register. No proof taken on this.

No. 131. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey, dated 17th March, 1803, by Stephen Justice, who certifies to have made the survey by order of Don Joseph Vidal, then commandant, &c. of Concordia.— The testimony of John Welch and Samuel Tanner, taken by Benjamin Howard and Robert Schofield, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned for that purpose by the Board, is to the following import: That Ezekiel Loe, with permission of Joseph Vidal, then commandant, &c.; settled a tract of land on the waters of Tensaw, in Concordia, in April, 1803, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same until about 1807.

No. 132. The notice of this claim is accompanied by two informal deeds of sale, acknowledged before private witnesses; one from Hugh Wilson to Thomas Tompkins, the other from Thomas Tompkins to James Long; and by a plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated the 27th January, 1806. John Malone, examined on oath, before the Board of Commissioners, in this claim, on the 1st of March, 1806, and hath deposed as follows: That, in the latter part of the year 1803, Hugh Wilson went on the said land, and cut down the cane of about a quarter of an acre, and made no other improvement thereon; that, in the spring following, Thomas Tompkins removed to the land and built a cabin thereon, and made a small addition to the cleared land; that the land was afterwards sold to James Long, who put a family thereon that has continued to cultivate it ever since. No proof of permission offered, and that of settlement insufficient.

No. 133. The notice of this claim was filed by the agent, in absence of the claimant, Wm. Lindsay, for the use of Robert Cochran, for a tract of land said to contain six hundred and forty acres, situate on the west margin of the Mississippi river, claimed under the settlement of Alexander McCormick. This claim cannot be established. William Lindsay makes known that it was entered through mistake of the agent, and now exhibits a claim for a tract of land situate on lake St. Peter, in the county of Concordia, for eight hundred arpents, with a plat of survey by the then surveyor of the post, and a commandant's requête, duly signed by Mr. Vidal, dated the 15th July, 1803, in favor of Ezekiel Cooley, which papers appear to be entirely fair and indisputable. Proof is also exhibited, and will be stated at length, of the land having been settled and cultivated in the year 1803, and on the 20th day of December of that year. William Lindsay asks the privilege of so amending his notice, as to introduce the claim which he had derived from Cooley instead of the one in the name of McCormick; and although the undersigned commissioners are of opinion that they are not authorized, by the laws whence their powers are derived, to permit such an amendment of a notice as would tend to introduce an entire new claim, they nevertheless believe that, in justice, the claimant is entitled to the land claimed under the said Ezekiel Cooley; and, accord-

ingly, respectfully recommend its confirmation by Congress to Jonathan Thompson, of the city of Natchez, to whom the same appears to have been conveyed, for a valuable consideration, by a deed duly executed and recorded in the office of the parish of Concordia. The witnesses, Richard H. Gibson, Thomas Donaldson, and William Miller, have been sworn and examined in this claim, in October, 1811, before Samuel Brooks, Gabriel Tichenor, and Elijah Smith, of the city of Natchez, commissioned for that purpose by this Board. Gibson hath deposed that the said Ezekiel Cooley did actually inhabit and cultivate the said tract of land on lake St. Peter, on the 20th day of December, 1803, and was at that time more than twenty-one years of age. The testimony of Gibson is fully corroborated by Donaldson and Miller; the latter added that Cooley was also the head of a family.

No. 134. This claim was filed in like manner as that referred to under the preceding number, by mistake of the agent of Wm. Lindsay. According to the tenor of the notice, it is for a tract of land containing six hundred and forty acres, situate on the west margin of the Mississippi river, said to have been improved by Ezekiel Henry, in support of whose title no document is filed. William Lindsay represents that the notice should have been for a tract of land on lake St. Peter of seven hundred and fifty arpents, equal to about six hundred and thirty-five acres, for which he has exhibited a plat of survey and requête, duly signed by the proper Spanish officers, dated the 15th July, 1803, in favor of Royal Bill. These documents appearing to be fair, and the subjoined proof of settlement satisfactory, the undersigned commissioners recommend the confirmation by Congress to Jonathan Thompson of Natchez, who has exhibited regular deeds transferring the title of this last-mentioned tract to him, and which deeds, as in the preceding case, have been regularly enregistered in the parish of Concordia. In this claim the same witnesses as in the preceding one, to wit: Richard H. Gibson, William Miller, and Thomas Donaldson, have been examined before Samuel Brooks, Gabriel Tichenor, and Elijah Smith, Esqrs., and agree perfectly in their statements; that the tract of land in question, situate on lake St. Peter, was actually inhabited and cultivated by Royal Bill on the 20th December, 1803, and that the said Bill was on that day more than twenty-one years of age.

No. 135. The notice of this claim not accompanied by any document of title. No proof has been offered.

No. 136. A plat of survey, executed 16th December, 1807, by Henry Cassidy, the only document of title filed in this claim; no proof of occupancy. The plat of survey shows this to be the same tract claimed by John Clark, and reported under No. 38. William Moore, in his testimony, in reported No. 33, may possibly have reference to this claim; but, as the application of the testimony is doubtful, the commissioners cannot consistently recommend the confirmation of the claim.

No. 137. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 11th December, 1807, the only document filed. No proof. Confirmed for six hundred and forty acres. See certificate B, No. 1502.

No. 138. A plat of survey by the same surveyor, dated 12th December, 1807, the only document filed. No proof. Confirmed for six hundred and forty acres, under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1505.

No. 139. No document of title nor proof of occupancy adduced in this claim.

No. 140. The notice of this claim accompanied by a copy of a plat of survey, said to have been made by an authorized deputy surveyor. The claimant gives notice that the title-papers on which the claim is founded to have been lost or mislaid. No proof has been adduced in support of the claim.

Nos. 141 and 142. The notices of these claims are unaccompanied by any documents of title or proof.

No. 143. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, in December, 1807; and a certificate in the hand-writing of, and signed by, Joseph Vidal, at Natchez, the 17th April, 1812, which certificate is supposed to have been given privately, at the request of the claimant, or some person for him, and without the formality of an oath. James Scrigley, before the Board, the 27th July, 1812, hath deposed: That Alexander McCormick settled on the land claimed in the year 1803, and made a crop thereon that year and the two next succeeding years; that the land claimed lies from eight to ten miles below the place called Palmyra, and nearly opposite the third island below that village. No other documents or proof adduced. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 144. From the quantity of land claimed, and figure, &c. of the plat, this notice is believed to be for the same tract referred to under the preceding number. This last was filed with the deputy register at Rapides, and is not supported by any proof.

No. 145. A deed of sale from William Taylor to the claimant, and a plat not signed by any surveyor, are filed with the notice of this claim, and are the only documents of title accompanying it. The examination of Samuel Phipps and Charles Marlow has been taken in this claim before Richard Cocke, Esq. at Concordia, in 1809. Samuel Phipps, on his oath, hath deposed: That some time in June, 1803, he applied to Captain Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, in behalf of William Taylor, for permission for him, the said Taylor, to settle upon the land claimed, which was granted by said commandant; and that he was present and marked the corner trees when Peter Walker, surveyor for the said post, surveyed the land. Charles Marlow hath deposed: That in the year 1804 he was informed by William Taylor, under whom Hatton Middleton claims, that he had a survey in possession of Major Stephen Minor, for the land claimed, which he would give to the deponent if he would settle thereon; that in August, 1804, he, the deponent, did actually make a small improvement upon the land claimed, but, having applied to Major Minor for the survey, and being informed that he had no such survey, he abandoned the land; that there was no appearance of any improvement having been made on the land previous to that made by the deponent; that, in the year 1805, the said William Taylor had about one acre of the land under cultivation, but had not resided on it; that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant resided in the Mississippi Territory, and was the head of a family; and that he removed to Orleans Territory in the month of January or February, 1804, as the deponent has been informed.

No. 146. No documents of title have been filed with the notice of this claim, nor has any testimony been offered in it.

No. 147. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated in July, 1803, is the only document filed in this claim. No proof.

No. 148. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated in June, 1803, is the only document filed in this claim. No proof offered.

No. 149. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated in March, 1803, filed in this claim. From the testimony of Thomas Smith, taken before Richard Cocke, Esq. in March, 1809, it appears no improvement was made on the land claimed earlier than the fall of the year 1805. No proof of permission offered.

No. 150. The notice of this claim not accompanied by any document of title or evidence of occupancy.

No. 151. In this claim is filed the copy of a plat of survey, said to have been made in August, 1803, by William Atchison; and a letter from Joseph Vidal to John Grafton, dated Concordia, 23d August, 1803, in the following words:

SIR:—As I am informed you are to go up to-morrow, it is necessary I should mention I have forgot when you came over to call on Colonel Bruin, and to ask him where he has fixed his claim, whether before his place, above or below, in order that you may not intrude on the lines of his survey. The bearer wishes also to join you, which I am very willing.

I am, &c.

The said Joseph Grafton, sworn in the claim before Richard Cocke, Esq. at Concordia, 25th February, 1809, hath deposed: That in the summer of 1803 he applied to Captain J. Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, for permission to his two nephews, James and Daniel McCown, to settle land in the district, when Captain Vidal observed to the deponent, he should be happy to render any services to his family that were in his power, and the same day wrote the above letter to the deponent. Daniel and Thomas Grafton, sworn in this claim, concur in the following statement: That on June 7, 1796, a man by the name of William Valence was residing on the land claimed, in a camp, but had no land cleared on it; and that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant was over twenty-one years of age, and resided in the Mississippi Territory.

No. 152. This claim is also accompanied by the copy of a plat of survey, said to have been made by William Atchison, 26th August, 1803. For permission to settle, the letter of Mr. Vidal and testimony of John Grafton, stated under the preceding number, are relied on. Daniel and Thomas Grafton, sworn in this claim before

Richard Cocke, Esq. the 24th February, 1809, agree in stating that in January, 1796, there was between half an acre and an acre of cane cut down on the land claimed, and a cow-pen made thereon of cane, by William Valence and a man by the name of Campfield, who at that time resided in a camp on the land claimed by James McCown; that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant resided in the Mississippi Territory, and was over twenty-one years of age.

No. 153. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Peter Walker, said to have been made by the approbation of the commandant, Mr. Vidal, in March, 1803, for George Small; an assignment of the right by George Small to David Douglass; a like assignment by David Douglass to William Cochran, by whom it is assigned to David Michie. No proof of occupancy adduced.

No. 154. In this claim is filed a copy of a plat of survey, signed Peter Walker, from the figure of which it is believed to be for a tract of land, of which the title has already been confirmed to the said Michie.

No. 155. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 26th March, 1803, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence has been adduced.

No. 156. With this notice is filed a plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice, dated 25th March, 1806, and certified to have been done by order of Joseph Vidal. The testimony of Samuel Tanner and John Welch, taken by Benjamin Howard and Robert Schofield, Justices of the Peace, commissioned for this purpose, is to the following purport: That Henry Manadue, by permission from Joseph Vidal, then commandant, &c. settled on a tract of land on the waters of Tensaw, which he was inhabiting and cultivating on the 20th day of December, 1803, and for one year before and two years after that time. No other proof or document filed.

No. 157. With this notice is filed a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy in 1807. Jacob Huffman, before the Board, the 16th September, 1809, hath deposed as follows: That Bernard Metcalf settled on the land claimed in the spring of 1802, and raised a crop of corn thereon, and has continued to reside thereon and cultivate the same ever since; that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant was over the age of twenty-one years, and an inhabitant of Louisiana. The testimony of Ezekiel Williams and Patrick Ford, taken under commission from the Board by William Lindsay, parish judge, is to the following purport: That the claimant, Bernard Metcalf, obtained permission from Joseph Vidal, through the application of the witness, Williams, in the summer of 1802, to settle on the land in question. Ford states only that he has always understood, from the year 1802, that the claimant had permission to settle on the land claimed. No other evidence is adduced.

No. 158. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, executed 12th April, 1803, and by no other document or evidence.

No. 159. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey dated the 18th of April, 1803, signed "Peter Walker," somewhat mutilated, and purporting to be a copy of the original. The deposition of John Hutchinson, taken by Mr. Cocke, at Concordia, is to the following effect: That the deponent was on the land in July, 1803, when Christopher Collins was residing thereon, and again in November following, where he found said Collins residing; had built a comfortable camp, and burnt the cane off three or four acres, which were not enclosed, but timber was cut for rails; that about half an acre was planted and cultivated in corn that year. John Kennedy, also at Concordia, before Mr. Cocke, hath deposed: That he has, since February, 1803, resided within about six miles of the land claimed; that he was frequently on the land in that year, and believes there was no improvement made on the land in that year; that he knows no improvement was made there by Collins until the year 1804, and believes it was not earlier than the latter part of the summer in that year; he also understood from Collins, that he, Collins, claimed the land. Azariah Brown's testimony, taken by Judge Dunlap, of Concordia, commissioned for that purpose, is to the following purport: That the deponent was on the land in November and December, 1803, and found it then inhabited, a house or cabin built, some clearing done, and a garden made and under cultivation; that, to the belief of the deponent, the improvement was commenced in the summer of 1803, and continued until after the 20th December, 1803. The deponent could not recollect the name of the person employed by the claimant, Samuel S. Mahan, but remembers that the improvement was made for Mahan, and that the person afterwards died at Mahan's house; that he was informed and believes the settlement was made

by the permission of Joseph Vidal, formerly commandant; that said Mahan and Welling Wooley, the original claimant, were at that time over twenty-one years of age, and Mahan was the head of a family. It appears from this last testimony that the land was improved for Mahan's use in the fall of 1803; and it may be proper to remark, that the conveyance from Wooley to Mahan, which is filed in the claim, bears date the 10th of July, 1804. This circumstance, with Kennedy's statement, seems to lessen the force which the evidence might otherwise have. No other evidence is filed.

No. 160. With the notice of this claim is filed an informal plat of survey, executed by Stephen Justice, dated 12th April, 1803, and certified to have been made by the approbation of Joseph Vidal, in favor of Charles F. Todd. A regular conveyance from said Todd to the claimant, Mahan, dated 3d February, 1806, is also filed, and no other evidence. The same land is claimed by said Todd, whose claim is reported under No. 216.

No. 161. In this claim is filed a rough plat of survey, made for Conrad Rough, dated 15th April, 1803, and signed "Peter Walker," purporting to be a copy of the original; a deed of conveyance from the said Conrad to the claimant, Mahan, dated 25th August, 1804, is also filed. Robert Welch, before Richard Cocke, Esq. at Concordia, in February, 1809, hath deposed: That a Mr. Dannis Minniard resided on the land in the spring and summer of 1804, as the agent, he believes, of the claimant, as the deponent was employed a part of the time to board him; that the improvement consisted at that time of two or three acres cleared and a cabin built, which, from its appearance, he supposed had been built six or eight months prior to that time; that the said Minniard, whilst making preparations for a crop, died that year, and the land was not cultivated. Patrick McGlocklin, whose testimony was also taken at Concordia by Mr. Cocke, hath deposed: That he was on the land early in the year of 1803, when a Mr. Conrad was residing there, and had a cabin built and two or three acres of cane cut down; that the said Conrad was, on the 20th December, 1803, over twenty-one years of age; that Conrad informed the deponent that he, Conrad, was the agent of the claimant, and was making the improvement for the benefit of the claimant. It would appear from the conveyance above mentioned, that Conrad did not convey to the present claimant until August, 1804. No other document or proof is adduced.

No. 162. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, not dated, is filed in this claim, and no other document or evidence of title. Confirmed for six hundred and forty acres, under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1508.

No. 163. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 11th January, 1807. From the testimony of Francis Naylor, Thomas Kincaid, Edmunds Bruin, and J. Burnett, taken in this claim, it is established that this tract was not inhabited until after the year 1803. No evidence of the commandant's permission has been adduced.

No. 164. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence adduced.

No. 165. A plat of survey, as in the preceding case, and a deed of sale from Rufus Humphreys to John Nichols, filed in this claim. No evidence to establish occupancy.

No. 166. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, and a deed of sale from Samuel M. Sparrow to John Nichols, filed in this claim. No evidence adduced.

No. 167. An informal deed of sale, acknowledged before private witnesses, and not recorded, from Elijah Bunch to Jehu Nelson, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence in support of the title.

No. 168. A deed of sale before private witnesses, and not recorded, from Charles Grieger to John Nelson, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence adduced.

No. 169. No document of title filed with the notice of this claim, nor any evidence adduced in support of it.

No. 170. Neither title-paper nor testimony adduced in support of this claim.

No. 171. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy in May, 1808. The testimony of William Taylor, taken by James Wood and J. W. Moore, Justices of the Peace or Quorum in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned for that purpose, is to the following purport: That in the presence of the deponent, in the summer of 1803, the claimant, Levi Norril, obtained verbal permission from Joseph Vidal, then acting as commandant at Concordia,

to settle the land in question; that said Norril settled on the land in August or September, cleared several acres, built a cabin, and sowed turnips and other vegetables, and was inhabiting and cultivating the land on the 20th December, 1803, at which time Levi Norril was over twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family. No other document or proof is adduced.

No. 172. A plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 25th January, 1806, an informal deed of sale from James White to Hugh Wilson, and an assignment on the back of said deed from Hugh Wilson to Ichabod Osborn, are the only documents of title filed in this claim. No evidence adduced.

No. 173. A plat of survey executed 10th December, 1807, the only document of title filed in this claim. No proof offered. Confirmed under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1501.

No. 174. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 4th April, 1803, and no other document of title. No proof adduced in support of the claim.

No. 175. A deed of sale from Christopher Lee to the claimant, the only document of title filed in this claim. No proof adduced in support of the title.

No. 176. A plat of survey, dated 4th September, 1802, by Juan Pedro Walker, which he certifies to have made with the consent of the commandant, Joseph Vidal, the only document of title in this claim. No proof offered.

No. 177. With the notice of this claim are filed a plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 29th January, 1806, and a deed of sale from Levi Fletcher to the present claimant. No evidence adduced in support of the title.

No. 178. A plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 27th January, 1807, the only document filed in this claim. By the testimony of John Purvis, son of the present claimant, and Margaret Bolton, mother of the former claimant, taken before Richard Cocke, Esq. at Concordia, the 18th February, 1809, it is established that no improvement was made on the land claimed earlier than 1804, and no permanent settlement earlier than the spring of 1805.

No. 179. A deed of sale from Thomas Tompkins to the claimant, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced in support of the title.

No. 180. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 23d July, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. By the testimony of Joseph Smith, it is established that the first improvement made on the land was in the fall of 1804, and that it was not permanently settled earlier than the year 1805.

No. 181. With this claim is filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 8th June, 1803, and no other document of title. Samuel Reed, sworn, in this claim, and whose examination was taken the 10th September, 1811, before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned for that purpose by this Board, hath deposed: That he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to the said Pitney to take up and settle the aforesaid land in the fall of the year 1803; that the said Pitney did immediately go on the land in question, and was actually inhabiting and cultivating the same on the 20th day of December, 1803; and that the said Pitney was upwards of twenty-one years of age. The confirmation is recommended.

No. 182. Nothing but the notice filed in this claim, and no proof taken.

No. 183. Nothing is filed in this case except the notice. The claim to the land mentioned in this notice has been confirmed to the heirs of Maria Sollibellas by commissioners' certificate B, No. 26.

No. 184. A notice only is filed in this case, and no proof taken.

No. 185. A notice only is filed in this case. No proof taken. The claim to the land mentioned in this notice appears to have been confirmed to John N. Regan by commissioners' certificate B, No. 152.

No. 186. A requête in favor of Pierre Leglise, dated 12th January, 1800, assigned by said Leglise to the present claimant, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced in support of the claim.

No. 187. The notice of this claim accompanied by no document of title nor evidence in support of the claim.

No. 188. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 5th April, 1803, the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

Nos. 189 and 190. The grants from Joseph Vidal, late commandant of Concordia, under which these claims are said to have been founded, were (as set forth in the notice) left in the office of the said commandant, who, having left the government of the county of Concordia, the

claimant represents that he is unable to find them. They are therefore not filed, nor any other document or evidence of title.

No. 191. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy, in December, 1807. The testimony of Jacob Huffman, taken before the Board the 16th September, 1809, is as follows: That E. Rogers settled on the land claimed by his agent, and raised a crop of corn, in the year 1802; that in the winter following the claimant removed on the land claimed himself, where he has continued to reside and cultivate ever since; that on the 20th day of December, 1803, the claimant was over the age of twenty-one years, the head of a family, and an inhabitant of Louisiana. William J. Steward's testimony, taken by J. H. Moore, Justice of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned for that purpose by the Board, is as follows: That in the year 1797 permission was given by the Baron de Carondelet for the settlement of the land claimed; that the claimant, the witness, and three others, moved to the country in that year, and the witness took a keel-boat to New Orleans, and applied to the baron for permission, in behalf of himself, the claimant, and his three other companions, for settling in Louisiana, which was granted. No other document or proof is adduced; and although the proof is deemed very favorable, it lacks the evidence of permission required in the rule of the Board, expressed by the Board under reported No. 3; but its confirmation by Congress is nevertheless strongly recommended.

No. 192. This claim has been confirmed to this claimant under another entry, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 180. A plat of survey by Peter Walker, dated 15th July, 1803, is the only document filed with this notice.

No. 193. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 20th December, 1807, and no other document of title. The examination of Edward Yarrington and James Norton, taken on the 16th December, 1811, before William Lindsay, Esq. commissioned for that purpose by this Board, is in substance as follows: Abraham Yarrington deposes, that in about the year 1802 the claimant commenced his improvement on the land claimed, and built a camp; that a great number of trees were cut down the same year; that in the year following a large quantity of corn and pumpkins were planted, and that in the following, a large crop of corn and pumpkins was made; that the claimants were in possession of the premises from the year 1802 until 1804; that there were intervals between the periods aforesaid; that he was not in actual possession; that the deponent cannot say that the claimant was in actual possession on the 20th day of December, 1803, but that the land was all that time considered as in his actual possession, either actually or virtually; and that he has been informed the claimant had permission to settle lands in Louisiana by the proper Spanish officer, but he has no personal knowledge of such authority. James Norton deposes, that some time in the year 1802, the claimant commenced his improvement on the land claimed, and planted peach stones and corn; in the year following the same was planted in corn, beans, and pumpkins, and the same has been cultivated every year since. The foregoing testimony does not establish the fact of the land being inhabited in the year 1803, nor that the settlement or cultivation was made by permission of the Spanish officer.

No. 194. From the quantity of land claimed, and the figure of the plat, there can be no doubt that this notice, which was filed with the Deputy Register of Rapides, is for the same tract referred to under the preceding number.

No. 195. The notice of this claim is not accompanied by any document of title, nor by any evidence.

No. 196. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 12th December, 1807, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence of occupancy or permission to settle. Confirmed for six hundred and forty acres under another notice. See certificate B, No. 1499.

No. 197. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 25th January, 1806, giving a front on the river Mississippi of one mile; and by a deed of sale from Uriah Norris to the claimant, Phineas Smith, executed before a private witness, John Malone, and not recorded in the county in which the land is situated. The examination of two witnesses has been taken in this claim. John Malone, sworn in presence of the Board of Commissioners the 1st March, 1806, hath deposed, that he heard Uriah Norris make application to Don Joseph Vidal for permission to settle on the land claimed, who granted the same; that in the last of August, or first of September, of the year 1803, he then

claimant, with his family, moved on the said land, and remained there about a month, when he sold it to Phineas Smith, the present claimant, who immediately placed a man on the said land, who continued to reside thereon until the winter following. On his removal, the claimant put another man with his family on the said land, who has continued to reside thereon ever since; that previous to the 20th day of December, 1803, there was erected on the land a house made of pickets, and two acres and a half cleared, which were sown in turnips and other vegetables. William Fairbanks, sworn before Richard Cocke, Esq. at Concordia, the 28th February, 1809, hath deposed, that some time in the year 1802, he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, give the claimant, Phineas Smith, permission to settle upon vacant land on the Mississippi river, in the district of Concordia, above the post; that on the 28th of December the claimant was over twenty-one years of age, the head of a family, and resided in the Mississippi Territory.

No. 198. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Henry Cassidy in December, 1807. The testimony of Jacob Huffman, taken before the Board the 16th September, 1809, is as follows: That Frederick Smith settled on the land claimed in the spring of 1802, and raised a crop of corn and cotton; that the land has been actually inhabited and cultivated ever since; that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant was over the age of twenty-one years, the head of a family, and an inhabitant of Louisiana. No other evidence adduced.

No. 199. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, dated 17th April, 1803, and signed Peter Walker, *but not in his hand-writing*. John Ferguson, Sen., sworn and examined in this claim before Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia, the 8th February, 1809, hath deposed, that in September, 1804, the claimant had a cabin built upon the land claimed, and in the year 1803 there were fifteen or twenty acres cleared and cultivated upon the said land. No evidence adduced to establish the permission of the commandant.

No. 200. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated the 9th March, 1803, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

No. 201. The notice of this claim is also accompanied by a plat of survey, by Stephen Justice, dated 5th April, 1803, and by no other document. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

No. 202. In this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Gabriel Winters, 21st August, 1806, and no other document. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

No. 203. A plat of survey, not signed by any surveyor, is filed in this claim. The authentic plat said to have been lost. Stephen Bullock, sworn and examined in this claim, at Concordia, the 4th March, 1809, in the presence of Richard Cocke, Esq., hath deposed, that in the latter part of the summer of 1804 he was on the land claimed, and had about ten acres under cultivation, and a cabin erected; that, from the appearance of the improvement, the deponent was of opinion a part of it must have been made the year before; and that on the 20th day of December, 1803, the claimant was over twenty-one years of age. The occupancy of the land in 1803 not positively established, and no evidence of permission has been offered.

No. 204. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 15th March, 1803, said to have been made by order of the commandant, Mr. Vidal. No evidence of this fact adduced except the declaration of the surveyor, nor any proof of occupancy.

No. 205. This notice is for the same tract of land, the title of which has been confirmed by certificate A, No. 243, to John Perkins, holding a deed under the grantee.

No. 206. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated in December, 1807, and no other document. No proof adduced to establish a title.

No. 207. The notice of this claim was filed with the Deputy Register at Rapides. From the figure of the plat and contents of the tract, it is doubtless for the same tract of land referred to under the preceding number.

No. 208. The notice of this claim was filed by Samuel S. Mahan, as agent for the claimant; it is accompanied by a plat of survey with the signature of Peter Walker, and in his hand-writing, and by the requête of the claimant, granted by Stephen Minor, signing himself as commandant at Concordia. The date of the requête, of the commandant's grant, and of the surveyor's certificate, have been erased and altered with ink of deeper color. The date of the commandant's grant it is believed was

1803; and it is altered to 1802. It is difficult to determine what the last figure originally was in the date of the surveyor's certificate; as now altered it is a 3. The examination of John Steel and John Walton has been taken in this claim, the former on the 16th of May, the latter on the 6th of June, 1806, before Samuel Brooks, Samuel Postlewaite, and Joseph Foreman, Esq. commissioned for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners. John Steel hath deposed, that, on the 9th December, 1803, he sent four men of his own and one of Mr. Samuel Postlewaite's up the river Mississippi in a skiff, and went himself by land to Mr. Hendersson's, on the 10th. He had the skiff carried from thence across by land and put into lake St. John; on the 11th he commenced improving the survey of eight hundred arpents grated him by Don Joseph Vidal. On the 13th December some of Colonel Sargent's people arrived, when he pointed out to them the proper place to commence an improvement upon his survey of eight hundred arpents, and which adjoins the deponent's survey on the southwest. On the same day, viz. 13th December, Colonel Sargent, John Walton, and some others in his employ, arrived at the camp of this deponent. Mr. Walton remained a day or two, then went down to the east end of the lake, (as he said,) and returned two days after. Colonel Sargent and this deponent continued with their people until the 23d December, when they had completed each a comfortable cabin, and had cut a considerable quantity of cane and timber, and on the evening of that day returned to Natchez. That in the month of February following he again went to lake St. John, with some of his people, whom he employed in cutting, clearing, and preparing for a crop; that Colonel Sargent's people were at that time employed in cutting and clearing on his survey before alluded to. About the 28th or 29th of April, 1804, Colonel Sargent, with some of his people, and the deponent, with some of his, went by water to lake St. John, entering through the bayou Argent, when they planted each a crop on their respective improvements. Colonel Sargent had cut down, and nearly cleared and fenced thirty-eight acres, most of which was planted and cultivated in corn and pumpkins. This deponent was again at the lake in the month of June, with his people, when Colonel Sargent's people, who had still remained there, had a very promising crop. Towards the latter end of September, 1804, he was on his plantation at the lake, when, with the assistance of Colonel Sargent's people, who had continued there, he made an improvement on the east bank of the lake, so as to include a black hickory corner to Colonel Sargent's survey of one thousand six hundred arpents on the north, and this deponent's survey of one thousand two hundred and twenty arpents on the south, both of which are claimed under a grant and survey made by order of Don Stephen Minor; which improvement was made for the mutual benefit of both claimants. The subsequent part of Colonel Steel's testimony relating to other claims, and not applying to the claim of Colonel Sargent under consideration, is not necessary to be inserted in this place. The testimony of John Walton corresponds with the relation of Colonel Steel, as to the improvements on the tracts of land claimed by Colonel Winthrop Sargent and Colonel Steel on the west side of lake St. John, but it is silent as to the claim on the east side, which is the claim under consideration.

No. 200. The notice of this claim was also filed by Mr. Mahan, as the agent of Colonel Steel. It is founded on similar documents to those filed in the claim of Colonel Sargent, signed by the commandant and surveyor, and which have undergone the same alterations in their dates. In the claim of Colonel Steel on lake St. John, the testimony of Winthrop Sargent and John Walton has been taken by commissioners as in the preceding claim, but relating only to the claim on the west side of the lake and to the claim under consideration. The insertion of their contents in this place is deemed unnecessary.

No. 210. This claim has been confirmed to the claimant, John Sims, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 449, under another entry made with the Deputy Register at Rapides. The notice only is filed in this, which was entered in Opelousas.

No. 211. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, dated 30th December, 1807, by Henry Cassidy. The examination of Abraham Yarrinton has been taken in this claim before William Lindsay, Esq., commissioned for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners, who hath deposed: That, in and about the year 1802, the claimant commenced his improvement on the land claimed, and built a camp and cleared land; that, in the year 1803, he planted and raised a crop of corn and pumpkins; that

the claimants were in possession of the premises, either actual or virtual, from the year 1802 until this time. The witness further saith, that he has been informed that the claimant had permission to make the settlement by the proper officer. Neither occupancy nor permission satisfactorily established.

No. 212. The notice of this claim was filed with the Deputy Register at Rapides; from the quantity claimed, and the figure of the plat, it is doubtless for the same tract of land referred to under the preceding number.

No. 213. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a copy of a plat of survey; the authentic plat, and other documents of title, said to have been lost or mislaid. No evidence adduced in support of this claim.

No. 214. A deed of sale from David Jones to William Tanner, the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

No. 215. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 2d September, 1803, giving a front of two miles on the Mississippi river, by the depth of only forty chains. The examination of Samuel Reed has been taken in this claim on the 10th September, 1811, before John Patterson, Esq. commissioned for that purpose by the Board of Commissioners; the said Reed deposing that he heard Joseph Vidal, who was then commandant of the post of Concordia, give permission to the said Taylor to take up and settle the aforesaid land in the fall of the year 1803; that the said Taylor went on the land in question, and was actually cultivating and inhabiting the same on the 20th day of December, 1803; and that the said Taylor was the head of a family. The confirmation is recommended.

No. 216. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 4th September, 1802, the only document of title filed in this claim. No evidence adduced in support of the claim.

No. 217. With the notice of this claim is filed the copy of a plat not signed by any surveyor. By the testimony of Michael Ward, Thomas Kincaid, Jeremiah Carney, and Edmonds Bruin, it is established that the land claimed was neither inhabited nor cultivated earlier than the spring of the year 1803.

No. 218. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Stephen Justice, dated 4th May, 1803, and certified to have been done with the approbation of Joseph Vidal, then commandant, &c. of Concordia. William Blackwell, a witness in this claim, before the Board, in September, 1810, hath deposed, that he, the deponent, was on the land in June, 1802, at the house of the claimant, where he was then residing, and had twelve or fifteen acres under cultivation, and believes that the claimant has continued to reside on the same ever since; that, from Antoine Carrol, who lives on an adjoining tract, the deponent has understood that the claimant had permission from the proper Spanish officer to settle on said land. John Welch, before Richard Schofield, a Justice of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, commissioned by the Board, hath deposed that Joseph Tuneau had permission from Joseph Vidal, then commandant of Concordia, to settle a tract of land on Tensaw waters, where he did settle in May, 1803, and continued to inhabit and cultivate the same, to the knowledge of the deponent, for three or four years after that time. No other evidence is adduced.

No. 219. A plat of survey, not signed by any surveyor, is the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. No evidence has been adduced to establish a right. It is believed that this claim has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1507, on an entry made with the Deputy Register at Rapides.

No. 220. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Gabriel Winters, deputy surveyor, in March, 1806, and giving upwards of two miles front along the bank of lake Concordia, and including six hundred and thirty-eight and fifty-three hundredths acres. No documents filed, nor is any testimony taken in the claim.

No. 221. A notice is only filed in this claim. The claim is founded on an order of survey, dated on the 21st of April, 1798, by Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, then Governor of the province of Louisiana, to Joseph Vidal, late secretary of the Government at Natchez, conceding to the said Vidal a tract of eight hundred arpents, opposite to Natchez, and to each of his three children a tract not exceeding five hundred arpents. To the concession in favor of the father, of eight hundred arpents, was annexed a condition, that if the tract should embrace the landing opposite Natchez, it should so be laid out as to leave in the middle of the survey three arpents front, by at least the depth of twenty arpents, subject to the disposition of the Government, for a garrison, or to be

laid out in lots for those residing at the landing or in the post of Natchez, who might choose to make it an asylum. The survey embracing the landing, the reservation was made in as stipulated, and the most part, if not the whole, subsequently appropriated in small lots to different individuals. Proof having been adduced of the occupancy and cultivation of the eight hundred arpents conceded to the father, and of a tract of four hundred and eighty arpents laid out to Daniel Vidal, these claims have been confirmed by certificate B, Nos. 1958 and 1959. There remains, therefore, the claims of the other two children, Joseph and Maria, each for five hundred arpents, which cannot be confirmed by the commissioners, because no proof of settlement has been adduced: but as no condition of settlement was annexed to the concession, the undersigned are of opinion these claims ought to be confirmed, and accordingly recommend their confirmation.

No. 222. Nothing but a notice is filed in this case, and which is supposed to be for the same land claimed in another entry, and confirmed to this claimant by commissioners' certificate B, No. 169.

No. 223. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 20th December, 1803, said to have been made by order of the then commandant, Don Joseph Vidal. The examination of William Sparks has been taken in this claim before John Patterson, Esq., commissioned for that purpose, and is as follows: That sometime in the summer of the year 1803 he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post, give permission to the said James Warren to take up and settle the aforesaid land; that the said Warren did, in the fall following, go upon the land in question, and cultivate and improve the same, and was in actual possession thereof on the 20th day of December, 1803; and that the said Warren was upwards of twenty-one years of age. The confirmation cannot be recommended, inasmuch as it is not established by the testimony that the land was actually inhabited by or for the claimant on the 20th December, 1803; or that it was the place of his permanent residence even prior to that time.

No. 224. No documents or other evidence of title adduced in this claim.

No. 225. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 13th June, 1803, and said to be made by the order of Don Joseph Vidal; the only document filed in the claim. No proof of occupancy adduced, &c. The declaration of the surveyor the only evidence of the commandant's approbation.

Nos. 226 and 227. Plats of survey by Henry Cassidy, one dated in December, 1807, the other in May, 1808, are the only documents filed in these claims. No evidence adduced in either to establish a title.

No. 228. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 4th April, 1803, and said to have been made by order of the then commandant, Don Joseph Vidal, of which fact the surveyor's declaration is the only evidence. No testimony adduced to establish occupancy.

No. 229. A plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 3d April, 1803, and said to have been made by order of the then commandant, Don Joseph Vidal, is the only document filed in this claim. No evidence adduced to establish a title.

No. 230. In this claim is filed a deed of conveyance from Wm. Barefield to John Willie, dated April 5, 1804, and said Willie's obligation to transfer the land to Stephen Lee. No other document. George Ritchie, examined on the 10th of November, 1810, before Robert Miller, Esq., Justice of the Peace, duly commissioned, has deposed, that he was on the land claimed some time in the month of August, 1803, for the first time, and saw Wm. Barefield and another person on the place at work, who had then about one acre of cane cut; that he was frequently there afterwards, and on the 20th day of December, 1803, when he found the same persons at work, who had about one acre or more of ground under fence, and turnips and other vegetables growing on it; and the said place has been inhabited and cultivated ever since. No evidence of permission to settle. This entry is believed to be for the same land claimed and reported under the next following number.

No. 231. A plat of survey by Gabriel Winters, dated 27th January, 1806, and a copy of a deed of sale from Wm. Barefield to the claimant, dated 8th February, 1806, are filed in this claim. John Malone, examined on oath before the Board of Commissioners, the first March, 1806, hath deposed, that W. Barefield, the former claimant, obtained a permit from Don Joseph Vidal to settle on any vacant land in the district of Concordia, between the Grand Gulf and post of Concordia; that he

said claimant, in the month of August, 1803, went on the land, and commenced an improvement in the month of October of the same year; he removed back to the Mississippi Territory, and immediately sold the place to John Willie, the present claimant, who, in the month of November, employed a man to prosecute the improvement; and previous to the 20th day of December, a few acres of cane were cut down, and an indifferent cabin erected; that, in the month of March or April, 1804, the said claimant, with his family, settled on the land, and has continued to reside thereon ever since; has erected a good dwelling-house, several necessary out-houses, and cleared about twenty acres of land.

No. 232. No document of title has been filed with the notice of this claim. Charles Trammell, examined on oath, the 10th September, 1811, before John Patterson, hath deposed that, some time in the month of August, in the year 1803, he heard Joseph Vidal, then commandant of the post of Concordia, giving permission to the aforesaid Berryman Watkins to settle and take up the land in question; and that, at the same time, he (the deponent) heard the aforesaid commandant give permission to a certain Mr. Fenton, then a public surveyor, to survey and run out for said Watkins the said tract of land, which survey was accordingly made; that, some time in the fall of 1803 the said Watkins improved and cultivated the same, and was in actual possession of the land in question on the 20th December, 1803, and was the head of a family. By referring to the exposition of the reported No. 3, and to the deposition of David B. Morgan, in No. 65, the reasons of the undersigned commissioners will be seen for doubting the testimony of the witness in this claim, and rejecting oral testimony to establish a commandant's permission to settle lands.

No. 233. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Stephen Justice, dated 13th March, 1803, and certified to have been made by the order of Joseph Vidal, &c. The testimony of John Welch and Samuel Tanner, taken by Benjamin Howard and Robert Scofield, Justices of the Peace in the Mississippi Territory, under a commission from the Board, is to the following purport: John Welch hath deposed, that Richard Warren, a man over twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family, was, to his knowledge, inhabiting and cultivating a tract of land, on the waters of Tensaw, by the permission of Joseph Vidal, in March, 1803, and that he continued to inhabit and cultivate the same for three years thereafter. Samuel Tanner states, that Richard Warren was, to his knowledge, actually inhabiting and cultivating a tract of land, on the waters of Tensaw, on the 20th of December, 1803, and before and after that time; that, at that time, he had about four acres under cultivation. The plat of survey above mentioned encloses only five hundred arpents, equal to about four hundred and twenty-three acres. No other evidence is adduced.

No. 234. No document or other evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 235. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated in December, 1807. The testimony of Jacob Huffman, taken before the Board the 16th of September, 1809, in the following words: That Thomas H. Woods settled on the land claimed in the spring of 1802, and raised a crop thereon the same year; the next year he removed therefrom, and put a man by the name of Gibson on the same, who has continued to reside thereon and cultivate same ever since for the claimant, who was on the 20th of December, 1803, over the age of twenty-one years and an inhabitant of Louisiana. The testimony of Ezekiel Williams and Patrick Ford, taken by William Lindsay, parish judge in Concordia, commissioned by the Board, is to the following purport: Ezekiel Williams hath deposed, that Thomas H. Woods, through the deponent, obtained permission from Joseph Vidal, in the summer of 1802, to settle on the land claimed; and that the same has been inhabited ever since. Patrick Ford says, that he has always understood, from the year 1802, that Thomas H. Woods, the claimant, had permission for making the settlement on the land claimed. No other evidence is adduced. The confirmation to six hundred and forty acres is recommended.

No. 236. The title for the tract of land claimed under this notice has been confirmed by the Board of commissioners to Thomas Wardle, deriving his right from John McClannahan, the original proprietor.

No. 237. With the notice of this claim is filed a letter from Peter Walker to George Regan, dated Natchez, 24th March, 1804, of which the following is an extract: "Mr. Winters having purchased McClannahan and Kinnard's land below you, is desirous of having the front

ascertained; I therefore request of you to measure twenty-two acres, being the contents of two tracts, beginning at Reuben T. Sackett's lower corner; thence at right angles across the said two tracts, and from the end of that line to the river. Also twenty acres front below that for Mr. Winters, it being a tract promised him by Mr. Vidal a considerable time ago. Please send me the field notes," &c. Mr. Walker had been an authorized surveyor under the Spanish Government, and, from the purport of his letter, seems to have considered himself authorized even at this date to issue instructions for surveying. The latter paragraph of his letter seems to be relied on as evidence of the commandant's permission to settle the land: it is moreover stated in the notice of the claimant, that a grant or requête had been obtained from the commandant, and was lost or mislaid. Before Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia, the 27th of February, 1809, the examination of James Robinson was taken in this claim, who hath deposed, that in February, 1804, he was upon the land claimed, at which time the claimant was residing thereon in a cabin, and had about three or four acres of land cleared, and about a quarter of an acre planted in potatoes and other articles; that the claimant continued to reside there about ten days or a fortnight after the above-mentioned period, and was on the 20th of December, 1803, above the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family. No testimony has been adduced to establish the occupancy of the land prior to the change of Government.

No. 238. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey executed by Gabriel Winters, dated 6th January, 1807, enclosing six hundred and thirty-eight and sixty-seven hundredths acres. A deed of conveyance from David Reid, and his wife Margaret, to William T. Voss, for six hundred and forty acres on bayou Concordia, dated 24th September, 1807, and another from said Voss and his wife to John B. Willis, the claimant, dated 10th October, 1807. Joseph Vidal, Esq., before the Board at Opelousas, on the 3d February, 1812, under oath, certifies that he gave permission to Margaret Reid to settle a tract of land in Concordia, on the Mississippi, previous to the 20th December, 1803, and believes she was residing in the district, on the land, at and previous to that time. James Wiley, in his testimony taken by Richard Cocke, Esq., at Concordia, in January, 1803, hath deposed, that at the request of David Reid, the deponent, in the early part of 1803, asked permission of Joseph Vidal to permit said Reid to settle on the land in question; that the permission was verbally granted, and in April or May of the same year said Reid commenced improving the place; cleared and planted three or four acres in corn, at which time said Reid resided with John Reid, adjoining the land claimed; and that no person had actually resided on the land prior to the month of November, 1804, when this deponent left that neighborhood; that said Reid was over twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family on the 20th December, 1803; and also that said Reid had some boards split on the land said to be for the covering of a cabin. The testimony of George Wiley, taken by Mr. Cocke, at the same time, agrees in substance with that of James Wiley: that David Reid lived with John Reid on an adjoining tract in 1803; that three or four acres were cleared and planted in corn by David Reid the same year, and that no person resided on the land prior to the month of November, 1804, when this deponent also left that neighborhood. Before Judge Brooks, of Natchez, commissioned by the Board for that purpose, William Roe hath deposed, that the land claimed by Margaret Reid was actually inhabited and cultivated by the said claimant on the 20th December, 1803, and that she was on that day an inhabitant of the Territory of Orleans. No other evidence is adduced. It is proper here to remark that a claim of four hundred and fifty-six arpents, equal to three hundred and eighty-five and ninety hundredths acres, on the Mississippi river, of which David Reid was the original claimant, as appears by the petition of said Reid, and sanctioned by Joseph Vidal, the 10th March, 1803, which has been confirmed to the heirs of Peter Walker by commissioner's certificate B, No. 183, under the settlement of said Reid, and is probably the settlement which Roe has allusion to in his testimony above stated. James and George Wiley both agree in their testimony that no settlement was made on the land claimed by this notice when they left that place in November, 1804, which testimony the commissioners have no reason to doubt; and as it appears one claim has been allowed under the settlement of Reid made in 1803, the commissioners cannot, under the laws and instructions, recommend the confirmation of this.

No. 239. A copy of a plat by Pedro Walker, dated in September, 1802, and a copy of the requête, signed by the commandant, of the same date, are filed in this claim. They are for the same tract of land, the title to which has already been confirmed on the original papers.

No. 240. The notice of this claim accompanied by no document or other evidence of title.

Impressed with a belief that it accorded with the policy and interest of the Government to advance, by every liberal and equitable means, the population of Louisiana, and tranquillize the minds of a people newly engrafted into the Union, by quieting them as early as possible in their just possessions, the undersigned commissioners, in their decisions on the land claims submitted to their investigation, have (so far as was deemed compatible with the acts of Congress in relation to those claims and their instructions) endeavored to act on principles favorable to the advancement of these objects. Hence, claims of the two following descriptions in the foregoing report are recommended for confirmation: 1st, claims resting on a requête, (written petition,) with a regular survey, sanctioned by a duly authorized commandant of the post, prior to the 20th December, 1803, and without testimony to establish occupancy. The reasons on which this recommendation is grounded are, that, under the laws and usages of the Spanish Government, no other document or evidence of claim seems to have been requisite to procure the completion of the title; and when these have been presented to the Governors of Louisiana, patents have been generally issued on them, without further formality, and, in some instances, without being accompanied by a plat of survey. It seems to have been the particular province of commandants under the Spanish Government to inquire into the pretensions of new settlers to occupy lands; to ascertain whether lands asked for were of the domain of the King, and might be granted without prejudice to prior occupants; to inquire as to the performance of conditions exacted by the Government; to recommend the quantity that might be conceded, and to judge, in some cases, of the expediency of granting. It is true that the Governors sometimes curtailed the quantity recommended by the commandants, and that, in some instances, they have rejected claims altogether. But it is also true that the quantity so recommended has, in some instances, been enlarged by the Governors, and has very rarely been objected to or abridged, especially when it did not exceed eight hundred arpents. It is believed that the nature of the document commonly denominated *requête* is less understood by the Government at present than any other species of title current in Louisiana; and, consequently, less validity has been allowed it than it is generally entitled to. It seems to be understood to mean nothing more than a petition or request (as the French word *requete* imports) of the claimant for permission to occupy land. In the requête the suppliant has usually made known the number of his family, and such other circumstances as, under the laws and usages of the Government, might have entitled him to expect a grant of the land, which, as to quantity, quality, and situation, is usually described. The commandant's certificate affixed to the requête is a verification of the facts exposed by the petitioner, to which he usually added that no objection to the granting of the land was known to exist; and sometimes in strong terms recommended a concession of the land, giving, for reasons, that it had been improved, used, or inhabited, and cultivated by the petitioner; or that it was so situated, as not to be useful to any other person; or that the applicant could not support his previous establishments (which may have been scarce of wood, &c.) without the land petitioned for; or that the land petitioned for had been before conceded, and the documents had been lost or destroyed; or that the party had purchased the land, and wished titles in his own name from the Government; and also, in some cases, engaging that the document should serve the party as a title in form until it might be convenient to procure a grant from the Government. Under this description of title alone, individuals in Louisiana have possessed and enjoyed lands many years, (in some instances more than half a century,) without, perhaps, ever having their rights questioned. Large tracts held under the same kind of title, and without having been inhabited or cultivated, have frequently been taken into the inventories of the estates of deceased persons, and disposed of at public sale by authorized officers of the Government, or divided among the representatives of the deceased. Under all the circumstances, the instrument in question is indiscriminately denominated a *requete*. From a conviction that the foregoing, among other usages, have been sufficient to establish, in most cases, the validity

of titles held under requêtes; and from a belief that, under the provisions of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1807, the commissioners were not only authorized, but bound, to respect those usages, the opinion of the undersigned, in regard to that species of title, has been formed. If their constructions of the law have been deemed too lax, and calculated to risk the confirmation of a few doubtful claims, they can only plead that they have been actuated from pure intentions and a strong impression that their principles were founded in equity and good policy. The second class of claims recommended for confirmation in the foregoing report, comprising such as it has not been in the power of the claimants to establish, were settled by written permission of the proper Spanish authority, but which, from oral testimony adduced, are proven to have been settled and cultivated, by or for the use of the claimants, on and prior to the 20th December, 1803; and, from the nature and extent of the improvements, at and subsequent to that date, appear to have been designed as places of permanent residence. The particular reasons assigned for this recommendation may be seen in the reported No. 3. From the great length of time which has elapsed since, most of the claims in the district have been filed with the Register.

The state of suspense experienced by claimants in consequence of the delay; the enhanced value of some tracts of land, the improvements on which, though inconsiderable at the change of Government, have since been augmented to considerable importance by proprietors who confided in the validity of their titles; the embarrassment and ruin in which the families of many unwary purchasers would certainly have been involved by a too rigid construction of the laws—were considerations which to the undersigned seemed to merit some attention. Much inconvenience and difficulty have been experienced by claimants in procuring testimony to establish their rights. The Board of Commissioners had no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and, when any attendance has been procured from remote situations, it could not fail to be accompanied by heavy expenses on the claimants. As much indulgence, therefore, has been allowed by the Board as seemed to comport with the justice due to the Government; by granting commissions to take the examination of witnesses who did not reside within the district, or, if resident within it, were unable to attend by reason of age, bodily infirmity, or other reasonable impediments. When commissions have issued, judges of courts, or persons in the commission of the peace, have generally been selected to take the examination of witnesses; but it has sometimes happened that the persons authorized to take testimony have not been personally known to the Board, and the characters of the witnesses known but in very few instances. It may be proper to remark, that testimony taken in this way has sometimes been contradictory, and generally much less satisfactory than that obtained by the examination of a witness in person before the Board. Notice having been taken in the reported No. 3 of a letter from Joseph Vidal, Esq. to the Board of Commissioners; it has been deemed proper to give transcripts of that letter, and one of a subsequent date from the same person, which are accordingly subjoined to this report. The undersigned beg leave to refer to the exposition of the reported No. 43 for the form which has been adopted in the confirmation of claims founded on settlement rights, unaccompanied by any original document of title which might have controlled their shapes, and for the reasons on which their opinions have been founded, presuming that they may be deemed worthy of consideration in the event of a confirmation of any claims of that description by Congress.

WILLIAM GARRAD,
LEVIN WALES,
GIDEON FITZ, } Commissioners.

By order of the Board:

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Signed in duplicates, one whereof to be transmitted to the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the Treasury Department of the United States, and the other to be deposited in the Register's office for this district. [In the original report these words precede the signatures of the commissioners.]

NATCHEZ, October 21, 1811.

GENTLEMEN:

The frequent applications which have been made to me for certificates and affidavits, particularly of late, to prove my having formerly, when commandant of the post

of Concordia, given verbal permissions to persons making application for lands, has induced me to address you on that subject. It might be nearly or quite sufficient, at the present stage of the business in the Land Office, to inform you that the verbal permissions given by me did not in the whole number exceed five or six, at the most. Those were given to actual settlers, and may be easily proved. It is true, indeed, that some few persons who had obtained written permissions may, through accident, have lost them; but there can be but very few in this situation, compared with the probable number of those who pretend to have lost them, either for the purpose of evading the necessity of paying the surveyor's fees, which they ought not to be permitted to do; or, more generally, in order to procure, under one of the provisions of the laws of Congress on the subject, a greater quantity of land than they had procured permission from me to have, and greater than their surveys and permissions called for. In evidence of this supposition, they are now, I am informed, in the country, a considerable number of land titles which never have been entered in the office, although I am informed that the grantees have filed claims in the office, and expect to have them confirmed, in virtue of the provisions in the laws above referred to. It will strike the minds of the gentlemen of the Board, that, from my being able, perhaps, in most instances, to recollect the names of the persons who received permissions from me for lands, and not being able, from the length of time and other causes which have intervened, to call to my remembrance the quantity granted, if I permitted myself to give certificates to those who apply for them, my testimony might be perverted, or so applied as to secure to claimants larger tracts of land than they formerly received permission for. This would enable those whose claims may be confirmed for too much land to encroach on the just rights of their neighbors, to throw the country into confusion, and produce an endless train of lawsuits and expense. Such would be the consequence of my certifying that any claimants (even those who had *bona fide* permissions for lands) had permission from me, unless I could also recollect the exact quantity granted, or that fact could be otherwise actually ascertained. That such should be the result of any thing I might say on the subject I should extremely regret. Every concession of lands in Concordia which was made by me was made *bona fide*, and with the most just and upright intentions. No tract of land was intended to be granted except to those who it was believed would make useful citizens in an infant settlement, which was begun and prosecuted in a very fertile part of the province in pursuance of the express wish of the Government, or to those who had, on account of services rendered, or for other good reasons, a just and equitable claim on the bounty of the Government. The lands were all disposed of to the people with great regard to order and regularity, and the titles were made out very carefully and correctly, so far as they were perfected. That any thing I should now and unofficially say or do should disturb a system, to the formation and creation of which I devoted so much care and attention, would be to me cause of the most lasting regret. I would, however, not be understood by any of the above observations to insinuate that all, or the greater part, even of those who have applied to me, particularly within a short time past, ever did have any permission from me to occupy lands in Concordia. Such is not the fact, nor did they ever apply; had they done so, they could not have obtained permission. Some of those persons were very justly extremely obnoxious to the Spanish Government, and could not have been permitted to continue within its limits as citizens. The circumstances which have suggested the above remarks will, I trust, sufficiently apologize to the gentlemen of the Board for my troubling them with this letter.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. VIDAL.

P. S. I did not intend to particularize in this statement any individual claims, but two or three instances have occurred to me, which, if the claimants are successful, will be productive of so much injury and injustice, that I think it proper to specify them to you. There never was intended to be, nor could there have been, thirty acres of land granted to Zerban, or any other person, at the town lately incorporated at the post of Concordia. That tract of land was always intended to be laid off in small lots of two or three acres, for the accommodation of those who owned lots in the town which had been previously laid off. The persons whose names are Presliers, and who claim lands near Fort

Adams, never had, as I believe, any permission for lands in the parish; certainly, they had none from any competent authority. By direction of the Governor Gayoso, in an official letter now in possession of Dr. Carmichael, I not only gave them no permission for lands, but ordered them to leave the parish. If they should succeed in holding their lands, they deprive some of the fairest claimants of their grants, as all the land they claim was regularly granted to others.

J. VIDAL.

was held between me and them. But it is now brought to my recollection, from a number of circumstances, that Charles Collins, Jun., who was interpreter at the fort, Henry Eaton, Bernard Medcalf, James Tanner, Frederick Smith, and Thomas Woods, must have been settled there previous to the delivery of the country to the United States, and I am induced to believe that they had my permission for so doing.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. VIDAL.

To the Honorable the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
for the western district of the Territory of Orleans.

HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

NATCHEZ, April 13, 1812.

LAND OFFICE, WESTERN DIST. OF LOUISIANA,

December 14, 1812.

GENTLEMEN:

I have been applied to by a number of persons settled nearly opposite the Walnut Hills, county of Concordia, respecting their permissions of settlement, circumstances, and several things related to me concerning their settlement. I have been brought to mind that I did not recollect, when I wrote you some time ago, neither could I now, to mention with propriety the persons entitled to those claims. I know, however, that in order to accommodate those persons who had been attached in some measure to the Spanish Government at Nogales, now called the Walnut Hills, I gave permission for a settlement on the opposite side; and, as it was about one hundred miles distant from my post, little intercourse

The undersigned commissioners, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons to lands within the district aforesaid, have the honor to report, in continuation, the following list of claims to the lands within the county of Washita; classing the same agreeably to the order observed in their report made on the 16th of October, 1812, of claims in the county of Concordia; to which they beg leave to refer.

To the HON. ALBERT GALLATIN,
Secretary of the Treasury Department, United States.

Claims to land in the county of Washita.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's number.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of the title or claim.
C	1	1	John Bte. Arpin	William Burney, Jun.	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	2	12 D	Jonathan Burke	Jonathan Burke	640 acres	Settlement.
C	3	30 D	Joseph Bonaventure	Unknown	1,939 acres	Unknown.
C	4	75	Joseph Bonaventure	Unknown	1,939 acres	Unknown.
C	5	40 D	Henry Bry	Jos. Coupell	240 arpents	Settlement.
C	6	41 D	Henry Bry	Jos. Coupell	260 arpents	Settlement.
C	7	14 D	John Bte. Bayargon	J. Bte. Bayargon	640 acres	Settlement.
C	8	34 D	James Bearfield's heirs	James Bearfield	204 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	9	10	William Birney	Henry Coulter	338 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	10	28 D	Peter Bryan Bruin's heirs,	Bryan Bruin	Not mentioned	Spanish grant, 14th July, 1737.
C	11	13 D	Samuel Brown	Baron de Bastrop	Supposed to be 400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	12	12	Louis Badin	François de Castro	27,777 7-9 arps.	Order of survey.
B	13	9	Charles Betin	Charles Betin	360 arpents	Order of survey.
C	14	22 D	Sylvanus Bascon	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	15	27 D	Sylvanus Bascon	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
B	16	11	Louis Bouligny	Marquis de Maison Rouge	30 sq. leagues	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797.
C	17	19	William Campbell	Patrick Fynn	444 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	18	15 D	Laurence Caveat	Unknown	640 acres	Settlement.
C	19	37 D	Loran Caveat	Unknown	2,000 acres	Occupancy and cultivation.
C	20	15 D	Charles Campbell	Charles Campbell	640 acres	Settlement.
C	21	18	François Caveat	Thomas Lasada	200 arpents	Unknown.
C	22	76	Loran Caveat	Unknown	2,000 arpents	Unknown.
C	23	24	William Dawson	George Stewart	338 acres	Settlement.
C	24	35 D	François Duvall	François Duvall	203.80 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	25	24	John and Ab'm Dehart	Baron de Bastrop	800 acres	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
B	26	29	Juan Filhiol	Juan Filhiol	480 arpents	Order of survey, 18th September, 1797.
B	27	29	Juan Filhiol	Juan Filhiol	Cypress swamp, quant. not ment'd	Order of survey, 18th September, 1797.
C	28	30	Jean Filhiol	Jean Filhiol	800 arpents	Unknown.
C	29	34	Charles Gynn	Charles Gynn	640 acres	Settlement.
C	30	77	Louis Gilbert	Unknown	640 acres	Unknown.
C	31	79	George Hooke	Miles Bearfield	194.75 acres	Unknown.
C	32	78	John Hughes	Unknown	1,946 acres	Unknown.
C	33	3 D	George Hamilton	Baron de Bastrop	1,669 arpents	Spanish patent, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	34	36 D	Chris Kauffman	Chris. Kauffman	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	35	45	Chris. Kauffman	Unknown	640 acres	Settlement.
C	36	23 D	Jean Pierre Landerneau	J. P. Landerneau	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	37	25 D	Jean Pierre Landerneau	J. P. Landerneau	410 arpents	Settlement.
C	38	6 D	Alexander Laurence	Alexander Ovallett	240 arpents	Settlement.
C	39	53 D	Ab'm Moorhouse	Joseph de Lebaume	160 arpents	Settlement.
C	40	1 D	Ab'm Moorhouse	Baron de Bastrop	773,376 arpents	Spanish gran', 20th June, 1797.

CLAIMS—Continued.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
C	41	81	Ab'm Moorhouse	Unknown	3,922.30 acres	Unknown.
B	42	54	Ab'm Moorhouse	John P. Landerneau	400 arpents	Order of survey, 27th June, 1788.
C	43	54	Ab'm Moorhouse	Michael Le Villain	800 arpents	Unknown.
C	44	54	Ab'm Moorhouse	Baron de Bastrop	600 arpents, more or less	Unknown.
C	45	52	George McIntire	Unknown	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	46	80	Pierre Morgan	Unknown	1,918.40 acres	Unknown.
C	47	9	James McMahan	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797.
C	48	82	John Price	John Price	1,541.30 acres	Possession and occupancy.
C	49	19 D	Thomas Poor	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	50	20 D	Patrick Poor	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	51	29 D	Heirs of Augustin Roy	Augustin Roy	337.85 arpents	Settlement.
B	52	67	Mordecai Richards	Mordecai Richards	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	53	29 D	George Stewart	Alexander Laurence	200 arpents	Settlement.
C	54	21 D	George Stroop	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	55	84	Jonas Segars	Unknown	352 acres	Unknown.
C	56	83	Jonas Segars	Unknown	578 acres	Unknown.
C	57	26 D	John Vance	Baron de Bastrop	400 arpents	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797, and settlement.
C	58	72	Jane Webb, (widow,)	Unknown	400 arpents	Concession from the Spanish Government.
C	59	85	William Wethersbe	Unknown	587.20 acres	Unknown.

Remarks on the foregoing list of land claims in the county of Washita, with reference to the reported numbers.

No. 1. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey by J. McLaughlin, dated 2d September, 1802, made by permission of the syndic *pro tem.* of the district, and by no other document or evidence of title.

No. 2. No document or other evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

No. 3. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated the 10th October, 1807, the only document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

No. 4. The plat of survey filed in this case shows it to be the same tract claimed in the preceding number. One entry having been made with the Deputy Register, at Rapides, and the other with the Register, at Opelousas. No proof or evidence of title.

No. 5. A deed of sale from Joseph Coupell to the claimant, dated 23d April, 1807, the only document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

No. 6. The deed of sale filed in the claim referred to, under the preceding number, the only evidence of title in this.

No. 7. No document or other evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

No. 8. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 10th June, 1808, the only document or evidence of title filed in support of this claim.

No. 9. A plat of survey by William Darby, without date, to which is attached a deed of sale from Henry Coulter to the claimant, dated the 12th September, 1805, are the only documents or evidence of title filed in this claim.

No. 10. In this claim is filed a royal order, or the King's permission, in favor of Bryan Bruin and two other persons, expressed in a memorial alluded to, "to go and settle on any vacant land in Louisiana, dated at Madrid, on the 14th July, 1787. This order having been directed to the Governors of the then province of Louisiana, without specifying the quantity of land to which the persons in whose favor it was granted were to be entitled, it is presumable that it was left for the Governor to allot them the quantity of land usually granted at that time, and with the customary conditions, to have the land surveyed, to occupy it, and cultivate a certain portion, &c. of the land, having been so allotted or granted, or of the occupancy, &c., anterior to the change of Government. There has been no evidence adduced to the Board of Commissioners.

No. 11. The notice of this claim is not accompanied by any documents of title, nor is it supported by any proof of occupancy.

No. 12. The following documents of title are filed in this claim. First, plat of survey, and certificate of

Carlos Trudeau, then Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, bearing date the 24th November, 1787, setting forth that the survey was made, and possession given to François de Castro, in pursuance of a concession from the Spanish Government to the said François, bearing date the 9th of August, 1787, for a tract of four leagues in front, by one league in depth (twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven and seven-ninths superficial arpents,) on the river or bayou Bœuf, about half a league above its junction with the river Washita. Secondly, a certificate under the signature of Andrew Lopez Armesto, late Secretary of the Government, dated at New Orleans, the 15th May, 1804, stating that whilst he acted as Secretary, Estevan Miro, then Governor, &c., conceded, on the 9th of August, 1787, to François de Castro, a tract of land of four leagues in front on the right bank of the river Le Bœuf in ascending, by the depth of one league, and about half a league above the confluence of the said river and the river Washita, bounded by vacant land at the date of the concession. Thirdly, a certified copy of a deed of conveyance, executed 24th day of November, 1802, before Vincent F. Texeiro, then commandant of the post of Washita, by which Charles Frederick Racine conveys to Louis Badins the tract of land above described; in which conveyance is comprised a declaration that the said tract of land was purchased by the said Charles Frederick, and transferred to him by François de Castro, the original proprietor and occupant, by deed bearing date the 11th of March, 1801, and recorded in the post of Washita. Of the existence of the grant in this claim, the Board of Commissioners have no other evidence than that contained in the certificates of the late Surveyor General and the Secretary of the province of Louisiana, in which no notice is taken of the kind of title vested in the said François de Castro. No proof has been offered to establish occupancy. Presuming that (like most or all large concessions of land in Louisiana by the Spanish Government) this grant must have been made with some conditions to be performed by the grantees, from which the Government expected to derive advantages, and which possibly might have been ascertained if the grant had been adduced; the undersigned commissioners, with no other than the vague information acquired from documents filed in the claim, are constrained to report it as one which, in their opinion, ought not to be confirmed.

No. 13. In this claim is filed the certificate of Mr. Filhiol, at the time of its date commandant of the post of Washita, to this effect: That in the year 1797, Charles Betin obtained an order of survey for four and a half arpents front on each side of the bayou Siard, adjoining land which said Betin purchased from Jacob Stroop; and that the land had been surveyed by James Mc-

Laughlin. A plat of survey and certificate by said McLaughlin, and dated the 26th of October, 1800, is also filed; this plat embraces eight hundred and forty arpents, and, according to the surveyor's certificate, comprises four hundred and eighty arpents, purchased from Stroop, leaving three hundred and sixty arpents, equal to four and a half arpents front, by the depth of forty arpents, on each side of the bayou, the tract conceded to Betin. The said James McLaughlin, sworn in this claim before the Board, on the 24th of February, 1806, hath deposed, that in the year 1801 he was the bearer to the Surveyor General's office, in New Orleans, of the two orders of survey for eight hundred and forty arpents of land, one in favor of Jacob Stroop, the other Charles Betin, to have the titles perfected; that he is satisfied they have never been returned; that a settlement was made on the land by Jacob Stroop, in the year 1794; that it has been inhabited and cultivated ever since; and that the improvements about the year 1800 consisted of about thirty acres of cleared land, with necessary buildings. The witness not having explained whether the clearing and cultivation had been extended to both parts of the tract, the undersigned commissioners have only supposed themselves authorized to confirm the part purchased of Stroop, of four hundred and eighty arpents; but both having been included in one survey, made for the claimant as early as the year 1800, it is not probable that both may have been under cultivation; and being held under orders of survey, they recommend the confirmation of title to the tract of three hundred and sixty arpents, being four and a half arpents front, by the depth of forty arpents, on both sides of the bayou.

No. 14. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by James McLaughlin, dated 15th June, 1804, with a deed regularly executed from Baron de Bastrop to the claimant, dated 3d May, 1805. No other document nor any proof of settlement adduced.

No. 15. The documents filed in this claim are similar to those in the preceding one, except that the first deed from Baron de Bastrop, dated 3d May, 1805, is to John Conster, who, for the consideration of four hundred dollars, by deed dated the 24th of November, conveys to the present claimant; the plat of survey is dated the 14th June, 1804. No proof of occupancy adduced.

No. 16. The undersigned commissioners have compared the documents of title filed in this claim, with the translation of them in pages 67, 68, and 69 of the appendix to the book entitled "Land Laws, &c.," and find the said translation to be correct so far as it goes. The certificate, or proces-verbal, which the Surveyor General has annexed to his plat, not appearing in said book, a translation of that document, together with a copy of the plat, is transmitted for the further elucidation of the claim. No oral or other testimony has been adduced before the Board to establish the occupancy of any part of these lands, or that there has been a compliance upon the part of the grantee with the conditions stipulated in the contract, except the certificate under date of the 5th of August, signed by Gilbert Leonard and Manuel Armirez, to the translation of which, in page 69 of the appendix of said book, the commissioners beg leave to refer. The undersigned have observed a remark in the 25th page of the introductory part of the book entitled "Land Laws," that no patent has issued in the claim under consideration. With great deference for that authority, the undersigned commissioners cannot but be of opinion that the instrument under date of the 20th June, 1797, is a patent, (or what was usually in Louisiana denominated a title in form,) transferring to the Marquis de Maison Rouge the title in as full and ample a manner as lands were usually granted by the Spanish Government; subject, however, to the conditions stipulated in his contract with the Government. The plat of survey above referred to will be found subjoined to this report.

No. 17. In this claim is filed a copy of a plat of survey by James McLaughlin, dated November 1, 1802, which he certifies to have been made with the approbation of the syndic of the district, and a copy of a deed of sale annexed to the said plat, from Patrick Fynn to the present claimant, Wm. Campbell, dated January 7, 1805. No evidence has been adduced to establish occupancy, &c.

No. 18. No document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim. Two claims have been confirmed in the name of Laurence Caveat, each for two hundred and forty arpents; one on an order of survey in favor of François Caveat, and the other on settlement and occupancy. See commissioners' certificates B, Nos. 413 and 414.

No. 19. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated the 7th of August, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. The deposition of Nicholas Foquet, taken before the Board the 23d of May, 1812, states that the land claimed has been inhabited and cultivated, without intermission, for the last fifteen years; but in consequence of a claim having already been confirmed to the claimant under settlement, as appears from the preceding number, this must be rejected.

No. 20. The notice of this claim is not accompanied by any document or other evidence of title.

No. 21. In this claim is filed a plat by James McLaughlin, who, in his explanatory certificate, dated the 1st of June, 1805, remarks, that it comprises one-half of a tract of four hundred arpents, which he formerly surveyed for Thomas Lasada, of that place, who had, by deed on the records of the county of Washita, conveyed the same to the claimant. The plat and certificate of the surveyor is the only document accompanying the notice of this claim. No proof of occupancy offered.

No. 22. This appears to be a duplicate of the claim reported under No. 19; one was entered at the Register's Office, Opelousas, the other with the Deputy Register at Rapides. No proof of occupancy.

No. 23. With the notice of this claim is filed an informal deed of sale, executed before private witnesses, and not recorded, from George Stewart to the claimant, William Dawson, dated October 15, 1803, and no other document or evidence of title.

No. 24. The notice of this claim is accompanied by a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, a deputy surveyor, dated the 9th of June, 1808, and a declaration made by John Bonaventure before Henry Bry, then judge of the parish of Washita, dated the 22d of June, 1808, to this effect: "that the expositor, in the years 1787 and 1788, knew the claimant, François Duvall, to be residing on and cultivating a tract of land in the prairie Chappelle-rault, and that he never knew the said Duvall was a hunter by trade, but always knew him to be a farmer." Whether this declaration was made under the solemnity of an oath is not known to the present commissioners; they are persuaded that it was not made under any authority from the former Board, nor is it in the power of the Board to ascertain from the plat whether it embraces the land described in this declaration. No other documents or evidence has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 25. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by James McLaughlin, dated June 13, 1804, with a deed of sale from Baron de Bastrop to the claimant, dated July 27, 1805. No proof of occupancy has been adduced.

No. 26. The claimant has made known that the original title-papers on which this claim is founded have been lost or mislaid. Certified copies of the requête, order of survey, and plat of survey, under the hand of Carlos Trudeau, then Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, (whose certificate is dated in January, 1802,) have been filed to supply the want of the original papers. The order of survey, said to be signed by Manuel Gayoso de Leños, then Governor of the province, the 18th of September, 1797, conceding, besides the tract of four hundred and eighty superficial arpents, an extensive adjacent cypress swamp. No evidence of the occupancy of this land has been adduced.

No. 27. The order of survey, of which the copy has been referred to in the preceding claim, is the instrument by which has been conceded the cypress swamp claimed under this notice. The contents of this swamp is neither given in the plan nor expressed in the order of survey. Measuring that plat from the scale by which it appears to have been delineated with as much accuracy as could be applied in the measurement of any irregular figure, not seeming to have been projected from any courses and distances resulting from actual survey, this swamp appears to contain more than twenty thousand arpents, and consequently exceeds the jurisdiction of the Board of Commissioners, which is limited to the area of one league square. From the petition of the claimant, on which the order of survey is granted, both this swamp and the adjacent tract of four hundred and eighty arpents seem to have been conceded as a remuneration for his services to the Government and public, as commandant of the district. The claim is believed to be just; but, in recommending its confirmation, the undersigned are unable to decide on the quantity of land to which the claimant is entitled.

No. 28. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, executed by McLaughlin, October 22, 1800, for a tract of eight hundred arpents, ten arpents front by forty deep, on each side of the Washita river, at Fort Miro, and no other document or evidence of title.

No. 29. No written or other evidence of title adduced in this claim.

No. 30. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated the 5th of November, 1807. No other document or proof adduced.

No. 31. A plat by Henry Cassidy, dated December 5, 1807, is the only document filed in this claim. No evidence has been offered.

No. 32. This is an entry made with the Register at Opelousas, and appears to be a duplicate of a claim entered with the Deputy Register at Rapides, which has been confirmed to the heirs of Pierre Chason.

No. 33. In this claim the following documents are filed: A deed of sale from Baron de Bastrop to Mordecai Richards, executed at New Orleans the 8th of October, 1804, with a condition that the purchaser shall settle, or cause the land to be settled, &c. A deed from Mordecai Richards (executed on the same day that he received the title from Baron de Bastrop) to William Dewees, for the consideration of eight hundred dollars, and with the condition of settlement as in the conveyance from Bastrop. A deed of sale from the agent of William Dewees, dated July 2, 1805, in which, for the consideration of one thousand dollars, the title to the present claimant is warranted generally against all claims whatever. And a plat of survey and certificate for Mordecai Richards, by James McLaughlin, dated in 1802. This date can only be accounted for, on the supposition that Richards may have contracted for the purchase of this land several years before it was conveyed to him. No evidence of the settlement of the said land has been adduced.

No. 34. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 14th June, 1808, the only document or evidence of title in this claim.

No. 35. No written or other evidence of title filed in this claim. From the name, and the quantity of land claimed, it is believed that the notice is for the same person and same tract of land referred to under the preceding number. This was filed by an agent with the Register at Opelousas; the other with the Deputy Register at Rapides.

No. 36. A plat of survey by James McLaughlin, said to have been made by the approbation of the syndic of the district, the 24th of October, 1802. The only document or evidence of title adduced in this claim.

No. 37. In this claim is filed a plat of survey by James McLaughlin, made by the approbation of the syndic of the district, the 23d October, 1802. No other document or evidence of title.

No. 38. In a deed of sale filed in this claim from Thomas Lasada to the claimant, dated 9th January, 1804, this tract of land is represented as being the same which was sold and conveyed to Lasada by Alexander Ovallett, by deed on the records of the post of Washita, bearing date the 5th of January, 1803. Neither the last-mentioned deed, nor any other document or evidence, has been adduced from which the undersigned might judge of the merits of this claim.

No. 39. No written or other evidence of title adduced in this claim.

No. 40. No original documents of title have been filed in this claim. The certified copies of certain papers entered with the Register have been compared with the translation of them, in pages 70, 71, and 72, of the appendix to the book entitled "Land Laws," to which the undersigned commissioners beg leave to refer.—Having discovered no material difference, except in the date of the grant by Baron de Carondelet, which, according to the copy furnished for the information of the commissioners, should be on the 20th day of June, 1797, and not 20th of June, 1796, as printed in the said book, it will be seen that the documents which appear from page 72 to 74 of the same appendix relate to this claim. Of their authenticity the commissioners can express no opinion; the originals, from which these appear to be translations, not having been filed with the Register.—Other title-papers in this claim have been filed with the Register, and laid before the Board, which do not appear in the book referred to. They are a certified copy of a plat of survey, with a certificate annexed, bearing date the 14th day of June, 1797, and said to have been signed by Carlos Trudeau, then Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, a copy of which will be found subjoined to this report. A certified copy of a deed of sale from Baron de Bastrop to Abraham Moorhouse, dated at Washita, the 25th January, 1804, for two undivided thirds of the twelve leagues square of land, conceded to the said baron by the Spanish Government; the consideration for which transfer of title, as expressed in the deed, being three hundred and fifty thousand dol-

lars, with interest, &c. which the said Moorhouse had recovered in suit instituted by him in the court of Danville district, in the State of Kentucky, against the said baron, for his non-performance of a former contract; and some other copies of deeds of conveyance, of a previous date, which passed between the said baron and the claimant, and which were not introduced because of their conveying a title, (for they are conveyances of the whole grant, in the year 1799, from the baron to the claimant, and a recession in the year 1800,) but as proof that the Spanish functionaries, before whom those deeds were passed, respected the title of the baron, and admitted his right to alienate it. The claimant in his notice has referred to some other judicial proceedings in relation to the land in question, to wit, that, in the year 1801, the Baron de Bastrop executed a mortgage of the grant before Peter Pedesclaux, then a notary public in the city of New Orleans; that this mortgage was afterwards foreclosed in the Governor's Court, and also, after the change of Government, in the Supreme Court of the Territory; that an execution issued, and a part of the land was sold to satisfy the judgment. These transactions seem to be greatly relied on as evidence that the title in the baron was complete, and that the Government had no lien on the land. The undersigned commissioners do not attach so much importance to them, imagining that lands held under conditional titles may be mortgaged, as well as fee-simple estates, and that, in foreclosing a mortgage, it is not usual to investigate the title of the mortgager. The quantity of land which, by the most favorable construction of the title, the claimant might hold under his purchase from the Baron de Bastrop, has been greatly exaggerated. It is stated at 773,376 arpents, which is erroneously computed to be two-thirds of 1,016,064 arpents. It will be readily perceived that 773,376 is two-thirds of 1,160,064, and that the error may have arisen from a transposition of figures. But it should also be noticed that 1,016,064 arpents are more than the area of twelve leagues square, unless eighty-four arpents be allowed to the league, which is sometimes spoken of, perhaps, to avoid the mention of fractions, but seldom, if ever, employed in land measure. Besides, it is known, from the certificate of the Surveyor General, that, in this case, the measure of Paris, which gives two thousand five hundred toises, equal to eighty-three and one-third arpents to the league, was employed. By this measure, twelve leagues square will contain, within a very small fraction, (less than a one-thousandth part of an arpent,) one million of superficial arpents, equal to about eight hundred and forty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-one American acres, at which, for the sake of round numbers, it may be computed. Two-thirds of this quantity, six hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and sixty-six and two-thirds arpents, is therefore the utmost to which this claim can be extended. It appears that the Baron de Bastrop, by his contract with the Spanish Government, was held bound to establish five hundred emigrant families within the twelve leagues square of land for which he had petitioned; and that to each of these families four hundred superficial arpents (making, altogether, two hundred thousand arpents) were to have been appropriated, *gratis*. Should the title of the baron to any part of the said twelve leagues square be recognized as valid, it is believed it could only be for the residue after deducting these two hundred thousand arpents with which it seems to have been intended to entrust him, for the benefit of others. Whether any families have been established on these two hundred thousand arpents of land, pursuant to the contract of Baron de Bastrop with the Spanish Government, anterior to the cession of Louisiana to the United States, the undersigned commissioners had no proof nor information, except what is contained in the grant of the Baron de Carondelet, of the 20th June, 1797; in which it is declared that Baron de Bastrop had commenced the establishment of Washita; and the assertions of the present claimant, Abraham Moorhouse, in the written notice of his claim, "that the settlement was going forward with great alacrity, and a number of families introduced, agreeably to the terms of the contract, when the letter of office of the Governor issued, suspending the settlement."—Should the title of said Abraham Moorhouse be adjudged valid to the two-thirds of twelve leagues square, under the transfer of Baron de Bastrop, it will necessarily follow that the two hundred thousand arpents must be taken from the claim to the remaining third part.—Without having been furnished with any of the original documents of title, and with no other evidence of the occupancy of the land or performance of conditions on which the completion of the title of Baron de Bastrop

was made to depend than that above recited, the undersigned commissioners are constrained to class this among the claims which, in their opinion, ought not to be confirmed.

No. 41. The plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated the 7th November, 1807, induces a belief that the claim is for the same land claimed by Abraham Moorhouse, in his notice, Register, No. 54, which next follows in this report. Both notices are entered at Opelousas; this by Charles M. Lawson, for the claimant; and the succeeding one by J. M. McLaughlin; the first on the 30th June, 1808, and the latter on the 24th of February, 1806. Nothing but the notice and plat is filed, and no proof of occupancy. From the plat of survey filed in the claim entered in the name of John Hughes, for one thousand nine hundred and forty-six and thirty-four hundredths acres, and confirmed to the heirs of Pierre Charon by commissioners' certificate B, No. 2080, it is evident that said claim of one thousand nine hundred and forty-six and thirty-four hundredths acres is a part of the land claimed by Moorhouse under this entry. This tract of one thousand nine hundred and forty-six and thirty-four hundredths acres is laid out on the upper side of bayou Siard, being bounded by the said bayou on the south, and the Washita river on the west. Consequently, if the claim of Moorhouse can be confirmed at all, it should be only for one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five and ninety-six hundredths acres, being the residue of the tract after deducting the part which has been confirmed to the heirs of Pierre Charon.

Nos. 42, 43, and 44. With notice, Register, No. 54, reported under these three numbers, is filed an order of survey in favor of John Pierre Landerneau, for ten arpents front, with the ordinary depth, fronting on the east bank of the river Washita, dated the 27th June, 1788, under the signature of Estevan Miro, then Governor of the province of Louisiana; also a deed of conveyance from said John Pierre Landerneau to the Baron de Bastrop, dated the 3d of November, 1800, for ten arpents front, with the customary depth, setting forth that the tract conveyed is the same on which the seller then resided, and always had resided. This is supposed to be the same tract conceded by the above order of survey. The mention of residence in the deed, which passed before the commandant of the post of Washita, is thought to be strong evidence in favor of the claim to four hundred arpents. The commissioners, therefore, recommend the confirmation of this much of the claim. A formal deed of conveyance, passed before the commandant of the post, from Michael Le Villain to the Baron de Bastrop, dated the 27th January, 1801, for two tracts, each of ten arpents front, with forty in depth, and situate on opposite sides of the bayou Siard, and fronting each other, is likewise filed, together with a deed of conveyance from the Baron de Bastrop to the present claimant, dated 25th January, 1804, containing the following expressions: "beginning at the lower corner of John Pierre Landerneau's plantation, on the bank of the river Washita, and running up said river, and binding thereon, to the mouth of the bayou Siard; thence, running up the said bayou Siard, and binding thereon so as to include the plantation bought of Chapell, and to extend all the way back from the river Washita at least forty acres, and also all the land said Bastrop holds fronting on the upper side of the said Bayou Siard, by forty acres deep, together with all the improvements, &c., except the mill." No evidence is before the Board respecting the occupancy of these lands, except what is above stated. No plat of survey is filed, but the boundaries expressed in the last mentioned deed would make it appear that the land claimed under this notice is the same claimed in the notice reported under No. 41.

No. 45. A plat of survey by James McLaughlin, dated 2d November, 1802, and made by the approbation of the syndic of the district. The only document or evidence of title filed in support of this claim.

No. 46. This claim, entered at Opelousas, appears to be a duplicate of one entered with the Deputy Register at Rapides, which has been confirmed by the Board. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated the 6th of November, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice. No proof of any kind.

No. 47. Nothing but the notice filed, which sets forth that the claim is founded on a donation from the King of Spain to the Baron de Bastrop.

No. 48. This claim is entered with the Register at Opelousas, and appears, from the plat, to be for the same land for which a claim was entered with the Deputy

Register at Rapides, and confirmed to the heirs of John Price by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1991. The plat, made by Henry Cassidy, bears date 4th November, 1807. No proof of any kind has been taken in this.

No. 49. In this claim is filed a deed of conveyance from the Baron de Bastrop to the claimant, dated 27th July, 1805. No proof of occupancy or other document. A plat of survey by Nicholas Merewether, dated 19th July, 1805, embracing the land claimed by this notice, is connected with the plat filed in the next following number.

No. 50. The documents filed in this claim are similar to, and of the same date as, the last preceding number. No proof of any kind adduced.

No. 51. A plat by Henry Cassidy, dated 27th May, 1808. The only document or evidence of title filed in this claim.

No. 52. In this claim is filed two depositions, one by Alexander Moreau, and the other by Mathias Richard; which depositions were taken before Alexander Breard, then Justice of Peace in the county of Washita, stating that they assisted Mordecai Richards in settling on a tract of land of four hundred and eighty arpents in said county, in June, 1803. A plat of survey by J. McLaughlin, dated 23d March, 1803, enclosing four hundred arpents, and made for the claimant, is also filed. The said surveyor certifying, under the plat of survey, that it was made in presence of the syndic and neighbors of the place. No other evidence has been offered in the claim.

No. 53. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, by J. McLaughlin, for George Stewart, dated 10th December, 1802; a deed of sale from Alexander Laurence to George Stewart, executed before Mr. Filhiol, then commandant of the district, dated 15th January, 1803; and a deed of sale from said Stewart to James McLaughlin, duly executed, and recorded in the office of the parish judge of Washita, bearing date the 10th day of March, 1806. No evidence has been adduced to establish the occupancy of the land.

No. 54. In this claim is filed a formal deed of conveyance from Baron de Bastrop to William O'Connor, dated at Washita, 11th day of November, 1805, in which it is declared that the land is conveyed to the said O'Connor, in consequence of his having emigrated from the United States to settle on the land by engagement with the said baron, and in consideration of the sum of one dollar paid by said O'Connor to said Bastrop, who conveys four hundred arpents of land situate on the left bank of bayou Bartlemi, as represented by a plat of survey made by J. McLaughlin, dated 7th November, 1805, which is filed in the claim. Also a formal general warranty deed from the said O'Connor to George Stoop, dated 17th March, 1806, for the same tract, in consideration of fifty dollars received in hand from the purchaser, who engages to pay the balance, three hundred and ninety dollars, in one and two years next following. No proof of occupancy adduced.

No. 55. A plat of survey by Henry Cassidy, dated 19th November, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof of occupancy.

No. 56. In this claim the documents are similar to the preceding one, and of the same date. No proof of any kind adduced.

No. 57. In this claim is filed a formal conveyance from Baron de Bastrop to Joseph Segars, dated in July, 1805, in consideration of the said Segars, with his family, having long resided at Washita, and the said Bastrop having formerly directed four hundred acres of land to be laid off for him, which should be settled and cultivated by said Segars, together with one dollar being paid by Segars to the Baron de Bastrop, a plat of survey by J. McLaughlin, dated 8th June, 1804; and a deed of conveyance from the said Segars to the present claimant, dated 22d January, 1805, is also filed. No proof of occupancy adduced.

No. 58. A plat of survey by James McLaughlin, with the approbation of the syndic of the district, dated 29th of April, 1802, is the only document of title filed in this claim. No proof of occupancy adduced.

No. 59. A plat by Henry Cassidy, dated 18th November, 1807, is the only document filed in this claim. No proof adduced.

WM. GARRARD,
LEVIN WAILES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON FITZ,

By order of the Board:

L. POSEY, Clerk.

[TRANSLATION.]

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1797.

Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General, &c. certifies to have measured, in favor of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, the several tracts of land represented in those parts of the plats shaded with vermilion which may contain thirty superficial leagues; to wit, the tract No. 1, on the right bank of Washita river, to be taken five arpents below the mouth of the bayou de la Cheniere ou Toudre, and thence, descending to the bayou Catumet, with a corresponding depth, to complete one hundred and forty thousand superficial arpents. The tract marked No. 2, on the left bank of the same river, commencing two leagues below Fort Miro, and at the point called L'Aine, and extending one league below the Prairie de Lee, with a corresponding depth, to complete seventy thousand superficial arpents. The tract marked No. 3, to be taken in front of the bayou Loutre, and thence on a line, seventy-five degrees east, to the bayou de Siard, which line to the bayou de Siard, the bayou Bartlemi, and the river Washita, are to include the tract No. 3. Tract No. 4, on the right bank of Washita river, to be taken in front of the entry of bayou Bartlemi; thence, descending the river to bayou La Loutre with such depth as that the tracts No. 3 and 4 shall include the quantity of eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpents, which added to the two first tracts, makes a total superface of two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpents, equal to the above said thirty leagues, at the rate of two thousand five hundred toises for the side of a league, the land measure in this province. Being well understood that the land which may be included in the above, either by title in form, or first decrees of concession, are not to be counted in computing the preceding thirty leagues; on the contrary, the Marquis de Maison Rouge promises to be of no detriment to the settlers occupying previously any part of the land, but will maintain and support them in their rights, in consideration that, if the said thirty leagues shall suffer any diminution on account of previous occupants, the Marquis de Maison Rouge has the right, and there will be no objection to his supplying the deficiency in any other part where the said land is vacant. And that it may so appear, I give this by order of the Governor General, Baron de Carondelet. All which I do certify.

CARLOS TRUDEAU.

LAND OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, August 15, 1812.

The foregoing is the substance of the *proces-verbal* (certificate) of the Surveyor General, subjoined to the plat, (of which the annexed is a copy,) filed in the claim of Louis Bouligny, holding under Maison Rouge.

S. CHACHIRE, *Translator to the Commissioners.*Attest: L. POSEY, *Clerk of the Board.*

[TRANSLATION.]

I, Don Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor Royal and Particular of the province of Louisiana, &c. do certify that the present draught contains one hundred and forty-four superficial leagues, each league forming a square, the sides of which are in length two thousand five hundred toises, (a toise is six French feet long,) measure of the city of Paris, according to the custom and practice of this colony; the said land being situated in the post of Washita, about eighty leagues above the mouth of that river, falling into Red river, adjoining on the part of the southwest to the eastern shore of the river and bayous Washita, Bartlemi, and Siard, conformably to the red line which borders the said river and bayous; bounded on the south part by a line drawn from the south, seventy-five degrees east, about three leagues and one mile long, beginning from the shore C of the bayou Siard, and continuing as far as the height of the junction A of the said bayou Siard with the bayou Bartlemi, the said point A being as a basis on the line of measurement A B of twelve leagues in length, parallel with the plane of bayou Bartlemi, from the point A to the end of the said twelve leagues which terminate at point B, where is the mouth of the rivulet named bayou Turniro; the lines D E and F G, are parallel lines directed north, fifty-two degrees east, without minding the variation of the compass, which varies eight degrees to the northeast.

In testimony, I deliver the present certificate, with the draught hereto affixed, for the use of the Baron de Bastrop, on the 14th day of June, 1797; I, the surveyor, having signed the same, and recorded in the book A, No. 1, folio 38, rept. No. 922, of the surveys.

I do certify the present copies to be conformable to the originals which are lodged in the office under my care to which I refer, and, at the request of a party, I deliver the present, same date as above.

CARLOS TRUDEAU, *Surveyor.*

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1804.

I certify the above to be a true and faithful translation of the original certificate of survey written in the Spanish language, and to which is prefixed the plat of the land therein mentioned.

L. DERBIGNY, *Interpreter to the Government.*

LAND OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT,

STATE OF LOUISIANA, March 9, 1813.

The undersigned commissioners, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the rights of persons to lands within the district aforesaid, have the honor to report, in continuation, the following list of claims to lands within the county of Rapides, classing the same agreeably to the order observed in their report made on the 16th day of October, 1812, of claims in the county of Concordia; to which they beg leave to refer.

To the Hon. ALBERT GALLATIN.

Secretary of the Treasury, U. S.

Claims to lands in the county of Rapides.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
B	1	9	Cæsar Archinard	Cæsar Archinard	600 arpents	Order of survey.
C	2	3	John Archinard	Not mentioned	240 arpents	Not mentioned.
C	3	97 D	Maturian Babbinn	Maturian Babbinn	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	4	14	Evan Baker	Children of the claimant	400 acres	Unknown.
C	5	13	Isaac Baker	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	6	15	Jacob Baker	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	7	138 D	Richard Ballard	Richard Ballard	320 acres	Settlement.
C	8	141 D	Reuben Ballard	Reuben Ballard	320 acres	Settlement.
C	9	140 D	William Ballard	William Ballard	320 acres	Settlement.
C	10	158 D	Edward Ballard	David Earl	320 acres	Settlement.
C	11	159 D	Camilla Burke	Michael Barrier	320 acres	Settlement.
B	12	160 D	John Barrow	John Barrow	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	13	39	Jesse Bowden	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	14	163 D	Jacob and John Baker	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	15	51	Abram Bird	Ezekiel Williams	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	16	236 D	James Bonner	Nicholas Welsh and others	1000 arpents	Order of survey.
B	17	12	John Brinton	John Brinton	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
B	18	1	Louis Buhot	Conceded for the church of Avoyelles	240 arpents	Order of survey.
C	19	68	George W. Cashley	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	20	73	Charles Cannon	Charles Cannon	200 acres	Order of survey.

CLAIMS—Continued.

Class.	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
C	21	211 D	George P. Curtis	Thomas West	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	22	229 D	Nicholas Chatelin	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	23	170 D	Job Carter	James McCoy	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	24	17 D	John Carrol's rep's	John Carrol	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	25	254 D	Abel Corbett	Abel Corbett	320 acres	Settlement.
C	26	69	David Carrodines	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	27	131 D	G. Washington Cathey	Emily Wallace	320 acres	Settlement.
C	28	213 D	William Christy	Stephen Lynch	240 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	29	4 D	William Collins	Governor Grandpré	440 arpents	Order of survey.
C	30	55	John Clayton	Child en of the claimant	50 acres	Unknown.
C	31	136 D	Job Carter	Job Carter	320 acres	Unknown.
C	32	58	Joseph Collins	Joseph Collins	300 acres	Unknown.
C	33	67	Beverly Chew	Roderick Haveto	400 arpents	Order of survey.
C	34	56	James Clayton	James Clayton	450 acres	Requête.
B	35	36 D	Nicholas Chatelin	François Hebert	167 arpents	Not mentioned.
B	36	49	Richard E. Cuny	Richard E. Cuny	400 arpents	Order of survey.
B	37	50	Richard E. Cuny	Richard E. Cuny	800 arpents	Order of survey.
C	38	53	Ebenezer Cooley	Not mentioned	400 arpents	Spanish grant.
C	39	46	Daniel Callaghan	Choctaw Indians	800 arpents	Possession.
C	40	45	Daniel Callaghan	Choctaw Indians	1020 arpents	Possession.
C	41	214 D	George B. Curtis	Not mentioned	400 arpents	Order of survey.
B	42	12 D	William Collins	John Rufy	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	43	142 D	David W. Cathey	George Cathey	320 acres	Settlement.
C	44	143 D	Andrew W. Cathey	Andrew W. Cathey	320 acres	Settlement.
C	45	144 D	Parker Carradine	John J. Carradine	320 acres	Settlement.
C	46	145 D	Richard Carradine	Richard Carradine	320 acres	Settlement.
C	47	146 D	John J. Carradine	John J. Carradine	320 acres	Settlement.
C	48	86 D	Joseph Dubroc	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	49	239 D	William Doss	William Doss	400 arpents	Requête.
C	50	107 D	Martin Despalier	Valentine Lassard	800 arpents	Order of survey.
C	51	89	Jacques Deshautelle	Indians	400 arpents	Possession and occupancy.
C	52	155 D	Thomas W. Dean	Seth Dean	320 acres	Settlement.
C	53	209 D	Seth Dean	John Rutledge	320 acres	Settlement.
C	54	135 D	Seth Dean	Richard Cummins	320 acres	Settlement.
C	55	134 D	Seth Dean	Seth Dean	320 acres	Settlement.
B	56	90	Richard Earles	Richard Earles	800 arpents	Concession and settlement.
C	57	91	Matthew Earles	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	58	92	David Earles	David Earles	640 acres	Settlement.
C	59	74	Antoine Flores	— Blampin	400 arpents	Possession and occupancy.
C	60	207	Antoine Flores	— Blampin	400 arpents	Possession and occupancy.
C	61	112	Alexander Fulton	— Duparc	600 arpents	Spanish grant.
C	62	245 D	Alexander Fulton	Not mentioned	775 acres	Ord. of survey & settlement.
C	63	39 D	Alexander Fulton	David White	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	64	113	Alexander Fulton	Madame Cha's Le Doux	240 arpents	Settlement.
C	65	231 D	Edward Fohey	Edward Fohey	170.23 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	66	91 D	Joseph Filiman	Joseph Filiman	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
B	67	Omitted	Joseph Gilliard	Pascagoula Indians	16000 acres	Purchased from Indians by permission.
C	68	127 D	Thomas Green	Thomas Green	320 acres	Settlement.
C	69	87 D	Bernard Gaignard	Bernard Gaignard	640 acres	Settlement.
C	70	161 D	Benjamin Grubbe, Jun.	Benjamin Grubbe, Jun.	400 arpents	Settlement.
C	71	139 D	Joseph Gilbreath	Henry Coombs	320 acres	Settlement.
C	72	90 D	George Gills	George Gills	640 acres	Settlement.
C	73	135	Philip Green	Philip Green	640 acres	Settlement.
C	74	132 D	John Holly	Not mentioned	Not mentioned	Settlement.
C	75	143	John Holly	Wife & family of claimant	148 acres	Not mentioned.
C	76	155	Michael Hooter	Michael Hooter	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	77	180 D	Michael Hooter	Michael Hooter	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	78	156	Michael Hooter	Michael Hooter	492 acres	Occupancy and cultivation.
C	79	153	Widow and heirs of Joseph Hooter	Not mentioned	416 acres	Occupancy and cultivation.
C	80	156 D	Thomas Hubbes	Supposed to be A. Hardin	320 acres	Settlement.
C	81	14 D	John Heberard	Not mentioned	400 arpents	Ord. of surv. Feb. 25, '93.
C	82	137 D	Anthony Hamberlin	Anthony Hamberlin	320 acres	Settlement.
C	83	146	François Henderson	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	84	203 D	Joseph A. Harris	Joseph A. Harris	640 acres	Settlement.
C	85	98 D	Thomas Hubbs	Thomas Hubbs	640 acres	Settlement.
C	86	75 D	William Head	R. Wade or James Henley	400 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	87	171	Marchal Jones	Marchal Jones.	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	88	116	Benjamin Jones	Not mentioned	465.28 acres	Settlement.
C	89	165 D	Hambleton Jet	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	90	153 D	Isaac R. Kirkland	Zach. Kirkland	320 acres	Settlement.
C	91	198 D	Zach. Kirkland	Zach. Kirkland, Sen.	320 acres	Settlement.
C	92	182	Jesse Kirkland's heirs	Not mentioned	480 acres	Not mentioned.
C	93	169 D	Jesse Kirkland's heirs	Not mentioned	240 arpents	Not mentioned.
C	94	185	Rob Kay	Anthony Burgess	640 acres	Settlement.
C	95	186	Rob Kay	Bennet Roberts	640 acres	Settlement.
B	96	228 D	Edward Lovelace	Edward Lovelace	400 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	97	222	George W. Lovelace	George Lovelace	800 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	98	224 D	George W. Lovelace	George Lovelace	600 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	99	225 D	John Lovelace	John Lovelace	400 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	100	226 D	John Lovelace	John Lovelace	800 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	101	227 D	John Lovelace, Jun.	John Lovelace, Jun.	400 arpents	Requete and settlement.
B	102	206	Martha Levins	Theophilus Lindsey	640 acres	Settlement.
C	103	167 D	John Lynd	Not mentioned	400 arpents	Order of survey.
C	104	208 D	John Landerneau	The father of the claimant	640 acres	Settlement.

CLAIMS—Continued.

Class	Rept'd No.	Register's No.	By whom claimed.	Original proprietor or claimant.	Quantity claimed.	Nature and date of title or claim.
C	105	183 D	Charles Ledoux's rep's	Not mentioned	640 acres	Occupancy.
C	106	184 D	Charles Ledoux's rep's	Not mentioned	240 arpents	Occupancy.
C	107	203	James Leavens	Not mentioned	432 acres	Settlement.
C	108	209	Stephen Lynch	Indians	338 acres	Possession and settlement.
B	109	207	Samuel Leavens	John Tilman	640 acres	Settlement.
B	110	191	Pierre Laurence	Julia Beauvais	800 arpents	Ord. of surv. May 30, '97.
B	111	191	Pierre Laurence	Therese Beauvais	800 arpents	Ord. of surv. May 30, '97.
B	112	191	Pierre Laurence	Charles Beauvais	800 arpents	Ord. of surv. May 20, '97.
B	113	191	Pierre Laurence	Charlotte Beauvais	800 arpents	Ord. of surv. May 30, '97.
B	114	191	Pierre Laurence	James Beauvais	800 arpents	Ord. of surv. May 30, '97.
C	115	118	Wm. Miller and Alexan'r Fulton	Henry Bradley	600 arpents	Ord. of surv. Feb. 10, '99.
C	116	223	Peter McDaniel	Peter McDaniel	338 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	117	218	John McLaughlin	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	118	230	James McNulty	James McNulty	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	119	222 D	Benjamin Miller	Conrad Rickner	640 acres	Settlement.
C	120	192 D	Benjamin Miller	Jesse Cowdle	640 acres	Settlement.
B	121	253	Santiago McKims	Santiago McKims	320 arpents	Ord. of surv. Jan. 25, '98.
C	122	249	George Murray	Asael White	640 acres	Settlement.
C	123	234	Gabriel Martin	Not mentioned	574 arpents	Settlement.
G	124	228	Hugh Mulhollen	Choctaw Indians	2600 acres	Possession.
B	125	115	Wm. Miller and Alexan'r Fulton	Choctaw Indians	46800 arpents	Purchases from Indians.
B	126	114	Wm. Miller and Alexan'r Ful on	Choctaw Indians	11230 arpents	Purchases from Indians.
B	127	258	Thomas Nelson	William Cochran	196 acres	Settlement.
B	128	261	Matthew Nugent	Matthew Nugent	400 arpents	Settlement.
B	129	262 D	Matthew Nugent	Matthew Nugent	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
B	130	85 D	Simore Normand	Simore Normand	640 acres	Settlement.
B	131	70 D	Baptiste Vincent Poirier	Vincent Poirier	240 arpents	French grant.
C	132	93 D	Josiah Pricket	Josiah Pricket	640 acres	Settlement.
C	133	204 D	John Pellars	King Holstein	640 acres	Settlement.
C	134	151 D	David Phelps	David Phelps	320 acres	Settlement.
C	135	164 D	Benjamin Pool	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	136	132 D	John Paul	Not mentioned	320 acres	Settlement.
B	137	264	Thomas Patterson	Thomas Patterson	640 acres	Settlement.
C	138	122 D	William Roberts	Hugh Coyle	640 acres	Settlement.
C	139	171 D	Joel Roberts	George Tidwell	640 acres	Settlement.
C	140	273	Benjamin Ritchey	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	141	13 D	William Roe	Thomas Nelson	640 acres	Settlement.
C	142	80 D	Archibald Riddle	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	143	277	John Ryan	Children of the claimant	300 acres	Not known.
C	144	281	John Roe	Hugh Nelson	338 acres	Settlement.
C	145	304	Francis Stoc'ley	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	146	302	Richard Smith	Not mentioned	640 acres	Requete and settlement.
C	147	189 D	Richard Smith	Not mentioned	320 arpents	Not mentioned.
C	148	286	Robert Sandefeer	Children of the claimant	200 acres	Not mentioned.
C	149	8 D	James Scroggins	James Scroggins	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	150	301	Absalom Scroggins	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	151	305	James Sutton	James Sutton	640 acres	Settlement.
C	152	290	Thomas Swafford	Widow of Wm. Barrow	640 acres	Settlement.
C	153	216 D	Theodore Shepherd	William Hargrove	800 arpents	Settlement by permission.
C	154	125 D	George Stephens	Joseph Le Sage	640 acres	Settlement.
B	155	316	John Paul Timbal	John Paul Timbal	400 arpents	Requete '86, & occupancy.
C	156	166 D	John Paul Timbal	John Paul Timbal	400 arpents	Requete, Dec. 4, 1786.
C	157	82 D	John Towles	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement by permission.
C	158	315	Mark Tumberland	Not mentioned	300 acres	Not mentioned.
C	159	312	Stephen Tippet	Stephen Tippet, Sen.	560 arpents	Ord. of surv. Sep. 21, '96.
B	160	284	John Baptiste Verboise	J. Bte. Verboise, Sen.	480 arpents	Requete, Sep. 20, 1799.
B	161	285	François de Verboise	François de Verboise	480 arpents	Requete, Sep. 20, 1799.
C	162	5 D	John Vick	Not mentioned	400 arpents	Order of survey.
C	163	185 D	John Vevangue	Madam Vevangue	1600 arpents	Patent and long occupancy.
B	164	187 D	John Wall	John Wall	400 arpents	Requete and settlement, May 15, 1796.
B	165	179 D	John Wall	John Wall	800 arpents	Requete and settlement, March 30, 1796.
C	166	109 D	Reuben White	Stephen M. Layssard	677 acres	Ord. surv. bet. '80 and '90.
C	167	218 D	Asa White	Asa White	640 acr-s	Settlemt & long possession.
C	168	79 D	Robert Wilson	Not mentioned	400 acres	Not mentioned.
C	169	330	Levi Wells	Luke Collins	1,600 arpens	Order of survey.
C	170	41 D	Levi Wells	John Hemphill	800 arpents	Order of surv. Jan. 7, '96.
C	171	320	William Wiley, Jun.	Not mentioned	640 acres	Not mentioned.
C	172	322	William Wiley, Sen.	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	173	83 D	Stephen Wiley	Wife & family of claimant	550 acres	Not mentioned.
C	174	254	Edward Wiley	Not mentioned	640 acres	Settlement.
C	175	96 D	William Watley	William Watley	640 acres	Settlement.
C	176	81 D	Daniel Wiggins	Not mentioned	602.77 acres	Not mentioned.
C	177	348	William Weeks	Not mentioned	600 acres	Requete.
C	178	147 D	James West	James West	320 acres	Settlement.
C	179	149 D	Conrad Young	Conrad Young	320 acres	Settlement.
C	180	150 D	Caspar Young	Caspar Young	320 acres	Settlement.
C	181	148 D	John Young	John Young	320 acres	Settlement.
B	182	355	Joseph Young	Not mentioned	346.55 acres	Settlement.
C	183	157 D	Arthur York	Arthur York	320 acres	Settlement.
C	184	100 D	Augustin Zeneau's widow and heirs	Augustin Zeneau	640 acres	Settlement by permission.

Remarks on the foregoing list of land claims, with references to the reported numbers.

No. 1. With the notice of this claim is filed the requete of the claimant for fifteen arpents front, by forty in depth, at a place called the Hill of the Pines, in the county of Opelousas, petitioned for upon account of the want of wood and timber for the use of his farm; the requete bears date January 18, 1787, and verified by the commandant Chevalier de Clouett, the 20th June, 1787; in virtue of which an order of survey was obtained from Governor Miro, the 3d of April, in the same year, directing the Surveyor General to put the party in possession of the land, if found vacant; in 1802, the Surveyor General, Charles Trudeau, has returned a plat of survey for six hundred arpents, giving ten arpents front, with thirty in depth, on both sides of the bayou —, in the district of Rapides, giving as a reason that no vacant land was to be found in the place petitioned for. No other document of title has been adduced, and no proof of the occupancy of the land either in Opelousas or Rapides. It is understood that the claimant, at the date of the petition, resided near the bayou Chicot, in the county of Opelousas, but has since removed to Rapides. However extraordinary it may appear that the Surveyor General should have been authorized to lay out lands in a form and situation different from those expressed in the grant from the Government, there are many instances in which he has exercised that power, and in which the titles have been perfectly conformable to the surveys; and no example is known to the undersigned commissioners of the Government having rejected his surveys on account of such deviation from the tenor of the concession or warrant of survey. This power appearing to the undersigned commissioners a very extraordinary one, and being unable to ascertain whether this was among his legitimate powers, they have deemed it best to report, for the consideration of Congress, all such cases where the title has not been completed; recommending the confirmation of this on the ground of the universal usage before mentioned, so far as has come to their knowledge.

No. 2. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by William Cook, dated December 17, 1794, and no other document of title; it is supposed to be for the same land, the claim of which is confirmed by the commissioner's certificate B, No. 1094. No proof of occupancy adduced in this claim.

No. 3. No document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10. Same.

No. 11. An informal deed of sale from Michael Barrier to the claimant Camilla Burke; consideration the maintenance and keeping his child, is filed in this claim, and no other document or evidence of title.

No. 12. The claimant admits that the land was not settled until after 1803, and offers no other evidence in support of his claim than the following certificate:

I do hereby certify that John Barrow, a citizen of the county of Rapides, made application to me in the month of October, 1798, for permission to settle upon a piece of vacant land, at which time I had the honor to be commandant of the post of Rapides. I immediately reported to Governor Gayoso such application, together with the good and unexceptionable character of the applicant; shortly subsequent to which time I received an answer to my letter from Governor Gayoso, directing me to grant Mr. Barrow permission to settle himself and family upon any vacant piece of land in the district aforesaid, and, in obedience to such directions, I gave Mr. Barrow permission to settle himself and family.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of October, 1805.

CÆSAR ARCHINARD.

Considering Mr. Barrow having been long an inhabitant of Louisiana, holding no other land by grant from the Spanish Government, and believing from the foregoing certificate that it was the intention of the Governor to grant him a tract at least equal in extent to the one he claims, the undersigned are induced to recommend the confirmation of his title.

No. 13. No document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

Nos. 14 and 15. Similarly circumstanced with the claim under the preceding, No. 13.

No. 16. A deed of conveyance from Nicholas Welsh to William Miller, and a deed from said Miller to the claimant, are filed in this claim. Titles for two tracts of land, comprising the whole of this claim, have already been confirmed to Nicholas Welsh by commissioners' certificates Nos. 801 and 802.

No. 17. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, by Charles Morgan, dated 21st January, 1806, and no other document of title. The testimony of James McClelland, corroborated by that of Thomas Stewart, both taken before the Board of Commissioners, December 21st, 1807, is in substance as follows: That, crossing the Mississippi river with beef cattle for the Natchez market, in September, 1803, the deponents found the claimant keeping a ferry on the Mississippi, and prevailed on him to remove higher up with his platforms, and establish his ferry at the mouth of Red river, being a more convenient crossing place; that, on the return of the deponents from Natchez, they found the claimant had removed, and his platforms had been sunk, which, they understood, had proceeded from the orders of the syndics of Avoyelles; that the deponents had crossed the Mississippi at the same place every year for several years thereafter, and always found the claimant residing there and keeping a ferry; that he had a cabin erected at the place and a few acres of land under cultivation; in 1803 was the head of a family, and over twenty-one years of age. Andrew Robinson, examined before John Thompson, Esq., late Register, the 28th April, 1809, at Rapides, hath deposed that, in the month of September, in the year 1803, the deponent and the claimant, John Brinton, went to the Mississippi for the purpose of improving land; that they, at first, settled below the mouth of bayou Desot, where they remained but a few days, when, at the recommendation of Mr. McClelland, they moved up the mouth of Red river; that, some short time after the syndics of Avoyelles sent them word to discontinue crossing the river with their boats; and this deponent went down to Baton Rouge for the purpose of obtaining permission from Governor Grandpré, which permission he obtained; that, during his absence, the claimant (John Brinton) took the plank of the boats, and had left the place; that, on his return to Avoyelles, he found the claimant there; that they continued to reside on the land and attend the ferry until the last of November or first of December, when they quitted it, and did not return until next July; that the said claimant has resided on and cultivated a small part of the land ever since; that, although the deponent was concerned with the claimant in ferrying people across the Mississippi, yet he never had any claim or interest in the land, having entered a claim for himself on the Chafalaya. Although no written evidence of permission to settle is adduced in this claim, the circumstances detailed in the evidence seem to leave no doubt that permission, either verbal or written, was obtained from the Spanish officers exercising jurisdiction over the district; the undersigned commissioners, therefore, recommend the confirmation of this claim, limiting the front on the river so as to include six hundred and forty acres, by giving the depth of forty arpents, (one hundred and sixteen chains and thirty-six hundredths.) A claim, of which J. Brinton was the original proprietor, has been confirmed by certificate of commissioners, B, No. 1206.

No. 18. This claim is entered by the curate of Opelousas, acting for the inhabitants of the parish of Avoyelles, and files with the notice a document directed by Governor Miro to Mr. Gaignard, then acting commandant of the said parish, of which the following is a translation:

NEW ORLEANS, September 30, 1784.

I approve that you shall have marked six arpents of land for the place of the church, as you wrote to me in yours of the 25th September.

MIRO.

From a certificate of P. Reibelt, former judge of the parish of Avoyelles, dated 23d November, 1807, it appears the parish cemetery is on this tract of land. No proof is adduced of its being occupied in any other manner. The confirmation is recommended, because it appears to the undersigned commissioners reasonable that the inhabitants of the parish, who are principally Roman Catholics, should have ground to erect a church on, and because it is manifest that the Spanish Government intended to grant the land for that purpose.

No. 19. No document or other evidence adduced in support of this claim.

No. 20. No document accompanies the notice of this claim; the claimant states that an order of survey in his favor, issued by Governor Gayoso, has been lost or mislaid. No written or oral evidence has been adduced to establish the existence of such a document, or the occupancy of the land claimed.

No. 21. No document of title or proof of occupancy has been offered in this claim. It is understood to be

or the same land claimed by Thomas West, and confirmed to Josiah S. Johnson by commissioners' certificate B, No. 976.

No. 22. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 23. An informal transfer of right, by James McCoy to Samuel Sherman, which is assigned by Sherman to the present claimant, Job Carter, is the only document or evidence of title adduced in support of this claim. The transfer and assignment are both dated in 1808.

No. 24. No evidence, written or oral, has been adduced in support of this claim.

Nos. 25 and 26. These claims are in the same situation, as to evidence of title, as the one next preceding.

No. 27. A deed of sale from Eli Templin to the claimant, dated in 1807, is the only document or evidence of title adduced in this claim.

No. 28. No evidence of title has been adduced in this claim. It is believed to be for the same land claimed under the other notice, and confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 621.

No. 29. The tract of land claimed under this notice is said to have been purchased from Governor Grandpré. No deed of sale or evidence of title has been adduced. The claim is believed to be for the same, or part of the same, tract of land, the title of which has been confirmed by the Board to the heirs of the said Grandpré.

No. 30. No document or evidence of title is adduced in support of this claim. A claim of four hundred and eighty arpents, in the county of Rapides, of which this person is supposed to have been the original claimant, has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 944.

No. 31. No evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim. This person is supposed to have been the original claimant of a tract of land in the county of Concordia, which has been confirmed to Foster and Elam, and is, therefore, not entitled to another tract founded on his own settlement.

No. 32. No evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 33. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey, executed by Hugh Coyle, a deputy surveyor under the Spanish Government, dated the 21st July, 1801, and two deeds of conveyance; the first from Roderick Haveto to Alexander Fulton, dated 6th July, 1803; and the other from Fulton to the present claimant, dated 3d July, 1804. The claimant states, in his notice, that an order of survey for this tract had been obtained by the original claimant, (Roderick Haveto,) which is lost or mislaid. No evidence has been adduced, either to establish the existence of the order of survey, or the occupancy of the land.

No. 34. No document or evidence has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 35. With the notice of this claim is filed a deed of conveyance from François Hebert to Edmund Norris, dated 6th March, 1798, in which the quantity of land conveyed is not expressed, the situation only being described; a plat of survey made for said Norris by Hugh Coyle, dated the 18th September, 1798; and a deed of conveyance from Morris to the claimants, Nicholas Chatelin, dated 16th January, 1806. No other document of title has been adduced. James Brewster, at Rapides, the 10th April, 1809, before the late Register, hath deposed as follows: That, in the year 1800, the deponent, being on his way to New Orleans, saw an improvement, which he supposes to have been on the land claimed, at which time the brother-in-law of the claimant, with his family, was residing on the land in a camp; that the improvements then consisted of four or five acres in a state of preparation for a crop; that he has understood the said family were obliged to remove from the land in the spring following, in consequence of the rise of the water, and he has reason to believe that it has not been inhabited or cultivated since; that the claimant was the head of a family and an inhabitant of Louisiana on the 20th December, 1803. The smallness of the tract claimed, with the circumstances of its having been occupied and held as private property so early as 1798, and no other claim appearing to have been confirmed to the original claimant, François Hebert, are considerations which the commissioners think might entitle him to the land. It may be remarked, however, that it is not established by the evidence that it was inhabited or cultivated on the 20th day of December, 1803; yet it does not appear to have been abandoned, and the settlement only discontinued, perhaps, from necessity. It may not be improper to notice also the declaration of

the claimant in his notice, setting forth that it is the place of his residence, and that it has been constantly occupied since the year 1798. From the above circumstances the commissioners have been inclined to recommend the confirmation of the claim.

No. 36. This is a claim for four hundred arpents on the bayou Rapides, in the county of Rapides, founded on the following documents of title which have been filed in the claim: First, the requête of the claimant, Richard Edmund Cuny, for ten arpents in front, by the depth of forty arpents, on the bayou Chicot, in the county of Opelousas, the petitioner representing that at his own expense he had removed the obstructions to the navigation of the bayou Courtableau, and wishing to obtain this tract to erect a house on, in which to deposit his tobacco and other produce. This petition bears date the 10th January, 1787, to which is subjoined the certificate of the then commandant of the post of Opelousas, dated the 13th of the same month and year, and stating that the petitioner had improved the navigation of the bayou, by which the public had been benefited, and that the land asked for was vacant. Secondly, the order of survey, by Governor Miro, dated the 3d April, 1787, directing the Surveyor General to put the party in possession of the land as solicited; and Thirdly, the plat of survey as returned by the said Surveyor General, Charles Trudeau, the 4th October, 1800, certified to have been made in consequence of the order of Governor Miro of the 3d April, 1787, and giving as a reason for having made the survey on the bayou Rapides, that the claimant, not finding land suited to his purpose in Opelousas, had removed to Rapides, about eight years previous to the date of the survey, where the said Surveyor General had given him an equal quantity of land. No other documents of title have been adduced. William House, at Rapides, on the 24th April, 1809, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register, hath deposed: That, in the year 1803, and prior to the 20th day of December of that year, about ten acres of the land claimed were cleared, enclosed, and prepared for cultivation by the hiring of claimant, but that the land was neither inhabited nor cultivated that year; that on the 20th December, 1803, the claimant resided in the neighborhood; that in 1804 he cultivated a crop thereon, and in the year following removed thereto. The deposition of Valentine Layssard, taken by commission before the judge of the parish of Rapides, the 17th August, 1811, is to the following purport: That, in the month of February, 1797, Chevalier Poirêt, then acting as commandant of the post of Rapides, in the absence of the deponent, gave permission to the said Richard E. Cuny to settle on the land in question. Joseph Brown, whose deposition was also taken by commission, before the judge of said parish the 22d of August, 1811, hath deposed, that, from what he had heard, he believed that the claimant cleared a part of the land in question in 1803, and made a crop on it in 1804, and has since resided on it. The claim of Cæsar Archinard, first enumerated in this report, being, so far as respects the survey, similarly circumstanced with the one under consideration, and the remarks made in that claim being equally applicable to this, the commissioners deem it expedient only to notice, that land originally claimed in this instance, appearing to have been conceded as an equivalent for services rendered by the claimant, and having been surveyed at an early date, and occupied by the claimant as the place of his residence, are circumstances perhaps meriting consideration, in addition to those mentioned in the claim above referred to. Its confirmation is, therefore, respectfully recommended.

No. 37. This claim, entered by Richard Edmund Cuny, is for eight hundred arpents of land on the bayou Bœuf, in the county of Rapides, and founded on documents of a similar nature with those filed in the claim reported under the next preceding number, except that the land is solicited for the avowed purpose of establishing a *vacherie*, and not under any pretext of services rendered the public. The requête of the claimant, (verified by the commandant, merely as relates to the vacancy of the land,) soliciting twenty arpents in front, with forty of depth, on the bayou Chicot, in the county of Opelousas, bears date 12th of October, 1784; and the order of survey, by Governor Miro, directing the Surveyor General to establish the party on the land solicited, is dated the 23d May, 1785. The plat of survey returned by the late Surveyor General of Louisiana, Charles Trudeau, bears date in 1802, giving, as a reason for laying out the land on the bayou Bœuf, that the land solicited was not found to be vacant. The undersigned commissioners deem it proper to remark, in this case, that lands conceded by the Spanish Government for *vacheries*, are generally such as, from the sterility of the

soil, or other causes, could not have been cultivated to advantage; and although the claim in question is not of considerable extent, it may be doubted whether land, or perhaps the most fertile part of bayou Bœuf, would have been granted for a *vacherie*, the purpose for which this tract was solicited. The usage of sanctioning all such acts of the Surveyor General, as mentioned in the remarks of the commissioners in the claim of Cæsar Archinard, reported under No. 1, is the only reason that can be urged for recommending the confirmation of this claim. No proof of occupancy has been adduced.

No. 38. Within the notice of this claim are filed two deeds of conveyance; one from Edmund Nugent to Baptiste Beauvais, dated the 25th of November, 1798; and the other from said Beauvais to the claimant, Ebenezer Cooley, dated in October, 1806. Mention is made, in the first part of these conveyances, that Edmund Nugent purchased this tract at the public vendue of the estate of Matthew Nugent, in 1797. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1806, is also filed, and no other document or evidence of title, nor proof of occupancy.

No. 39. This claim is for eight hundred arpents on bayou Bœuf, founded on the following documents: A plat of survey, purporting to be a copy of one made by Hugh Coyle, dated the 25th June, 1800; and an informal deed of conveyance from the Reverend John Maguire to John Burns, dated at New Orleans, the 28th July, 1804, with an assignment from Burns to the present claimant, Daniel Callaghan, in 1806. In the deed a declaration is made by the seller that he purchased the land in the year 1798 from the Choctaw Indians. No other document of title has been adduced. No proof of occupancy, nor evidence of a ratification of the Indian sale.

No. 40. This claim is also entered by Daniel Callaghan, for one thousand and twenty arpents on the bayou Bœuf, is supported by a deed of conveyance from the Reverend John Maguire to the claimant, dated June 6, 1801; and a plat of survey by Hugh Coyle, dated 17th September, 1802. Mention is made in the deed that this tract was purchased from the Indians, by the said Maguire, as could be seen by a deed of conveyance on record at Rapides, and by the general plat of survey in possession of the Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana. No other document of title has been adduced, and no proof of occupancy.

No. 41. With the notice of this claim is filed a deed of conveyance from William Miller to the claimant, George B. Curtis, dated in September, 1807, representing this as being the upper half of a tract, of which the lower part was then occupied by Thomas Welsh. No proof of occupancy or evidence of title has been adduced. Some doubt is entertained whether this claim is not embraced in that of Thomas Welsh, which has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 881.

No. 42. No document of title has been adduced in support of this claim. Charles Mulhollen, a witness in the claim, hath deposed, that the tract of land he has allusion to in his testimony is situated on the Mississippi river, and bounded on the lower side by the bayou Desôt; that about the year 1795 or 1796, the deponent crossed the river at that place, and that John Ruffy was residing on and cultivating the said tract of land, which he sold to William Collins, the claimant, in 1797 or 1798, who has continued agents on it, and who continued it under cultivation until the present time, (8th September, 1812;) and that the deponent always understood that the said Ruffy had a requete for eight hundred arpents. No other evidence has been offered. Two other claims, of which the said Ruffy and Collins are supposed to have been respectively the original proprietors; the first by an order of survey, and the latter by settlement, confirmed by commissioners' certificates Nos. 1032 and 362, render the reporting of this necessary. In his notice the claimant has stated, that the original claimant, Ruffy, settled the land by permission, and that it was seized and sold by order of the Spanish Government to satisfy a debt due from said Ruffy to the present claimant. Under these circumstances, it might have been reasonably conjectured that some written document existed which would afford more satisfactory information as to the nature and extent of the claim originally. No such document, however, has been adduced; and it is owing to the reputable character of the witness that the commissioners have been induced to recommend the confirmation of the claim under these circumstances.

No. 43. A deed of conveyance from George Cathey, the original claimant, to the present claimant, David W. Cathey, dated 3d October, 1807, is the only evidence of title adduced in support of this claim.

No. 44. No document of title or proof has been adduced in support of this claim.

Nos. 45, 46, and 47. These claims are similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

No. 48. No document of title or proof of any kind has been adduced in this claim.

No. 49. This claim is founded on a petition of the claimant, for ten arpents in front with forty in depth, certified by Valentine Layssard, formerly commandant of the post of Rapides. Both the date of the petition and commandant's certificate appear to have been altered; the last figure in the date of the year having been erased, and the figure 2 substituted for the erased figure. The original date is also obliterated, as not to be legible. This of itself would be deemed a sufficient reason for reporting the claim as being such a one as ought not, in the opinion of the undersigned commissioners, to be confirmed; in addition to which, it is believed to be for the same land claimed under another entry, and confirmed to this claimant under his own settlement by commissioners' certificate B, No. 628. No other document of title or proof has been adduced in this claim.

No. 50. A contract, dated 2d March, 1795, entered into by the claimant, Martin Despallier and John Baptiste McCarty, stipulating for the payment from said Despallier to McCarty, for the land in question, is the only document filed in this claim. No proof to establish the occupancy of the land has been furnished.

No. 51. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in this claim.

No. 52. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one last mentioned.

No. 53. An informal deed of conveyance from John Rutledge to the claimant, Seth Dean, dated 19th May, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been offered.

No. 54. An informal deed of conveyance from Richard Cummins to the claimant, dated 26th May, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been adduced.

No. 55. No evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 56. In this claim is filed the petition of the claimant, Richard Earle, for the land on which he then resided, on the north side of the Catahoula lake. The petitioner representing that he had, with his family, resided in the province sixteen years; that, in compliance with the orders of Governor Grandpré, he had removed from his former place of residence, where he had made considerable improvements, to settle at the place above mentioned, for the particular purpose of conveying governmental despatches to and from the post of Washita; that he had been at considerable trouble and some expense in making out and assisting to cut a road from his house to Washita, a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and hoped that his services rendered the public would entitle him to a grant of the land on which he resided. This petition bears date the 28th of August, 1798, and to which is subjoined the certificate of Governor Gayoso, dated 1st of October, 1798, signifying that the representation made by the claimant in his petition was satisfactory, and that the claimant might continue on his settlement, on the condition of his applying for the completion of his title to the land. Another document, under the signature of the then commandant of the post of Washita, (Filhiol,) dated 31st of August, 1798, is also filed in this claim, importing that Governor Grandpré, thinking it inexpedient that settlements should be at a distance from each other, had permitted the claimant, Richard Earles, with a Mr. Gray, to settle on the Catahoula, on the condition of their contributing to the conveyance of public despatches from one post to the other, by furnishing horses, crossing the messengers, or carrying the packets themselves; and, as Nicholas Levins and Caya Williams had obtained the like permission of settling at that place, they should, in like manner, each in their turn, contribute to the public service. A second petition of the claimant, dated the 4th of February, 1800, addressed to Morales, Intendant of the province, is likewise filed, soliciting a grant of twenty arpents front by forty in depth at the Catahoula, and representing that the petitioner had resided with his family on the land solicited for three years, had made considerable improvements on the place, and had a large stock of cattle and horses; and, from the permission he had obtained from the Governors Grandpré and Gayoso to make his settlements, and the service he had rendered the Government, conceived himself entitled to this tract of land. This petition is verified by Cæsar Archinard, then commandant of the post of Rapides, 6th of February, 1800. The deposition of Samuel Gray, corroborated by that of George Pauls, both taken on the 27th of

February, 1806, is as follows: That, about nine or ten years ago, the claimant made a settlement on the land claimed, and cultivated a crop thereon, and continued to reside there about fifteen months; and that two or three crops had since been made upon the land. The deposition of John Doyle, taken at the same time, is nearly of the same import. No other evidence has been adduced. From the nature of the title in this case, and the circumstances attending it, although it is not established by testimony that the land was inhabited, &c. on the 20th day of December, 1803, the undersigned commissioners think it expedient to recommend the confirmation of the claim. No other land appears to have been conceded to this claimant by the French or Spanish Governments, and no claim of which he is the original proprietor has been confirmed by the Board.

No. 57. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 6th January, 1806, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been adduced.

No. 58. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 10th December, 1805, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. The deposition of William Roe, taken in the claim, 26th February, 1806, is as follows: That the deponent, in the year 1802, lived about eight miles from the land claimed, but being frequently in the neighborhood of the same, he often heard the land claimed called David Earles's land; that Richard Earles, the father of the said David, lived on the land, and the said claimant, aged about seventeen or eighteen years, lived with the said Richard Earles, his father, who at this time resides on the said land. The deposition of Samuel Gray, taken at the same time, is in substance as follows: That the claimant, David Earles, is a young man, about twenty years of age, and married in the month of June or July, 1805, and resided with Richard Earles, his father, who had lived upon the land claimed for the last eight or nine years. No other document or evidence of title has been adduced.

No. 59. The original title of the land claimed under this entry is believed to have been confirmed to John Dill, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1043, under a notice entered by Charles Dill, who, it appears, became the purchaser of the land in the year 1798, the same having been sold as the property of John Blampin, the original proprietor and claimant, to satisfy a debt due from said Blampin to this claimant, (Antoine Flores.) It may be proper, however, to remark, that the claim originally appears to have been for no more than two hundred and forty arpents, being six arpents in front, by forty in depth; and the reason assigned in this claim for the entry being made for a larger quantity is, that the boundaries of the tract originally embraced four hundred arpents. The documents filed, however, do not appear to establish this fact, and no oral testimony has been adduced in the claim.

No. 60. No evidence of title, either written or oral, has been adduced in this claim.

No. 61. The title of the land claimed under this entry has been confirmed to William Miller by commissioners' certificate B, No. 296.

No. 62. This claim is supposed to be for the same land, the title of which has been confirmed to the claimant, Alexander Fulton, under another entry, in his own name. No evidence of title has been adduced in support of this entry.

No. 63. The title of the land claimed by this notice is believed to have been confirmed to the claimant, under another entry, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 341. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this entry.

No. 64. This claim, also, as in the next preceding, is believed to have been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 353, under another notice. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in this case.

No. 65. This entry is believed to be for the same tract, the title of which has been confirmed to this claimant, Edward Fahoy, under another notice. A plat of survey by Mathew Stone, dated 20th May, 1806, is the only document filed in this claim. No proof has been offered.

No. 66. No document or evidence of title has been furnished in this claim.

No. 67. Joseph Gillard claims a tract of land containing sixteen thousand ——— acres, situate on both sides Red river, in the county of Natchitoches, as stated in the notice, but ascertained to be within the district of Rapides, by virtue of an Indian sale and confirmation by the Governor of the province of Louisiana. The notice of this claim is accompanied by the following documents, viz:

1. A permission by Joseph de la Pena, then commandant of the post of Natchitoches, to the Pascagoula tribe

of Indians, to form a settlement, dated at Natchitoches, 12th September, 1787, which, being translated, is in substance as follows: The Indian chief named De Blanc, and the rest of his nation, of the Pascagoula tribe, are permitted to settle on land situated in the place Les Ecores du Rigolet du Bon Dieu, on the river, in descending, until it shall please the Governor General of this province to grant them the title of possession; it is at the same time prohibited to any individual under my jurisdiction to interpose any obstacle to their said settlement, in virtue of the permission I grant to the petitioners; (signed Joseph de la Pena.) Under which permission is the approval of the two Governors, first, Governor Miro, without date, in the words following: "The above concession approved," (signed Estevan Miro.) Secondly, Baron de Carondelet, as translated, in substance, as follows: "In virtue of the power vested in me by His Majesty, I confirm this present concession. New Orleans, 15th June, 1792;" (signed Baron de Carondelet.)

2. A letter of office from Baron de Carondelet to Etienne Laysard, then commandant of the district of Rapides, dated New Orleans, 28th September, 1792, and which, being translated, is in substance as follows: "I send to you herein enclosed the permission of the commandant of Natchitoches, Mr. Joseph de la Pena, granted to the chief of the Pascagoula nation, named De Blanc, that he and his tribe may settle on the land of the Ecores du Rigolet du Bon Dieu, at the confluence of the Red river, in descending: the said permission having been approved of by my predecessor, I confirm it in all its extent, that the interested party may enjoy it fully and without trouble, ordering you to protect and see that no person should hinder their peaceable possession of these lands, which are theirs by right. The contrary would be extremely disagreeable to me. You will take care to acknowledge the receipt of this, giving to the Indians such part as may be necessary for their tranquillity."

3. A letter from Baron de Carondelet to Mr. Laysard, dated 7th March, 1795, the transaction of which is, in substance, as follows: "You will engage the Pascagoula Indians to assemble at your house to elect a chief, to whom, on my being notified, I shall forward the big medal and a commission. You shall, in order to induce them to assemble, promise them brandy and tobacco, and engage them to establish an only village on Catahoula. Inform them that they will receive annual presents more considerable than heretofore."

4. A deed of sale by the Indians of the Pascagoula tribe to Louis C. De Blanc, attorney for Colin La Cour, dated at Natchitoches, the 9th April, 1795, of which the following is the substance of the translation: "Louis Charles De Blanc, in virtue of his authority of commandant, civil and military, of the post of Natchitoches, and in pursuance of a power from Colin La Cour, an inhabitant of the post of Pointe Coupée, purchases from the Indians, in behalf of and for the use of the said Colin La Cour, for the consideration of two hundred and fifty dollars, sounding money, paid in hand to the Indians, with the sum additional necessary to be paid to the Government, the settlement and the lands of culture of the Indian village Pascagoula, bounded by the bayou de la Cœur, when the chief was settled; and below by another bayou on the left bank, descending, with the condition that the said La Cour shall have this sale approved and confirmed by the Governor General of Louisiana." (Signed L. C. De Blanc. Witnesses, E. Murphy and François La Caze.) Subjoined to this sale, and over the signature of the Baron de Carondelet, are the capital letters V. B., said to have been put for the Latin words *vide bonum*, and which is relied on by the claimant as a complete and ample ratification of the contract on the part of the Governor.

5. An extract from the inventory of the estate of Nicholas La Cour, which had been made and deposited with Felix Trudeau, commandant of the post of Natchitoches, on the 22d November, 1796, and which has been adduced for the purpose of designating the boundaries of the tract claimed by Mr. Gillard for the legal representative of Mr. La Cour, the translation of which extract is in the following words: "A plantation, situated at a place vulgarly called Pascagoula, about twenty leagues from the church, bounded above, on the left, ascending, by the bayou separating this tract from De Blanc, Jun's tract, and below, on the right, ascending, by the bayou Phillipe." To which is subjoined the certificate of the translator of the Board of Commissioners, as follows: "Compared and found to be truly extracted and translated from the original. Opelousas, 20th February, 1812." (Signed L. Cacheré.)

6. A plat of survey by Charles M. Lawson, a copy of which, on a reduced scale, will be found subjoined to this report. In this claim the following testimony has been adduced: First, the deposition of Samuel Levi Wells, taken at Rapides, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register, on the 7th May, 1809, in the following words: "The deponent, being first sworn, deposeseth and saith, that, in the year 1789 or 1790, this deponent was at the village of the Appalachi Indians, and, in conversation with the chief of that tribe respecting their lands, and particularly respecting the boundaries between them and the Pascagoula tribe of Indians, who resided a little above, on Red river, the said chief informed him, this deponent, that a stout bayou on the other side of the river was the boundary between his tribe and the Pascagoula tribe. The said Appalachi Indians were living at that time on the southwest side of Red river. Secondly, the testimony of Valentine Layssard, Michael Le Prerie, Manuel Le Prerie, and John Baptiste Vallirie, examined before Richard Claiborne, Esq., judge of the parish of Rapides, the 17th September, 1811, in pursuance of a commission from the Board of Commissioners, all of which witnesses agree in this fact, that the land now owned and inhabited by Joseph Gillard, on Red river, was inhabited and cultivated by Nicholas La Cour in the year 1795, and that the same has been inhabited and cultivated ever since. Thirdly, the testimony of Valentine Layssard, taken before Richard Claiborne, Esq., judge of the parish of Rapides, the 29th January, 1812, pursuant to a commission from the Board, to whom, at the request of the claimant, the following interrogatories were propounded:

Question. Are you acquainted with the tract of land claimed by Mr. Joseph Gillard on Red river, under the purchase of the deceased Mr. La Cour from certain Indian chiefs and their warriors, of the Pascagoula tribe?

To which the said witness answered, I am well acquainted with the tract of land mentioned, and I do know that Mr. La Cour purchased the said land from the chiefs of the Pascagoula tribe.

Question. Were you present, when Charles M. Lawson, as deputy surveyor, was employed in August, 1811, in surveying the tract of land claimed?

Answer. I was present, and went along with the surveyor to show him the boundaries between the Appalachi and Pascagoula tribes.

Question. Did you point out any marked trees on the right bank of Red river, nearly opposite the mouth of bayou La Borne, or bayou Phillipe, and do you know the point so pointed out to have been established as a boundary between the Pascagoula and Appalachi tribes of Indians?

Answer. I did point out several marked trees to Lawson on the right bank of the river, descending, nearly opposite the mouth of bayou La Borne, which trees had been formerly marked by Mr. Cook, a surveyor; and the point alluded to was agreed upon by the Pascagoula and Appalachi tribes as a boundary between them. Before Cook made the survey, the bayou La Borne had been called the bayou Phillipe.

Question. Did you, or did you not, point out to the said surveyor a large pine tree on the Natchitoches road, about two miles from the river? and do you know that that tree was established as a boundary between the two before-mentioned tribes of Indians, in putting them respectively in possession of the lands allotted to them by the Spanish Government?

Answer. I did point out the pine tree mentioned to Lawson, the surveyor, which tree had been formerly marked by Cook, in presence of the Appalachi Indians and of Mr. Gillard, which was consented to as the boundary between the Appalachi and Mr. Gillard; and said tree was also the line between the Appalachi and Pascagoula tribes.

Question. Do you know that these two tribes of Indians were put in possession of the lands in question, and by what officer, under what authority, and at what time?

Answer. The Appalachi tribe was put in possession by my father, and said possession was approved of by Governor Miro; but I do not recollect the date of the possession.

Question. Do you know the small bayou at the lower extremity of the land claimed by Mr. Gillard, which empties itself into Red river, on the left bank? Was the said bayou at any time heretofore called bayou Phillipe? Did it subsequently take the name of bayou La Borne, and what circumstance gave rise to this change of names?

Answer. I know the small bayou at the lower extremity of Mr. Gillard's land: it was formerly called bayou Phillipe, having taken the name of the first hunter that lived upon it, and was always known by his name until the survey made by Mr. Cook, at which time it took the name of bayou La Borne, in consequence of its being the natural boundary between the Appalachi and Pascagoula Indians.

Question. Have you, since the land was surveyed by Mr. Lawson, seen a marked line, the northwesternmost one, on the west side of the river, passing through a snake lake, and intersecting the river about a mile below the mouth of Rigolet du Bon Dieu? If you have noticed said line, do you know that it passes near the base of an eminence which is said to have been inhabited by an Indian chief of the said Pascagoula tribe? and do you know that an Indian chief of the said tribe did reside on the same eminence before the sale was made to Mr. La Cour?

Answer. I do not know the line alluded to in the interrogatory. Mr. Lawson desired me to go with him to show the line; I told him it was not necessary, inasmuch as the title-papers called for the upper boundary. The chief of the Pascagoula tribe (called De Blanc) lived on an eminence, near the Rigolet du Bon Dieu, before the purchase made by La Cour. The principal village was situated on the point called Mount Pleasant, on Mr. Lawson's map; but the Indians had established themselves and cleared land in different places on the Red river between the bayou Phillipe, and the chief De Blanc, who occupied the highest establishment on the river, and was considered near the upper boundary line.

Question. Do you know the extent to which the said Indians claimed on the north and east side of the river?

Answer. I always understood the back line on the north and east side was the bayou Jeat, and the Big and Little D'Arrou, which I believe to be the same that are marked in the map of Mr. Lawson.

Question. Do you know that the said Pascagoula Indians did sell those lands to Mr. La Cour, and do you know of any act of the Spanish Government in confirmation of such sale? Relate any thing further that you know concerning the claim of Mr. Gillard, or the late Mr. La Cour, to the land in question.

Answer. I was the agent of Indian affairs in this quarter at the time the bargain was made for this land, and was called upon to act as interpreter; at which time, and in my presence, the bargain was made. The sale was afterwards made by the commandant of the post of Natchitoches, in whose jurisdiction the Pascagoula Indians lived. The said sale, and the confirmatory acts by the Governor, are, as I am told, filed with the commissioners; the copies of which I have before me, and are the only ones that I know of. Under the sale made by Louis De Blanc are the following words, to wit: "V. B. Baron de Cardonelet;" which words are an approval. I received a letter from the Baron de Cardonelet, dated 7th March, 1795, directing me to settle the Pascagoula Indians at Catahoula. The Baron de Carondelet was induced, as the deponent believes, to approve this sale, and remove the Indians, particularly by the frequent complaints made by the white people against the Indians, who were said to do considerable mischief to the inhabitants. The Pascagoula Indians moved shortly after the sale, in 1795, to the lands of the Choctaws on the bayou Bœuf. The land claimed by the Pascagoula Indians, on the north and east side of the Red river, is fertile; that on the south and west is poor pine and swampy lands. The deponent knowing nothing further that may be important, here closes his testimony. Fourthly, the testimony of Michael Le Prerie, taken at the same time, under the same commissioner, before Judge Claiborne, in the following words: "And also came Michael Le Prerie, who, being duly sworn, saith as follows: I am aged about thirty-eight years, was born and raised in the post of the Rapides, have had an intimate knowledge of the Pascagoula Indians as long as I can remember; I speak their language, and was well acquainted with them, their lands and all their affairs. I know that the Pascagoula village extended from the bayou Phillipe up to the Rigolet du Bon Dieu. The principal village was on the spot where Mr. Gillard's house and plantation are now situated. The chief De Blanc lived near the upper boundary, within a short distance of the Rigolet du Bon Dieu, and the Indians settled themselves in different places, and cleared land and raised corn on the north and east side of the Red river, and extended their settlements or villages with little intervals from the bayou Phillipe up to the chief De Blanc's, near the Rigolet du Bon Dieu. I do not know the back boundary,

nor how far it runs back. In my frequent intercourse with the Pascagoula Indians, I learned from many of them that they had sold their lands to Mr. La Cour, and were about to remove. I think that all the Pascagoula Indians removed to bayou Bœuf, immediately after they sold to Mr. La Cour, except one called Gaucher, who lived there, and made one crop before he went to bayou Bœuf, with the permission, as I understood, of Mr. La Cour. The land claimed by the Pascagoula Indians on the north and east side of Red river is fertile; that on the south and west is poor pine and swamp land." Fifthly, the testimony of Manuel Le Prerie, taken at the same time before Judge Claiborne, and under the same authority, as follows: And also appeared Manuel Le Prerie, brother of Michael Le Prerie, aged about thirty-five years, who having heard the foregoing deposition of his said brother read and explained, the said Manuel maketh oath for himself to the same form and facts as stated in the deposition of his said brother; and the said deponent knoweth nothing more or less than is therein contained. The undersigned commissioners have no difficulty in pronouncing an opinion that this claim ought to be classed among those meriting confirmation; but they have great difficulty in ascertaining the true original extent of the claim, and in deciding as to the quantity of land, the title to which ought to be confirmed. By the first document of title which was granted by Mr. De la Pena in 1787, denominated by two governors, Mr. Miro and Baron de Carondelet, "concession," the Indians of the Pascagoula tribe were permitted to form settlements on the lands at the heights or cliffs of Rigolet du Bon Dieu. By this instrument no determinate boundaries were presented to the Indians. Whether from the use of the words Rigolet du Bon Dieu, either the Indians, or the present claimants under them, were entitled to the land up to the branch or division of Red river, so called, is very questionable. It is believed that the heights or cliffs on Red river, where the Pascagoula Indians were permitted to form their settlements, were called Les Ecores du Rigolet du Bon Dieu, the heights or cliffs of Rigolet du Bon Dieu, from the circumstance of their vicinity to the junction of Rigolet du Bon Dieu with the Red river. The Baron de Carondelet in his official letter to Mr. Layssard, dated September 28, 1792, (document No. 2, in which appears to have been enclosed document No. 1), has said *The chief De Blanc and his tribe may settle on the land of the heights of Rigolet du Bon Dieu, at the confluence of Red river, in descending.* From the ambiguity of this phrase, the undersigned are unable to comprehend its full meaning; they presume, however, in confirming the act of Mr. De la Pena in all its extent, the baron could not have intended to enlarge its extent. In the sale from the Indians to the agent of Mr. La Cour, (document No. 4.) the bayou de la Cour (which is supposed to be the same bayou referred to in document No. 5, as separating this tract from the land of De Blanc, Jun.,) is made the upper boundary of the purchase. Michael Le Prerie, in the first part of his evidence, has said, I know that the Pascagoula village extended from the bayou Phillipe up to the Rigolet du Bon Dieu. In a subsequent part he has said, that their settlements or villages, with little intervals, extended from bayou Phillipe up to the chief De Blanc's, near the Rigolet du Bon Dieu. The place of the former residence of the chief alluded to is pointed out in the map by the letter F, about one mile below the Rigolet du Bon Dieu; that this witness, if he supposed the Indian claim to extend up to the Rigolet du Bon Dieu, has misconceived it, and that neither the commandant who contracted with the Indians in behalf of Mr. La Cour, nor the Governor who ratified that contract, could have contemplated such an extent, is manifest from this circumstance, that the said commandant Louis Charles De Blanc, in less than one month after concluding the purchase for La Cour, to wit, on the 6th May, 1795, applied to and obtained from the Governor, Baron de Carondelet, a warrant or order of survey for a tract of land fronting on Red river, twenty arpents, (nearly three-quarters of a mile,) and extending forty arpents back from the river on each side. This tract is known to lie below the Rigolet du Bon Dieu, and being bounded on the lower side by the land of La Cour, is doubtless the tract referred to in document No. 5, as the land of De Blanc, Jun. Mr. De Blanc's title to it has been confirmed by the certificate of the commissioners B, No. 634. It is believed it will occupy the space represented in the map by the lines shaded with green, which is added to the surveyor's return for the purpose of explaining this report. All the witnesses concur in pointing out the bayou Phillipe, now called bayou La Borne, as the lower

boundary of this claim; and no doubt is entertained but that this is the same bayou referred to in document No. 4, as limiting the purchase from the Indians on the lower side. The depth to which the just title of the claimants might extend on each side of the river is much more equivocal. By document No. 1, the Indians were permitted to establish themselves on the lands of the hills of Rigolet du Bon Dieu, without a specification of limits. By the document No. 4, the limits on the upper and lower sides only of the purchase are defined; the Indians selling their settlements or villages and lands of culture from the bayou de La Cour, near where the chief was settled, down to the small bayou on the left bank of the river, believed to be the one called Phillipe or La Borne. That the extent of the claim has never been rightly understood by the parties concerned is evident from this circumstance, that, in the plat first returned to the surveying department, from a survey made by Mr. John Cook the 10th April, 1806, the quantity of seven thousand two hundred and thirty-five and twenty-nine hundredths acres are included; from a re-survey, by the same surveyor, on which the notice of the claim filed the 21st June, 1808, was founded, upwards of sixteen thousand acres were taken in; and from the limits pointed out to Mr. Charles M. Lawson, who, at the request of the claimant, made a further re-survey in August, 1811, the quantity was increased to nineteen thousand one hundred and fourteen and a quarter acres, as represented in the plat by the lines shaded with red. Although lands were obtained at very reduced prices at the date of the purchase, it is scarcely possible to conceive that nineteen thousand acres, very eligibly situated on Red river, the greater part remarkably fertile, could have been purchased for so small a consideration as two hundred and fifty dollars, less than one cent and a half per acre. It is believed that no survey of the lands in question was made until after the change of Government. The bayou La Borne was not so called until since the survey made by Mr. Cook in 1806. The trees opposite the mouth of bayou La Borne, and the pine tree on Natchitoches road, were marked by Mr. Cook when he made the first survey. Mr. Valentine Laysard is the only witness who has expressed any opinion as to the extent of the Indian claim back from the river, and he has only understood that the bayou Jeat, &c. were the boundaries on the north and east side of the river. There is not, however, one solitary expression in all the documents of title, by which this land is held, to induce such a belief. The two Le Preries, one thirty-eight and the other thirty-five years old at the time of giving their testimony, who spoke the language of the Pascagoula Indians, had had constant intercourse with them, and an intimate knowledge of their affairs from their earliest infancy, had never been informed as to the extent of their claim back from the river. It appears that the settlements or habitations of the Indians on this tract of land were generally on the right bank of the river, and that they cultivated on the opposite side. In such cases, it is known to have been the general usage of the Spanish Government to grant the depth of forty arpents on each side of the river, to which extent the undersigned are induced to recommend the confirmation of the title, making the bayou Phillipe the lower boundary, and the line which intersects the river, near the former residence of the chief, the upper boundary. This would reduce the claim within the limits of the lines shaded with yellow, which have been added to the surveyor's return for the elucidation of this report, embracing an area of about nine thousand three hundred acres.

No. 68. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 69. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the next preceding, No. 68.

No. 70. No document of title or proof of occupancy has been adduced in support of this claim; it is supposed to be for the same or part of the same land, the title to which has been confirmed under another entry by commissioners' certificate B, No. 646 or 652.

No. 71. An informal deed of transfer from Henry Combs to this claimant, dated 6th August, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof of occupancy has been adduced.

No. 72. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 73. With the notice of this claim is filed a plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 14th December, 1805, and a petition in the name of Richard Green, for ten arpents front on the bayou Brachelett, dated 21st June, 1802, signed "Philip Green." The certificate of Valentine Laysard, formerly commandant of the post of Rapides, stating that the land solicited in this peti-

tion was vacant, is subjoined to said petition, but without date; being unable to account for this document appearing in this unusual form, and the commandant's certificate being without date, the undersigned commissioners deem it inexpedient to recommend the confirmation of the claim. No proof to establish occupancy has been adduced.

No. 74. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim, and the claimant admits that it was not inhabited or cultivated until the year 1804.

No. 75. This claim is supposed to be founded on the usages of the Spanish Government, in allowing a certain portion of land to the wife and family of settlers. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of the claim, except a plat of survey executed by Matthew Stone, 10th December, 1805. Two claims, of which this claimant appears to have been the original proprietor, have been confirmed by the Board; the first by certificate B, No. 666; and the other by certificate B, No. 1079.

No. 76. A plat of survey by John Lovelace, dated 12th February, 1798, is the only document of title filed in this claim. The deposition of Richard Lovelace, taken at Rapides, the 13th April, 1809, by John Thompson, Esq., late Register, is as follows: "That the tract of land claimed was settled by the claimant, in the year 1806; that in the year 1807 he removed his family thereon, and has inhabited and cultivated it ever since." No other proof has been offered.

No. 77. The land claimed under this entry is understood to be the same that is claimed under reported No. 76; with this notice is filed the claimant's petition for ten arpents front, with forty in depth, on the east bank of Red river, petitioned for 10th May, 1796, for the purposes of culture. The certificate of the then commandant of the post of Rapides is subjoined to the above petition, stating, in substance, that what is exposed in the claimant's petition is true, and that the land which has been conceded to him for a vacherie, was unfit for culture, and that the tract solicited might be conceded on the domain of His Majesty. No other document or evidence of title, except an unfinished plat, not signed by any surveyor, has been adduced in support of the claim. Two claims, of which this claimant appears to have been the original proprietor, have been confirmed to him; the first for four hundred arpents, confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 670; and the other for eight hundred arpents, confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 925. It is doubtful whether this claim is not for the same tract for which the title has been confirmed by the certificate of the commissioners first above mentioned, or one intended to be conceded in its stead; and, consequently, the commissioners deem it inexpedient to recommend the confirmation of this.

No. 78. No evidence or document of title has been adduced in this claim. It is believed to be for the same tract, the title to which has been confirmed under another entry, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 670.

No. 79. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 3d February, 1806, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been adduced in support of the claim. One claim, of which Joseph Hooter is the original proprietor and claimant, has been confirmed under occupancy by commissioners' certificate B, No. 651, situate in Rapides county, on bayou Bœuf.

No. 80. An informal bill of sale from Benjamin Richey to the claimant, Thomas Hubbs, dated 9th May, 1807, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been offered in its support.

No. 81. A plat of survey for one hundred and sixty-one and eleven hundredths acres by Matthew Stone, dated 16th December, 1806, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been taken in this claim, and it is supposed to be for the same land, the title to which has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1339.

No. 82. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 83. This claim is under similar circumstances with the one next preceding.

No. 84. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 85. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 31st December, 1805, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been taken in its support.

No. 86. The land claimed under this entry is believed to be embraced by a claim of six hundred and forty acres which has been confirmed to Josiah S. John-

son by commissioners' certificate B, No. 966, of which James Handley appears to have been the original proprietor and claimant. With the notice of this claim is filed a petition in the name of Richard Wade, for ten arpents in front, with the depth of forty arpents, on bayou Robert, which petition is signed James Handley, and dated 4th March, 1802. The certificate of Valentine Layssard, then commandant of the post of Rapides, is subjoined to this petition, declaring the land solicited to be of the domain of the King; this also bears date the 4th March, 1802. Why the petition of Richard Wade should appear under the signature of James Handley in the manner it does in this case, is not understood by the commissioners; and from the documents filed in the claim, and other circumstances, it may be doubted which of the persons the above petition was originally intended to operate in favor of. An order dated the 29th April, 1809, under the signature of the present claimant, William Head, for the withdrawing of the claim, is also filed with the notice. No proof has been offered in support of this claim.

No. 87. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 7th January, 1806, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. John Barrar, before the Board, 30th August, 1811, hath deposed as follows: That he went, in company with the brother of the claimant, to the house of Valentine Layssard, who was then acting as commandant of the post of Rapides, in the fall of the year 1803; that the brother of the claimant called on the commandant, and obtained from him a paper, which he understood to be a requête in favor of claimant's settling on the land in question; the deponent did not hear the permission read, nor did he read it himself, but heard the commandant say that the claimant should have permission, whenever application should be made for it, to settle. No other testimony has been adduced. On the back of the notice a note is made, apparently in the hand-writing of the late Register, in the following words: "The within claim acknowledged not to have been inhabited or cultivated except in the year 1803; about half an acre cleared, and a nursery of one hundred trees planted."

No. 88. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 16th December, 1805, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim, and no proof taken.

No. 89. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 90. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding, and acknowledged not to have been settled until 1st March, 1807.

No. 91. The same.

No. 92. This claim is understood to be for the same land, the title of which has been confirmed to the heirs of Jesse Kirkland, under another notice, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 679. No proof has been taken in this claim, and the notice is unaccompanied by any document of title.

No. 93. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is believed to be for the same land claimed under another entry, and the title confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 680.

No. 94. The notice of this claim is unaccompanied by any evidence of title.

No. 95. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the next preceding.

No. 96. This claim is for a tract of ten arpents in front, by the depth of forty arpents, on the east bank of Red river, solicited for by the claimant, Edward Lovelace, for the purposes of culture, the 10th May, 1796. The petitioner representing himself to be an ancient inhabitant, and that the land asked for was of the domain of the King. To this petition is subjoined the certificate of the then commandant of the post of Rapides, Valentine Layssard, dated 15th May, 1796, of which the following is a translation: "I certify that what is deposed by the petitioner is true, and that the land which has been conceded to him for a vacherie is unfit for culture, and this solicited may be conceded on the domain of His Majesty." An unfinished plat of survey, not signed by any surveyor, also accompanies the notice of this claim. No other document of title has been adduced, and no proof to establish the occupancy of the land. The claim to one tract of eight hundred arpents, equal to six hundred and seventy-seven acres, of which this claimant was the original proprietor, has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 691; being the same, as is supposed, which was conceded for a vacherie, and which, from the certificate of the commandant above mentioned, was deemed unfit for culture. On account, therefore, of the inutility of that tract for the purposes of culture, and in consideration of the

usages of the Spanish Government in granting land for vacheries distinct from that intended for culture, the undersigned commissioners deem it expedient to recommend the confirmation of this claim.

No. 97. This claim is for eight hundred arpents on bayou Flacon, in the district of Rapides, petitioned for by the claimant, George W. Lovelace, for a vacherie, the 29th May, 1796. To the petition is subjoined the certificate of the then commandant of the said district, dated 30th March, 1796, stating, in substance, that the representations of the claimant in his petition were just, and that the land solicited was vacant, and might be conceded without prejudice. No other documents of title, except an unfinished plat not signed, has been adduced in support of the claim. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Justice of the Peace of the county of Rapides, is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by George W. Lovelace, containing eight hundred arpents, lying on the bayou Flacon, in Sicily, was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use; and that the claimant was at that day twenty-one years of age and the head of a family. One claim of six hundred and forty acres, founded on the settlement of this claimant, has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 2121. On the part of the claimant, however, it has been stated to the Board that the claim confirmed was originally purchased by the claimant, but no evidence has been adduced in support of this fact. For the reasons assigned in the next preceding number, relative to the usages of the Spanish Government in granting land for vacheries, the confirmation of this claim is recommended.

No. 98. This claim is for fifteen arpents front, by the depth of forty arpents, on the other side, of the Catahoula. (*Paigre bord*) petitioned for by the claimant, George W. Lovelace, the 25th April, 1796. The use to be made of the land solicited is not mentioned. The certificate of the then commandant of the post of Rapides, dated 26th April, 1796, is subjoined to the petition, of which certificate the following is a translation: "I certify that the land on the other side of the Catahoula is of the domain of His Majesty, and may be accorded to the suppliant." No other document of title has been adduced, except an unfinished plat of survey not signed, and representing the boundaries of a tract of six hundred arpents, bounded on two sides by the river Washita. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, a Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, is as follows: That, some time in the fall of 1803, I was at George W. Lovelace's, where he was making an improvement on a tract of land of six hundred arpents; he had then a house built, and a patch of turnips growing; and, in the spring following, the said George W. Lovelace cultivated two or three acres in corn on the said land, and has been occupied and cultivated ever since for said Lovelace's use; and said Lovelace was at that time twenty-one years of age, and the head of a family. By the remarks in the next preceding number, it will be seen that one tract of six hundred and forty acres has been allowed under the settlement of this claimant. The confirmation of this claim is recommended by the Board, from a belief that it would have been valid under the former Government of the province of Louisiana.

No. 99. This claim is for a tract of land of ten arpents front, by forty in depth, on the other side of the Catahoula, petitioned for by the claimant, John Lovelace, Senior, the 25th April, 1796. To the petition is subjoined the verification by the commandant, as usual, stating that the land solicited might be accorded without prejudice. An unfinished plat, not signed by any surveyor, representing the boundaries of a tract of four hundred arpents, situated at the junction of the Tensaw river and a watercourse called Fool river, is filed with the notice. No other document of title has been adduced. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by John Lovelace, Senior, containing four hundred arpents, lying on the Bayou Flacon, in Sicily, was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use; and that the claimant was on that day twenty-one years of age. No other evidence has been offered. One claim of eight hundred arpents has been confirmed to the claimant by the commissioners' certificate B, No. 695, of which he was the original proprietor. From the nature of the claim, however, the commissioners are induced to believe it to be such a one as would have been

valid under the usages of the Spanish Government in Louisiana, and therefore recommend its confirmation.

No. 100. This claim is for eight hundred arpents, on lake Louis, founded on the petition of the claimant, John Lovelace, Jun., for twenty arpents front, by forty arpents in depth, in the pine woods, on the other side of Catahoula, petitioned for for a vacherie, 25th April, 1796. The certificate of the then commandant of the post of Rapides, Valentine Layssard, dated 26th April, 1796, is subjoined to the above petition, stating, in substance, that the land solicited being vacant, might be accorded to the suppliant without being prejudicial. An unfinished plat of survey, not signed by any surveyor, is filed with the notice, which, together with the petition above mentioned, are the only documents of title which have been adduced. The land represented by the plat is situated on lake Louis, and from the word "swamp" being written on two sides of the plat, and other circumstances, it may be doubted whether it embraces the land as petitioned for in the pine woods. The following is the deposition of David Jones, taken before Samuel Lightner, Esq., a Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, under a commission from the Board: That, in the fall of 1803, I was at John Lovelace, Jun.'s, where he was inhabiting, and cultivating a crop of corn; and the said John Lovelace, Jun., was then twenty-one years of age, and has had possession of said land ever since. No other testimony has been offered. One claim of eight hundred arpents of which this claimant is the original proprietor, has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1054. The reasons of the commissioners for recommending the confirmation of this claim will be seen in their remarks on the claim of Edward Lovelace, reported under No. 96. The claim, if confirmed, however, should be located in the place mentioned in the requête, land occupied for vacheries; generally being such as could not be used for the purposes of culture to advantage, as mentioned in the claim of Richard E. Cuney, under reported No. 37.

No. 101. This claim is entered for a tract of four hundred arpents, in the island of Sicily, in the county of Rapides, and supported by the following documents: a requête, in the name of the claimant John Lovelace, Jun., for ten arpents front, by the depth of forty arpents, on the east bank of Red River, solicited for the purposes of culture, the 10th May, 1796; the certificate of the then commandant of the post of Rapides, Valentine Layssard, dated 15th of the same month and year, of which the following is a translation, is subjoined to said petition: I certify that what is deposed to by the petitioner is true, and that the land ceded to him for a vacherie is unfit for cultivation, and this solicited may be accorded on the domain of His Majesty. An unfinished plat of survey, not signed by any surveyor, is filed in the claim, respecting a tract of four hundred arpents, on Deer creek. No other document of title has been adduced. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Esq., Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by John Lovelace, Jun., containing four hundred arpents, lying on the bayou Flacon, in Sicily, was on the 20th December actually inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use, and that the claimant was on that day twenty-one years of age. The deposition is dated 31st October, 1811. The date of the year, which should have been inserted in the deposition after the word "December" being omitted, renders this testimony uncertain as to its meaning, and no other has been adduced. From the evidence taken in the claim, it will be seen that the establishment of the party in this case, as has, indeed, happened in many others, is on land at a different place, and at a considerable distance from that solicited. The land on Red River being, perhaps, of equal value with that on which the claimant has in this instance made his establishment, the commissioners have been induced to recommend the confirmation of the claim as now occupied by the party, believing it to be such a claim as would, under the usages of the Spanish Government, have been valid.

No. 102. This claim, for six hundred and forty acres of land, was entered by Edwin L. Harris, for the claimants, Martha Levins and her infant child; said Martha being the widow of Theophilus Lindsey, by whom she had said child. The claim has been entered as having been the property of said Lindsey, and founded on his settlement. The entry, however, is declared by Samuel Levins to be erroneous; and, in explanation of the case, has made a statement on the back of the notice before the Board, to the following effect: That this tract of six hundred and forty acres was originally improved

for the use and benefit of the said Martha; and that her deceased husband, Theophilus Lindsey, never resided on nor set up a claim to it; and that the tract of two hundred and ninety-two acres, on which the said Lindsey resided, is situate at about the distance of fifteen miles from the tract claimed under this notice. In support of this claim, the deposition of William Roe has been taken before Samuel Lightner, Esq., Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, under a commission from the Board, and is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by Martha Levins, lying in prairie du Bœuf, or prairie Jacob, in the upper part of said prairie, containing six hundred and forty acres, was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated by John Morgan for the use of the claimant; and that he, the said Morgan, also inhabited and cultivated the same for three consecutive years previous to the said 20th December, 1803, at which period the claimant was of the age of twenty-one years. A claim of two hundred and ninety-two acres having been confirmed to the heirs of Theophilus Lindsey, (by commissioners' certificate B, No. 626,) entered under another notice, and founded on the settlement of him, the said Lindsey, it has been deemed proper by the Board to report this for the consideration of Congress, recommending its confirmation on the ground of its having been occupied for the claimants' use, as set forth in the evidence, and appearing to be a distinct claim from that confirmed under the settlement of the deceased husband of the claimant. It should be noticed that, by the usages of the Spanish Government, a wife might enjoy a title in land or other property, without the husband having any interest in or power to alienate her title.

No. 103. No evidence or document of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 101. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is believed to be for the same land, the title of which has been confirmed under the settlement and occupancy of the father of the claimant, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1026. Another claim of one hundred and eighty-seven acres has been confirmed to this claimant under his own settlement, by certificate B, No. 53.

No. 105. No document or evidence accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 106. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

No. 107. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 16th December, 1805, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. No proof has been taken in the claim. One claim of four hundred and eighty arpents has been confirmed to this claimant, under settlement by permission, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 711, and may possibly be the same tract claimed under this entry. Confirmation not recommended.

No. 108. This claim is for three hundred and thirty-eight acres on bayou Bœuf, and supported by the following documents: a conditional deed of sale from Hugh Coyle, acting as attorney for the Reverend John McGuire, to Stephen Lynch, the present claimant, stipulating that, if the sale from the Indians should be approved of, then he, the said Lynch, should pay to the said Coyle twenty dollars for the land; and if the Indian sale should not be approved, no payment should be required from said Lynch. This bears date 3d December, 1798, to which is subjoined a statement, dated 3d January, 1799, and signed by Cæsar Archinard, then aide of the post of Rapides, of the following import: That, if Mr. Carraghan could show any title anterior in date to the above deed of sale, either from Mr. McGuire, or his attorney, Mr. Hugh Coyle, then this sale should become void; otherwise, to remain in force until the decision of his excellency the Governor on the said Indian purchase. Mention is made in the above deed that the land sold to said Lynch is that on which the Rev. Mr. McGuire lived. Two plats of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 21st and 22d May, 1806, showing the land claimed to be on both sides of the bayou Bœuf, one hundred and sixty-nine and thirty-six hundredths acres on each side, is also filed, together with a document in the following words:

DECEMBER 25, 1798.

SIR: The complaint that Carraghan laid in to you, concerning the place he lived on, on bayou Bœuf, that he had a right to be paid for his labor, you know I told you I would have nothing at all to do with it at present. But, sir, you know that this land was purchased by the Rev. Mr. McGuire from the Indians; now, as I am empowered by the said McGuire to be his attorney to sell this land in four hundred acre tracts, for twenty dol-

lars per tract, I gave Mr. Stephen Lynch a bill of sale of one tract where the said Mr. McGuire lived. What the said Carraghan lays claim to, I do hereby say, that the said Carraghan has no right to or claim to said place, as he was only a lodger with the aforesaid Mr. McGuire and me, while he lived on said place, and to make himself some corn there during the time he staid there. He cannot claim, or show any right he has to said place, as I will bring from the said Mr. McGuire's own hand.

HUGH COYLE.

No other evidence of title has been adduced. Two claims, of which this claimant is supposed to have been the original proprietor, have been confirmed by the Board; the first for two hundred and eighty arpents, under settlement by permission, and the other for two hundred arpents, under an order of survey, (see commissioners' certificate B, Nos. 631 and 698.) The basis of this claim being a purchase from Indians, which required the sanction of the Governor to render it valid, and no evidence having been adduced to establish such sanction, the undersigned commissioners cannot recommend the confirmation of this title.

No. 109. This claim is for six hundred and forty acres, on the waters of the Bushby, claimed by Samuel Levins. A deed of sale from John Tilman to the claimant, dated 26th September, 1807, is the only document of title filed with the notice. The deposition of David Devore, taken in the claim, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, 9th May, 1809, is as follows: That in the year 1803, William Mock split some rails and made a cowpen on the land claimed; that the year following John Tilman settled thereon, and inhabited and cultivated it for two years, when he sold it to the present claimant, who has resided thereon ever since. William Roe, in his testimony taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Esq., Justice of the Peace of the parish of Catahoula, hath deposed as follows: That the tract of land claimed, lying in the parish of Catahoula, and on the waters of the Bushby bayou, containing six hundred and forty acres, was actually cultivated and inhabited on the 20th day of December, 1803, by William Mock, who was then splitting rails, making a cowpen, and other fencing, for the claimant's use, and that the said land was cultivated and inhabited for three years previous thereto by David Morgan, who was the first settler, and afterwards by John Tilman, who sold it to the present claimant; and said John Tilman was, on the 20th December, 1803, twenty-one years of age. No other evidence has been offered. It will seem that the testimony is somewhat at variance though not very contradictory. The last named witness has stated that David Morgan was the first claimant, and that William Mock was splitting rails, &c. for the claimant's use on the 20th December, 1803; but whether he alluded to the present or a former claimant, is somewhat doubtful. The present claimant, however, nor either of the two others above mentioned, having had a claim confirmed to them by the Board, or of which they or either of them were the original proprietors, and the tract claimed being the claimant's place of residence, and for which it appears by the deed of conveyance he has paid a valuable consideration, the undersigned commissioners have been induced to recommend the confirmation of the claim.

Nos. 110, 111, 112, 113, and 114. The claim to five separate tracts of land, amounting together to four thousand arpents, reported under these five numbers, is entered by Pierre Lauran, who files, in support of his claim, the following documents: 1st. The copy of a deed of conveyance, dated 27th September, 1806, passed before Julien Poydras, then judge of the parish of Pointe Coupée, by which François Reches, widow of Charles Beauvais, Charlotte Beauvais, wife of David Lejeune, and Therese Beauvais, wife of Martin Bourgeant, with the consent of their husband, sell to Pierre Lauran as follows, viz: The widow Beauvais sells forty arpents front, proceeding from her deceased husband and her deceased son James Beauvais; Charlotte and Therese Beauvais each sells twenty arpents of front, the same as it was conceded to them by the Spanish Government, the 30th May, 1797, for the price and sum of one dollar paid to them by the said Lauran. The other tract of ten arpents in front by the depth of forty, on each side of the bayou Bœuf, is claimed by Pierre Lauran, in consequence of his intermarriage with Julia Beauvais, to whom the tract was conceded. 2d. Copies of five orders of survey, each for ten arpents in front by forty in depth, on each side of bayou Bœuf, between the districts of Rapides and Avoyelles, each dated 30th May, 1797; the first in favor of Julia Beauvais, the second in

favor of Theresa Beauvais, the third in favor of Charles Beauvais, the fourth in favor of Charlotte Beauvais, and the fifth in favor of James Beauvais. No original documents of titles in these claims have been adduced. The copies of the orders of survey are certified by John W. Greely, as Register of the Land Office in New Orleans, to have been taken from the records then in his possession of the "warrants of survey issued by the Spanish Government within the province of Louisiana." No other evidence, either written or oral, has been offered in support of these claims. Whether the completion of the titles in this claim were made to depend upon any conditions or not, is not known to the commissioners. It has been suggested to the Board, that the land was conceded in consideration of Mr. Beauvais having been obliged to pay to the Government a considerable sum of money, in consequence of the failure of a public officer for whom he was surety. No evidence, however, has been adduced to establish this fact. The substance only of the orders of survey seems to have been furnished; the commissioners have thought proper, therefore, to give a copy of one of them, from which a correct idea may be formed of the whole, as they are similarly worded, except as relates to the name of the person in whose favor they are issued. The one first above mentioned is in the following words: "Treinta de Mayo de mil setecientos noventa y siete, A. D., Julia Beauvais, seis arpanas de tierra de frente de cada lado del bayou du Bueyes, con quaranta de fonda, situadas entre los distritos del Rapiedo y Avoyelles." It may be proper to remark, that it is understood that the land called for in these titles is yet unoccupied, and not claimed by any other persons. The undersigned commissioners are induced to respect the deed above referred to, from the small consideration expressed in it as being intended to empower Pierre Lauran to act in behalf of certain widows and minors; they therefore recommend the confirmation in the names of the persons to whom the orders of survey appear to have been granted.

No. 115. This claim is for fifteen arpents front, by forty in depth, on bayou Bœuf, claimed under an order of survey in favor of Henry Bradley. No document or evidence of title is found with the notice of the claim. One claim of four hundred arpents, held under an order of survey to Henry Bradley, has been confirmed to Francis Fournier, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1038.

No. 116. This claim is for land, the title of which has been confirmed under another entry by commissioners' certificate B, No. 814.

No. 117. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is believed to be for the same tract claimed under another notice, and the title confirmed to Joseph Irwin, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1346.

No. 118. In support of this claim is filed the requête of the claimant, James McNulty, dated 15th January; the last figure in the date of the year is not legible, but appears to be 2 nought, making the date 1800. The certificate of Joseph C. Poiset, then acting as commandant, stating that the land solicited was of the domain of His Majesty, and might be accorded without prejudice, is subjoined to the petition, and bears date 16th January, 1800. The date of the requête and the commandant's certificate appear to have been altered, the last figure in the date of the year being erased, and an 0 substituted for the erased figure. The original date is too much defaced to be ascertained. The date of the plat of survey returned by Hugh Coyle, and filed in the claim, is similarly circumstanced with the document above mentioned. No other evidence of title has been adduced, and no proof of occupancy. One claim of five hundred and twenty arpents in Concordia, of which this claimant is supposed to have been the original proprietor, has been confirmed under an order of survey by commissioners' certificate B, No. 203. The validity of the title-papers being rendered uncertain on account of the erasures of their dates, and there being no other evidence in support of the claim, renders it necessary to report it as a claim which, in the opinion of the Board, ought not to be confirmed.

No. 119. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. One claim of six hundred and forty acres, of which Conrad Rickner was the original proprietor, has been confirmed under settlement by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1907.

No. 120. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 121. In this claim is filed a plat of survey, under the signature of Charles Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, dated 18th June, 1800,

and certified to have been made in consequence of a certified copy of the first decree of grant of the Government, by the secretary of the Government, dated 25th January, 1798, for eight arpents front by forty in depth. No other document of title has been adduced, except the declaration of the claimant, in his notice, stating that the land was occupied and cultivated on and prior to the 20th December, 1803. For the reasons applicable to this case, mentioned under reported No. 1, to which the commissioners beg leave to refer, the confirmation of this claim is recommended.

No. 122. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 6th December, 1805, with an informal deed of sale from Asel White to John Sanders, dated 19th July, 1804, assigned to William Cochran 11th January, 1805, and a formal deed of conveyance from said Cochran to the present claimant, George Murray, dated 24th June, 1805, are the only documents of title filed in this claim. The quantity of land sold by White to Sanders is not mentioned; the consideration is five thousand good fence-rails. In the deed from John W. Sanders to the present claimant, six hundred and forty acres are mentioned, and the price five hundred dollars. John Barrow, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, 27th April, 1809, hath deposed: That Thomas Ashley cultivated the land in 1801, and resided on and cultivated it until the last of August of the ensuing year, and then removed, and the land remained uninhabited for two or three years; that Asel White worked on the land some time in the summer of 1803, and cut down about three acres, but did not inhabit nor cultivate the land during that year; that on the 20th December that year, said White was over twenty-one years of age, the head of a family, and an inhabitant of Louisiana. One claim of six hundred and twenty and twenty-five hundredths acres, of which Asel White is supposed to have been the original proprietor, has been confirmed under settlement in Avoyelles, by certificate B, No. 1528.

No. 123. The title to the land claimed by this entry having already been confirmed, it is deemed unnecessary to notice the testimony taken in the claim. See commissioners' certificate B, No. 742, confirming the title under another notice.

No. 124. This claim is for two thousand six hundred arpents on bayou Bœuf, entered by Hugh Mulhollen, who has filed the following documents in support of the claim: 1st. The copy of an instrument of writing, filed in the office of the public records of Rapides, dated 18th May, 1798, of the following import: That the Rev. John McGuire having purchased some land from the Choctaw Indians on bayou Bœuf, by deed dated 20th October, 1797, and five of the chiefs of the Indians not having received payment to their satisfaction, Thomas Thompson, syndic of that quarter, by the order of Cæsar Archinard, alcaide of the post of Rapides, had called a meeting of those Indians, and, in the presence of Stephen Lynch, James Montgomery, and Henry Bradley, the said McGuire had paid the said Indians to their satisfaction. The marks of the Indians are affixed to the instrument, and it is attested by said Lynch, Bradley, and Montgomery. 2d. A plat of survey signed by Hugh Coyle, dated 20th January, 1798, representing the boundaries of the tract claimed, two thousand six hundred arpents. 3d. A plat of survey, purporting to be a certified copy, given by Charles Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the province of Louisiana, but neither the hand-writing nor the signature appears to be his. It is said, and believed, to be in the hand-writing of the daughter of said Trudeau, by his command. The plat is of a different form from that of Coyle's, and for a much larger quantity of land, to wit, four thousand six hundred and ten arpents. The certificate subjoined to this plat of survey is in substance as follows.

MARCH 20, 1798.

I certify that the present plat is conformable to the original plat transmitted to me by Hugh Coyle, deputy surveyor, under date of the 9th March, this present year; and that the only difference is, that said deputy has made a mistake in calculating the quantity, he having made it six thousand eight hundred and seventy-four arpents, when, according to my verification, it is but four thousand six hundred and ten arpents.

CARLOS TRUDEAU.

It will be seen that Mr. Trudeau's certificate refers to a plat returned by Hugh Coyle, under date of 9th March, 1798, and not to the one filed in the claim which bears date 20th January, 1798. 4th. A deed of conveyance from John McGuire to the claimant, Hugh Mulhollen, dated at New Orleans, the 28th July, 1804,

by which the said McGuire, for the sum of three hundred dollars, paid to him by the said Mulholen long previous to the date of the deed, sells two thousand six hundred acres, being all that part of the land purchased by said McGuire from the Choctaw Indians in August, 1798, and improved and possessed by him, the said McGuire, since, conformable to the plat of survey made by Hugh Coyle, first above mentioned. No other document of title has been adduced. Nicholas Chatelin, before John Thompson, Esq. at Rapides, the 4th July, 1809, hath deposed as follows: That he knows that Mr. McGuire made a purchase of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, and that this deponent paid one hundred dollars in goods to the said Indians, for the said McGuire, in consideration thereof; and the Indians appeared to be satisfied with the payment of the money, but complained of the cattle of the white people destroying their corn; that the land purchased lay on both sides of the bayou Bœuf, and this deponent understood that a tree was marked, about five or six acres below the mouth of bayou Clear, for the lower boundary, but this deponent was not present when it was made, nor ever saw it; that he knows and can show the upper boundary, but cannot describe it; that this deponent was present when the said boundary was fixed on; and that Mr. Brewster was also present; that after examining a place for that purpose, it took a small part of Mr. Brewster's field, and they removed a little lower down the bayou, and all persons present appeared to be satisfied; that after Mr. McGuire left the country, the Indians complained that he had not paid them another hundred dollars which he had promised them, and they reclaimed that part of the land lying below the bayou Clear; that this deponent was directed by Valentine Layssard to make the line between the white people and the Indians a long time before the purchase above mentioned, and it was from that line they removed when Mr. McGuire fixed the boundary of his purchase. The deposition of Valentine Layssard, taken 1st July, 1809, before said Register at Rapides, is as follows: That in the year 1798, a sale was passed by Chassan Camillio, chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, for a part of the land on bayou Bœuf, on which said tribe of Indians then resided, to Father McGuire; and that the said sale appeared to be fair, and both parties were content; and the land claimed is a part of the land sold as above mentioned. The deposition of Charles Cannon, taken the 27th December, 1808, is as follows: That the claimant, Hugh Mulholen, a man above the age of twenty-one years, and the head of a family, commenced his improvement upon the land claimed on both sides of the bayou Bœuf, in the year 1798, and the deponent has reason to believe has actually inhabited and cultivated the same ever since; that he does not know for whom the land was improved on the north side of the bayou, nor whether any person ever resided on that side. This deponent further saith, that he carried the chain when they were surveying the said tract of land in the year 1797 or 1798; that Mr. Brewster was present when they commenced running the line between him, the said Brewster, and the said Mulholen; that some words passed between them respecting the said line, but what they were this deponent does not at this time recollect. No other evidence appears to have been taken in the claim. The claimant has stated in his notice, that if the purchase from the Indians should not be recognised by Government as valid, then he would insist on six hundred and forty acres being allowed to himself on the south side of the bayou Bœuf, and the same quantity on the north side of said bayou, for Nancy Mulholen, but wishes it understood that this last mentioned claim shall not be understood as showing a disposition in the claimant to relinquish his claim to the balance of the land, if provisions for allowing purchases from Indians should be made by Congress. One claim for two thousand arpents, under a requête, has been confirmed to this claimant by commissioners' certificate B, No. 900. No evidence has been adduced to show that this purchase from the Indians was ever in any manner sanctioned by the Governor of the province; and, by recurring to the claim of Stephen Lynch, reported under No. 108, which claim seems to be a part of the same tract purchased by McGuire from the Indians, it will be seen that the sale from the Indians was deemed by the alcaide, Cæsar Archinard, as being of no effect without the approbation of the Governor. The sale made by Hugh Coyle, agent of McGuire, to the said Stephen Lynch, also shows that the purchase from the Indians was not considered as giving any title to the purchaser before the sanction of the Governor should be obtained. The confirmation of this claim cannot be recommended, not even for the parts claimed by right of settlement, because of the claimant

having been already confirmed in the title which he held under the Spanish Government for a large tract of land, and because there is no evidence of the ratification of the Indian purchase by the Governor. The justice of a suitable indemnity, in this and other cases of a similar nature, for extinguishing the Indian title, is respectfully suggested to Congress.

No. 125. Alexander Fulton and William Miller claim a tract of land lying on both sides of bayou Bœuf, in the county of Rapides, by purchase from the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes of Indians, containing forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents. The notice of this claim is accompanied by the following documents of title.

1. A memorial by Nicholas Chatelin, supported by the signatures of several Indians of the Choctaw tribe, of which the following is the translation:

1802, this day, the 4th of the month of May, I, Nicholas Chatelin, and in presence of witnesses, have the honor to represent to you, that the Indians of the Choctaw village have come to my house, saying that they have no property to give in payment of their debts except their lands, and that their wives and children were willing to sell their village. I beg of you, Mr. Valentine, to be so good as to do all that is necessary in this affair. They have all signed this, to satisfy you of their will to sell the land to pay their debts. The sum due to me is seven-hundred and forty-four dollars.

Names and marks of the Indians, with their free will:

Legros Frize, x
Cachounabe, Sen. x
Lagrosselette, x
The Son of Ocean, x
Thomas Cachounabe, x
Cachenot, x
Le Bon Casseur, x
Peti Peti, x
The Son of La Culotte, x
The Son of the Grosse Femme, x
Halop Finaw, x
Petoche Laine, x
Atiape, x
Chapeau Camilia, x
Dalsida, x
Le Fils de la Culotte le Jeune, x
Mataha, chief of Beluxy, witness his mark, x
Slopahibahi, second chief, his mark, x.

I certify to you that this is true, and that it has been proposed by the Indians of their free will; the chiefs of the Beluxy having offered them as much land near their village as they should wish. It is by their own proposal and request that I send this to you; it being a business in which you are to represent them. I beg of you, Mr. Valentine, to bring this affair to a conclusion as soon as possible, as it is in your power to have it done if they do not change.

Messrs. Simon Saucier, François Marcot, Pierre Sumere, and Antoine Revoil, were present to all the above.

Witnesses present: Antoine Revoil, François Marcot, Simon Saucier, his x mark, Nicholas Chatelin, his x mark, N. C. Louis Blampin, his x mark.

The Pascagoulas are waiting your answer to decide themselves to pay their debts. They wish to follow the examples of the Choctaws.

2. Sale by the Choctaw Indians to Miller and Fulton, of which the following is a translation:

BAYOU BŒUF, May 14, 1802.

I, Valentine Layssard, captain commandant of the militia of the post of Rapides, and commissioned by the Government as agent for the Indian tribes in this district, having been called by the Choctaw nation, and at the request of several of the Indians' creditors, whose accounts are here annexed, as acknowledged before me and my assisting witnesses, the said Indians have declared as follows: That to pay all they are indebted by the above-mentioned accounts, it was their intention to sell their portion of land which has been granted to them by his lordship the Baron de Carondelet, to form their village and their fields, selling to Messrs. Miller and Fulton, for the price and sum of three thousand seven hundred and twenty-four dollars, on the following conditions, to wit: 1st. A receipt from the purchasers for their account, amounting to two thousand three hundred and two dollars. 2dly. To Nicholas Chatelin the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars. 3dly. To Pierre Sumere the sum of one hundred and eighty-

five dollars. 4thly. To Antoine Deshaudel the sum of two hundred and twenty-two dollars. 5thly. To Antoine Revoil the sum of two hundred and thirty dollars. And in presence of the chiefs Beluxy and Pascagoula, who give to them a sufficient portion of theirs to make their village and fields; and Messrs. Miller and Fulton do agree to discharge the said Indians the sums they are indebted by their accounts with them, and to pay the above said accounts as soon as these presents shall be confirmed by the Governor; obliging themselves to perform then what is above stipulated, and then to take possession of their purchase, which has been bounded above by a cotanier, (sycamore,) marked in my presence and of the chiefs assembled M F, and below joining the land of the Pascagoula nation, where two copelin (sweet gum) trees are marked with the same characters. Such are the conditions by the contracting parties who have signed, promising to comply fully with these presents; and the above said chiefs have requested of me to represent them in every thing respecting this affair.

In witness of which the acting witnesses have signed, and I have attested it the same day and year as above written.

ALEXANDER FULTON,
JOHN BRUSTER,
WILLIAM MILLER,
HENRY BRADLEY.

Attest: VALENTINE LAYSSARD.

RAPIDES, May 18, 1802.

I certify these presents to have been made by Don Valentine Layssard, at the request of the Choctaw nation, debtors of those above named; and having no other means to satisfy those to whom they were indebted, were resolved to sell the land granted to them by the Government, so as to release themselves from debt, and retire further from the settlements of the white people, whose cattle are daily destroying their crops.

J. CHEV. POISET.

RAPIDES, May 18, 1812.

I certify this present copy to be conformable to the original deposited among the public papers of this post.

VALENTINE LAYSSARD.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20, 1802.

Let this deed of sale be approved in all its parts.

SALCEDO.

PIERRE PEDESCLAUX, Notary.

ALEXANDER FULTON,
WILLIAM MILLER,
DANIEL CLARK.

3. Sale by the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians to Miller and Fulton, of which the foregoing is a translation:

Don Valentine Layssard, commandant of the militia and Judge *sub-delegate* of the Royal Hacienda, 14th May, 1802, appeared before me and my assisting witnesses, the chiefs of the Pascagoula and Beluxy nations, Chicacha Puscuh, and De Blanc, chief, brother of the grand chief Mingo and Melad, in presence of all the warriors of both nations, and before my assisting witnesses, who say that they do sell forever to William Miller and Alexander Fulton, for them, their heirs, and successors, the land granted to them by the superior Government for their settlements at the district of Rapides, on the bayou Bœuf, beginning above at the Chataux village, and including all the land of the Beluxy to the domain of His Majesty, free and without any incumbrance of mortgage, or any impediment whatever; and this we grant for the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, payable in merchandize, at the prices of New Orleans, and a discharge from the debts which we owe to the purchasers by our preceding accounts. For which sum of one thousand five hundred dollars in merchandize, we do give an acquittance; the said Miller and Fulton having given their obligation to deliver the said goods to Don Valentine Layssard, our commissary, renouncing, in favor of the purchasers, all the benefit of the laws, special and general, of which we might avail ourselves. And for greater security and validity of the present sale, we do request the said Valentine Layssard to sanction this with his assisting witnesses, having made a cross as a proof of our fidelity to the sovereign, and believing in all that is required of Christians.

I, Don Valentine Layssard, certify that the above named chiefs and warriors have granted this sale to

Messrs. William Miller and Alexander Fulton, of their free will, and in the best requisite form; and the interpreters, not knowing how to write, have made their marks in presence of my assisting witnesses.

[Here follow the ordinary marks of the chiefs Chicacha, Puschus, chief Mingo and Melad, De Blanc, son of the grand chief, Tygre, the medal chief. Marks of four warriors of both nations.]

JAQUES LAMOTH, PIRET FILS.
VALENTINE LAYSSARD.

I approve the preceding sale, made in due form, and made before the commandant, Don Valentine Layssard; by whom it appears to have been authorized and sanctioned, due faith and credit being due to it in court and out of it; and that it may so appear, I sign it in New Orleans, the 19th July, 1802.

MANUEL SALCEDO.
ANDRES LOPEZ ARMESTO.
PIERRE PEDESCLAUX, Notary.

ALEXANDER FULTON,
WILLIAM MILLER,
DANIEL CLARK.

At the bottom of the sheet containing the foregoing sale is the affidavit of Louis Cacheré, as follows:

DECEMBER 22, 1812.

Personally before the Board of Commissioners came Louis Cacheré, translator to the Board, who made oath that he believes the above signature of Salcedo to be his act and deed, and that he is familiar with the handwriting of Andres Lopez Armesto, and that he believes the above to be his signature.

I. CACHERÉ.
GIDEON FITZ.

Test:

4. The obligation of Messrs. Miller and Fulton to pay one thousand five hundred dollars in merchandize to Valentine Layssard, for the use of the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians, of which the following is a translation:

In the post of Rapides, this 22d day of November, 1803, we, Don William Miller and Don Alexander Fulton, inhabitants and merchants of the post of Rapides, before the commandant of the militia and commissary of the Indian nations named by the superior Government, do receive as valid the sale and delivery of the land, of which the sale has been legally made to us before the said commandant; and do oblige ourselves by these presents to pay and deliver the price expressed in said sale, being one thousand five hundred dollars in merchandize, which the said Don Valentine Layssard is to receive for the chiefs and warriors of the nations Pascagoula and Beluxy; and that we may be compelled to the same, we sign these presents in presence of the said commandant and his assisting witnesses, at the said post, dated as above.

WILLIAM MILLER,
ALEXANDER FULTON.

Witnesses: JAQUES LAMOTHE, JOSEPH CHEVALIER.

RAPIDES, November 22, 1803.

I do receive the above obligation.

VALENTINE LAYSSARD.

This is a copy of the original remaining in the archives under my care, dated as above.

LAYSSARD.

5. A letter in the hand-writing, and with the signature of Mr. Carlos Trudeau, late Surveyor General of the Spanish province of Louisiana, giving special powers to Samuel Levi Wells to survey the land sold by the Choctaw nation to Miller and Fulton, of which the following is a translation:

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1803.

I give special power to Mr. Samuel Levi Wells to proceed, as my representative, and in my name, to the surveying of a tract of land sold by the Choctaw nation to Messrs. Miller and Fulton, in conformity with the deed passed before the commandant, Don Valentine Layssard, dated 14th May, 1802, and ratified by the Governor General, in date the 20th June of the same year. The survey not to be made until after the communication of this power to the commandant or syndic of the quarter whose authority we request in the execution of the same.

CARLOS TRUDEAU, Surveyor General,

6. A plat of survey by the above-named Samuel Levi Wells, embracing a tract of forty-six thousand eight hundred superficial arpents of land, in which are included the villages of the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy Indians; a copy of which plat will be found subjoined to this report.

7. A ratification by the Beluxy Indians of the sale made by them to Messrs. Miller and Fulton, dated 4th May, 1805, in the following words:

Whereas doubts have arisen in the minds of us, the chiefs and people of the Beluxy tribe of Indians, whether Messrs. Miller and Fulton have paid to us our full proportion of the purchase money due us from said gentlemen for our lands and possessions on bayou Bœuf we sold them, agreeable to an instrument of sale, under date the 14th May, 1802; and whereas we, the said chiefs, in order to clear up said doubts, had a meeting this day at the house of Mr. Willing Wells, on bayou Bœuf, present, Messrs. Valentine Layssard, our late agent, Frederick Walter, agent for Miller and Fulton, Antoine Deshautel, Willing Wells, Calan Chatelin, Francis Bradley, and François Millan, of bayou Bœuf, when all the accounts with respect to the sale of our lands aforesaid were laid before us, and the payments as made proved and explained to us in our language by the said Valentine Layssard: therefore know ye, that we, the undersigned chiefs and others of the Beluxy nation of Indians, declare that a full and detailed account being rendered and explained to us by said Valentine Layssard, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, our apprehensions, above alluded to, have been ill founded and unjust, and that we have received of said Miller and Fulton the full and entire sum for which we, said chiefs and others of the Beluxy nation, sold to them, the said Miller and Fulton, all our lands and possessions on bayou Bœuf, agreeable to the above instrument of sale, bearing date as aforesaid; and in this solemn and irrevocable manner, we, the chiefs aforesaid, for us, our heirs, and representatives, discharge and acquit therefrom said Miller and Fulton, their heirs, executors, and administrators, discharging and disavowing all further claims on the said Miller and Fulton of what kind and nature whatsoever, for our said land on bayou Bœuf, sold to them as aforesaid: and we, said chiefs and people, would this instant deliver a full and peaceable possession of the premises sold as aforesaid to Miller and Fulton, or their attorney, had we not, in full confidence of the several promises of Mr. Alexander Fulton not to disturb us soon, begun a crop in our village, which we cannot now leave without the greatest injury to us and our families: and we consider the liberty given to us as an indulgence and favor on the part of said Miller and Fulton; to recompense which, in some degree, we, the aforementioned chiefs, promise most faithfully, and in the most binding manner, to deliver to said Miller and Fulton, on the first day of October next ensuing, all our lands and possessions of said bayou Bœuf, peaceably and without committing any waste thereon, as the rightful property of said Miller and Fulton, and not to settle or make any improvements within the boundaries of the said lands. And we hereby fully and entirely recognise the lower boundary of said land, known by a tree on said bayou Bœuf, marked M and F, several leagues below our village, following the bayou. And we, the said chiefs, do further promise and engage not in anywise to disturb or molest any person or persons who, under authority of the said Miller and Fulton, may settle on any of our lands so sold which are not immediately cultivated by us or our people, although the surrender of the same as aforesaid should not yet have taken place.

In witness whereof, we, the said chiefs, after hearing the above read, and being truly translated to us by Mr. Valentine Layssard, have hereunto, in presence of the above-named persons, (who most of them understood our language,) set our hands and seals. Done at bayou Bœuf, May 4, 1805.

Mataha, great chief of Beluxy, x
Mallhie, x
Mataha, Jun. x
B. Big Bread, chief of Pascagoula, x
La Cullotte, x
Ajadonah, x
Casauh, x
Ningo, x
Big Head, x

Signed and sealed in the presence of Valentine Layssard, Ant. Deshautel, Willing Wells, Calan Chatelin, François Millan, François Bradley, Frederick Walther.

The foregoing instrument is in the hand-writing of Mr. Frederick Walther, who has inserted a short certificate in the margin of the first page, in the following words, "A copy from the original," signed F. W.

8. A receipt of Nicholas Chatelin, of which the following is a copy:

Received, Rapides, 17th November, 1803, of Mr. William Miller, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, which I acknowledge to be in full for all my debt and claim on or against the lands occupied at present by the Choctaw nation of Indians, and situated on the bayou Bœuf, and by them sold to Messrs. Miller and Fulton.

NICHOLAS CHATELIN, his x mark.

ANTOINE REVOIL, } *Tes*
JOHN CASSAN. }

To the foregoing receipt the following certificate is affixed:

The mark of Nicholas Chatelin proved by Antoine Revoil, a subscribing witness, in presence of the Board.
JOHN THOMPSON, JUN., *Clerk.*

9. Receipt of Pierre Sumere, of which the following is a translation from the French:

RAPIDES, December 6, 1803.

I, Pierre Sumere, acknowledge to have received from Mr. William Miller the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, being the sum which he had engaged to pay me for _____, which is due to me by the Choctaw Indians. I give this to serve him as an acquittance of all accounts for the said Indians and others.

PIERRE SUMERE.

E. MEUILLON, *Witness.*

On the back of which receipt is the following certificate:

OPELOUSAS, August 1, 1808.

The signature of Pierre Sumere and E. Meullion, proved by Louis Cacheré and Valentine Layssard, in presence of the Board.

JOHN THOMPSON, JUN. *Clerk.*

10. Receipt of Antoine Revoil, of which the following is a copy:

RAPIDES, March 10, 1804.

Received of Mr. William Miller, two hundred and thirty-two dollars, in full, of my claim on the Indian lands on the bayou Bœuf.

\$232.

ANTOINE REVOIL.

To which receipt is the following acknowledgment:

AUGUST 1, 1808.

Antoine Revoil acknowledges the above to be his act and deed, in presence of the Board.

JOHN THOMPSON, JUN., *Clerk.*

Testimony. In this claim the following testimony has been adduced: 1st. Valentine Layssard, examined before the Board of Commissioners, the 1st of August, 1808, hath deposed as follows: That about thirty years ago, the Choctaw nation of Indians were settled upon Red river, and about that period some of their chiefs removed to the bayou Bœuf, and settled at the place now occupied by Mr. Miller, upon its being represented to them by the commandant that it was improper that the chiefs should live on bayou Bœuf, and the balance of the nation on Red river; the nation moved to the bayou Bœuf, and settled themselves upon the said bayou from the first mentioned place, where Mr. Miller now resides, up to the bayou Robert; which last mentioned bayou was established as the boundary of the lands claimed by them, by Mr. Layssard, father of this deponent; that after residing upon the said land for several years, they invited Nicholas Chatelin to settle upon the said land, and relinquish to him a part of the said land from the bayou Soumaureaux upwards, but how far this deponent does not know; that the said Indians afterwards sold the land lying from the bayou Soumaureaux to bayou Clear, to John McGuire, but this deponent does not know the depth of the land parted with to the said Chatelin and McGuire, but before the last mentioned sale to McGuire, he made a representation to the Governor, recommending that the Indians settled upon bayou Bœuf should be allowed a double depth, but to which representation he never received any answer; that some years ago, during the administration of the Baron de Carondelet, the Baron de Carondelet directed this deponent to establish the Beluxy, the Pascagoula, and the Choctaw tribes of Indians on the Catahouta; but the said

Indians being opposed to settle at that place, this deponent demanded of them whether it would be agreeable to them to establish themselves on the bayou Bœuf, and, on their consenting thereto, he assigned them lands on the said bayou, below the lands claimed by the Choctaw Indians, with the approbation and consent of the said Choctaw Indians; that the limits of the said lands assigned to the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of Indians above mentioned were from the lands claimed by the Choctaw Indians down to the mouth of the bayou Crocodile, and that he wrote to the Governor to that effect, who approved of what he had done; but that in writing to the Governor, and in mentioning to the Indians the limits of the land assigned to them, he did not inform them of any particular depth; but that in another letter which he wrote to the Governor on the same subject, he recommended that they should have eighty acres on each side of the bayou; but that, in consequence of his receiving no answer to that letter, he had always supposed that they were only entitled to forty. This deponent further says and declares, that by a deed of conveyance made by the Beluxy and Pascagoula nations of Indians to William Miller and Alexander Fulton, dated the 14th day of May, 1802, it was the intention of the said Indians to convey to the said Miller and Fulton all their lands lying on bayou Bœuf to the lower line on the said bayou. This deponent further deposes and saith, that the bond mentioned in the deed of conveyance above mentioned to have been given by the said Fulton and Miller for fifteen hundred dollars, payable in merchandise at the New Orleans prices, as a part of the consideration mentioned in the said deed, has been fully paid and discharged by the said Fulton and Miller. 2dly. Nicholas Chatelin, examined the 27th May, 1808, before Richard Claiborne, Esq., judge of the parish of Rapides, authorized for that purpose by a commission from the Board, bearing date the 6th April, 1808, hath deposed: That about twenty years ago, being invited by the Choctaw tribe of Indians, who were then in possession of the lands on bayou Bœuf, and had then villages at and in the neighborhood of the place where at present the plantation of William Miller is established, he came to the said bayou Bœuf to reside, and that the said Choctaw Indians informed him that their claim to land on the said bayou, at that time, commenced at the beginning of the high lands, some distance above the deponent's present residence; that they extended on both sides, (the width the deponent never understood,) and continued with the course of the said bayou Bœuf, and on each side thereof, to the upper boundary of the Alabama, viz.: immediately above their upper clearing; that after a certain portion of land had been assigned him, the said deponent, by the said Choctaw Indians, of which his present plantation is a part, he went to Etienne Laysard, who was at that time commandant of the post of Rapides, for the purpose of obtaining his permission to settle on the land assigned him by the Indians as aforesaid, who told him that it was necessary to obtain previously the permission of the Choctaws; but on this deponent's stating to him that the permission of the said Indians was already obtained, the said commandant immediately gave this deponent the permission he requested; and that this deponent thereupon commenced a settlement on the plantation where Ennemond Meullion at present resides, and retained quiet and peaceable possession thereof, until he, this deponent, sold it; that the Beluxy tribe of Indians came to the bayou Bœuf about twelve years ago, and the Pascagoulas about ten years ago; and that the Choctaws assigned their lands to the Beluxies; the lands where the Beluxies afterwards established their villages, and from thence downwards towards the upper clearing of the Alabamas; and to the Pascagoulas the Choctaws assigned the lands where the Pascagoulas afterwards established their villages, and between the Choctaw villages and the Beluxy villages; that some time previous to the Pascagoulas settling on the said bayou, Jesse Kirkland and Martin Trenham settled a small piece of land at or near the place where the said tribe afterwards erected their village, which was lent them by the Choctaws, on the express condition that they, the said Trenham and Kirkland, should repair and keep in order the guns of the said Choctaws; that the said Trenham and Kirkland continued about a year on the said piece of land, when Martin Trenham stole a horse from the said Indians, and made his escape, and Kirkland immediately afterwards abandoned the land; and that neither the said Trenham nor the said Kirkland ever returned for the purpose of again settling on, or in any manner using, the said land; that Madame Melon and a Mr. Pepin afterwards settled at the bayou Castor, above the Pascagoula village; but on complaint

being made thereof by the Pascagoula tribe to Valentine Laysard, who had succeeded his father Etienne Laysard in the office of commandant of the post, they, the said Madame Melon and Mr. Pepin, were ordered to remove, and did move off said claim accordingly; that repeated applications were made to the Choctaw, Beluxy, and Pascagoula tribes of Indians for permission to settle on their lands as aforesaid, but that they, the said tribes of Indians, uniformly refused to admit any settlers within their boundaries, as above mentioned, viz.: from the beginning of the high lands, on both sides of said bayou, some small distance above this deponent's present residence, and from thence downwards with the course of the said bayou with all the land on each side thereof, (to what depth this deponent knows not,) to the upper clearing of the Alabamas; that the only settlement on the land of the Indians as aforesaid, which the said Indians ever consented to or permitted, were those that were made on the land assigned this deponent, or the upper part of the Indian lands held by the Choctaws when this deponent first removed to the bayou Bœuf, and on the land purchased of the said Indians by the Rev. Mr. McGuire, until and subsequent to the purchase made by Miller and Fulton of the Choctaws, Pascagoulas, and Beluxies; that in May or June, 1801, this deponent was present at a general meeting held between all the tribes as aforesaid and Alexander Fulton, one of the house of Miller and Fulton, at Marat's plantation on the said bayou, when an adjustment of accounts took place between the said Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes of Indians, and Miller and Fulton, and a verbal bargain and sale was made to the said Miller and Fulton by the said Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribe of Indians of all their lands on the said bayou, as aforesaid; and that immediately after the bargain and sale as aforesaid, and in conformity therewith, they, the said Miller and Fulton, assumed to this deponent the payment of seven hundred and eighty-five dollars, (a debt due by the said Choctaw tribe of Indians to this deponent,) as also the sum of three hundred and thirty-one dollars on account and at the request of the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes, which sums were afterwards paid to this deponent by the said Miller and Fulton; that this deponent was present at another meeting between the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribe of Indians, and Alexander Fulton, of the house of Miller and Fulton, as aforesaid, which took place at the house of this deponent about one year after the former, relative to certain parts of the consideration given by Miller and Fulton for the land as aforesaid, which had been paid at that time. At the first meeting he heard the Indians, as aforesaid, acknowledge themselves largely indebted to Miller and Fulton for merchandise that had been furnished them, and he understood these debts were a part of the consideration given by the said Miller and Fulton for the land. This deponent believes that the consideration given by the said Miller and Fulton, for the land as aforesaid must have been very large, as he recollects that they, the said Miller and Fulton, were to pay all the debts of the Choctaws, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribe of Indians, and that they did assume, to this deponent's knowledge, the payments of the debts due by all the tribes of Indians, as aforesaid, to the following persons, viz.: Antoine Deshautel, Mr. Revoil, Pierre Sumere, Valentine Laysard, and Mr. Despalin; but the sums so assumed this deponent knows not.

3d. Antoine Lepoint, alias Antoine Deshautel, examined the 14th December, 1808, before Richard Claiborne, Esq., authorized as aforesaid, hath deposed, that about eleven years ago he came to bayou Bœuf to reside, at which time the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes of Indians were settled and living on the said bayou, to wit, the Choctaw tribe had their villages at the place where the plantation of William Miller is at present established; the Pascagoulas had their villages a considerable distance (perhaps a league, or a league and a half) below the Choctaws; and the villages of the Beluxies were situated (in the belief and opinion of this deponent) about an equal distance below those of the Pascagoula tribe; that, when he (this deponent) came to the bayou Bœuf to reside, the tribes of Indians aforesaid claimed all the lands on both sides thereof, from the lower line of Captain Bruster, and from thence descending with the course of the said bayou, to the boundary of the Alabama tribe of Indians; that he (this deponent) was present at a meeting between the said tribes of Indians and Alexander Fulton, of the house of Miller and Fulton, which took place some time before the written sale from the said tribes of their lands to Miller and Fulton. This deponent well recollects that this meeting was produced by the proposal on the part

of the Indian tribes as aforesaid to make sale of their lands, as aforesaid, to the said Miller and Fulton, and for the purpose of paying the debts which they owed the said Miller and Fulton, and other persons; and this deponent understood, from the acknowledgment of the aforesaid tribes, at the meeting aforesaid, as also from the said Alexander Fulton, that the debts then due from the tribes aforesaid to the said Miller and Fulton, amounted to a very large sum, but the amount thereof this deponent cannot exactly recollect; and that, at this meeting, all the aforesaid tribes made a verbal bargain and sale of all their lands on the bayou Bœuf, as aforesaid, to the said Alexander Fulton, for himself and his partner, William Miller; and that, in consequence of said sale, and as a part of the consideration given for the said land, and at the request of the Choctaw tribe, the said Miller and Fulton paid this deponent two hundred and twenty-two dollars, which the said Choctaw tribe of Indians was at that time indebted to this deponent; and, at the request of the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes, and also as a part of the consideration for the land as aforesaid, the said Miller and Fulton paid said deponent, as agent for M. Duffel, and on his own account, the further sum of twelve hundred and seventeen dollars and thirty-seven and a half cents, which was the amount then due by the said Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes to the said Duffel and this deponent. This deponent further recollects that the said Miller and Fulton, at the request of the said tribes of Indians, and as a part of the consideration for the land as aforesaid, paid to various persons the debts which the tribes of Indians as aforesaid were owing to those persons, viz. Antoine Revoil, Nicholas Chatelin, and Valentine Layssard, and also assumed to Pierre Sumere, but the several sums he does not now recollect.

4th. François Hebert, aged forty-one years, examined in person, under oath, before the Board, the 12th August, 1811, hath deposed that, seventeen or eighteen years ago, he went on the bayou Bœuf, with the design of making a settlement adjoining a tract of land then inhabited by Martin Trentham, and immediately above his habitation, but that he was refused permission by the Choctaw chief, who alleged that the land belonged to him and his warriors, who were then residing in a village about five or six miles above Trentham's; that, interrogating the chief as to the reason for Trentham being permitted to remain on those lands, the deponent was informed that they did not consider Trentham as having any title in the land; that he was permitted to remain there at the will of the Indians, on account of his being useful to them in repairing their guns. The deponent further saith that he has reason to believe the Choctaw Indians had been settled on the bayou Bœuf eight or nine years previous to his application for land within the bounds claimed by them; that, about fourteen or fifteen years ago, the Beluxy Indians settled on the bayou Bœuf, about four or five miles below Trentham's place; and, in a year or two thereafter, the Pascagoula tribe established their village at the place where Trentham had resided, who had previously abandoned the place, for reasons unknown to this deponent. The deponent further saith that he has been informed by Valentine Layssard that the Choctaw Indians had a grant from the Spanish Government for the land on the bayou Bœuf, embracing their village, but to what extent the deponent does not know; and that the Beluxies and Pascagoulas had settled with the permission of the Choctaw. The deponent being asked whether he had any knowledge of a sale having been made by those Indians to Messrs. Miller and Fulton, answers that he was present at a conference between the chiefs of those villages and Miller and Fulton, he thinks about eight or nine years ago, when he acted as interpreter between the Indians and those gentlemen; and that at that time the said Indians agreed to sell the whole of their possessions on the bayou Bœuf to the said Miller and Fulton, but for what price or consideration the deponent does not know; that this contract was very soon afterwards carried into effect, (as this deponent has been informed,) by entering into writings, at which ceremony the deponent was not present.

5th. The testimony of Valentine Layssard, taken on the 11th November, 1812, before Richard Claiborne, Esq., judge of the parish of Rapides, authorized for that purpose by commission from this Board, as follows: the said Valentine Layssard, being duly sworn, saith that he, as commandant and Indian agent at Rapides, and, by a special order contained in a letter from the Baron de Carondelet, did, immediately previous to the settlement of the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of Indians on the bayou Bœuf, assign to those two tribes,

jointly with the Choctaw tribe, which was settled there, all the lands on each side of the bayou, from the mouth of bayou Clear, following the course of the said bayou Bœuf down to the upper line of the Alabama tribe. The deponent further saith that the letter containing the aforesaid order from the Baron de Carondelet was positive; that the reason given by the baron for this extensive allotment of land to the aforesaid Indian tribes was the remote situation of the tract of country so assigned, and also the less probability of intoxication from the white inhabitants, as well, also, as the little value set upon the land, by not being adjacent to navigable waters, and having no prairie; that, at the time of the sale from the Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of their right of the aforesaid lands to Miller and Fulton, the said tribes were indebted to Miller and Fulton between four thousand five hundred and five thousand dollars, but the deponent does not recollect the exact sum; that this debt, although not noticed in the deed of conveyance, was the reason why the purchase as aforesaid was made of the said tribes by the said Miller and Fulton; and, in consequence thereof, the said Miller and Fulton discharged the said tribes from the said debt; that the allotment mentioned was officially communicated by the deponent, as commandant and Indian agent, to the said Baron de Carondelet, who approved of the same; that the official letter and order of the Baron de Carondelet before mentioned by some means got out of the hands of the deponent, and is lost or mislaid, so that it cannot be found by said deponent; that the said sale made by the said Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes of Indians to the said Miller and Fulton, embraced and transferred all the right which they held therein to the said lands, but that the said sale had no specific depth on either side of the bayou Bœuf, nor was any lower boundary mentioned, but that they sold all the right they had therein; that, at the time of the aforesaid sale, a much larger body of land, of equal quality, and better situated, could have been obtained in the district of Rapides for a smaller sum than was paid by the said Miller and Fulton for this claim of forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents, and that the sole motive of the purchase by Miller and Fulton was to receive a consideration for the debt; that the intimate knowledge of these facts by the deponent arise from the discharge of his duties and intercourse between the parties; that the quantity of land generally assigned by the Spanish Government to Indian tribes depended on the local situation of the lands, and the number of individuals composing tribes; that the deponent has never known a smaller quantity than a league square to be assigned to any one tribe, let their number be what it might; and that, in one case, namely, the Appalachie tribe, (a small tribe,) a much larger quantity than a league square of lands of the first quality and situation on the Red river was assigned to them; that the number of individuals belonging to and incorporated with the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes, at the time of the allotment of land as aforesaid on the bayou Bœuf, and of the sale to Miller and Fulton, as aforesaid, could not be less than five hundred souls; that the father of this deponent was commissioned as commandant of the post of Rapides, and came to the said post forty-five years ago, on whose death the deponent succeeded as commandant, Indian agent, and sub-delegate of the Intendant General of Louisiana, which powers and duties he continued to exercise until some short time previous to the American change of Government; that the present claim of Miller and Fulton under the purchase does not embrace one-half of the quantity allotted to the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes, and that the debt of between four and five thousand dollars before mentioned is entirely distinct from, and independent of, the merchandise paid to the said Indian tribes, and debts due by them to other persons than the said Miller and Fulton, and which debts the said Miller and Fulton assumed and paid.

6th. The testimony of Antoine Revoil, taken on the 14th November, 1812, before Richard Claiborne, Esq., under commission as aforesaid, as follows: And also came Antoine Revoil, who being duly sworn, saith that he, the said Antoine Revoil, was present at the time when the sale of lands took place from the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy Indians to Miller and Fulton, when the sum of nearly five thousand dollars appeared to be due from the Beluxy and Pascagoula tribes to the said Miller and Fulton, which debt or sum so due to them was the reason why the said Miller and Fulton made the purchase of the lands aforesaid; and, in consequence of said purchase the said Miller and Fulton did give an acquittal for said sum. The deponent further says he remembers that in looking over the papers of Valentine Layssard, while the said

Valentine acted as commandant of the post of Rapides, he (the deponent) saw a letter from the Baron de Carondelet addressed to the said Valentine Laysard, approving the conduct of the said Valentine in having placed the said tribes of Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy Indians on the bayou Bœuf, and allotted them lands above the Alabama tribe; that the deponent knows that the price paid by Miller and Fulton for the claim, under its present extent of forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents, was much higher than the customary rates of other lands, more conveniently situated, in the post of Rapides; that the deponent was many times at the villages of the tribes aforesaid, and he conceives that the individuals who composed and were incorporated with the said tribes exceeded the number of five hundred.

7th. The testimony of Bolan Laysard, taken also on the 14th November, 1812, in pursuance of the same commission, as follows: And also came Etienne, alias Bolan Laysard, who deposes that he knows the Pascagoula, Beluxy, and Choctaw tribes of Indians; had dealings with Miller and Fulton to a large amount; and that lands better situated in the post of Rapides than those derived from the said Indians by the said Miller and Fulton on the bayou Bœuf, bore, at the time of the sale, a mere nominal price. The deponent also saith that the number of Indians composing the said tribes amounted to about five thousand souls.

8th. The testimony of William Brown, taken on the same day, to wit, 14th November, 1812, in pursuance of the same commission, as follows: And also came William Brown, who, being duly sworn, saith that he has lived in the parish of Rapides between twenty-two and twenty-five years, and, somewhere about twelve or thirteen years ago, he purchased a tract of land of six hundred arpents, situate on the bayou Rapides, of first-rate quality, for the price of one hundred dollars, the titles of which are complete. The deponent further saith that the price he gave for said land was considered generally by the inhabitants to be a high price, and that he was laughed at for having given such a sum.

9th. The testimony of Pierre Baillio, taken on the same day, under the same commission, as followeth: And also came Pierre Baillio, who, being duly sworn, saith that, in his own opinion, wood lands on the bayou Rapides, in the year 1802, would be a high price at twenty-five cents per arpent, and that he has lived on the bayou Rapides, near the mouth thereof, and in the immediate neighborhood of the place where the town of Alexandria has since been erected, about eighteen years.

10th. The testimony of Michel Le Prerie, taken on the same day, under the same commission, to wit, 14th November, 1812, as follows: And also came Michel Le Prerie, who, being duly sworn, saith that his father and his family came to live at Rapides about forty-eight years ago, where his father died, and the family has resided on the bayou Rapides ever since; that about fifteen years ago his father sold a tract of land situated in the settlement of said bayou, of three arpents front, and forty back, with a field on it, for thirty dollars, and one other tract of two arpents front and forty back, with a field on it, was sold by the sister of the deponent for twenty-five dollars. These tracts lay in the best improved settlement on bayou Rapides, and within a short mile and a half of the junction of the said bayou with Red river. The deponent further states, that about eight years ago he bought four arpents front, with forty back, situated in the heart of the upper settlement of Rapides, for the price of fifty dollars; and that all the lands therein stated are of the first quality, and the titles to which have been confirmed by the Board of Commissioners.

The undersigned commissioners are of opinion that this claim ought to be confirmed in part only. The precise quantity of land to which these three tribes of Indians were entitled at the time of their sales to Messrs. Miller and Fulton has not been established. It will be observed that, by the document No. 2, the Choctaw Indians sold, without specifying any quantity, the portion of land which had been granted them by the Baron de Carondelet for their villages and fields of culture, and that by document No. 3, the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians sold also, without regard to quantity, "the lands granted to them by the Superior Government, beginning above, at the Choctaw village, and including all the lands of the Beluxy Indians to the domain of His Majesty." From the testimony of Valentine Laysard, taken on the 1st of August, 1803, it appears the Choctaw settlement originally extended up to the bayou Robert, which had been established as their upper boundary by the father of the said Valentine, then acting as commandant of the district, but that before their sale to Miller and Fulton they had relinquished in favor of Nicholas Chatelin and

others, and sold to Mr. McGuire, all their claim to the lands above the bayou Clear. In selling, therefore, the land granted to them by the Baron de Carondelet, the Choctaw Indians have only sold the residue of their original claim, beginning from a marked boundary near the mouth of the bayou Clear, and descending the bayou Bœuf, to the boundary between their lands and those claimed by the Pascagoula Indians, where a sweet gum tree is said to have been marked M F. In such documents of title as have been adduced no mention is made of the claim of the Alabama Indians, as limiting that of the Beluxy tribe. On the contrary, from the joint sale made by the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians (document No. 3,) the Beluxys appear to have been bounded on the lower side by the domain of His Catholic Majesty. In the sales from the Indians, by which the claimants hold, references are made to a grant from the Baron de Carondelet to the Choctaw Indians, and a grant by the Superior Government to the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians.

The undersigned are induced to believe that the grants alluded to were nothing more than a letter of office of Baron de Carondelet approving of the conduct of the commandant in putting the Indians in possession of the lands which they occupied on the bayou Bœuf, mentioned in the evidence of V. Laysard, which was given on the 1st of August, 1803, or the letter and order mentioned in the evidence, which was given by the same witness on the 11th November, 1812, and said to have been lost or mislaid. By these letters it is presumable that the Indians were only permitted to establish their villages between certain limits, without having assigned to them any particular or specified quantity of land, or knowing the tenure of the occupancy. That those lost papers did not amount to a complete grant of the land from the Spanish Government, whereby the Indians might have been vested with a complete title, such as they might have alienated without the further sanction of the Government, is manifest from the tenor of the testimony of Valentine Laysard, who has said, having written to the Baron de Carondelet recommending a concession to the above tribe of Indians for a double depth, or eighty arpents on each side of the bayou, and receiving no answer, he always supposed they were only entitled to the depth of forty arpents on each side of the bayou. It is greatly to be regretted that, on account of the lax proceedings under the former Government of Louisiana, the commissioners should so frequently be under the necessity of conjecturing what may have been the original proceedings in a grant for lands from the mesne conveyances, and other less certain documents. It is very usual for claimants to complain of lost grants, without being able to resort to any public record to establish so important a document. That an error has been committed in the date of the sale from the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians, is rendered probable by the following circumstances. 1st. The sale bears date on the same day on which the Choctaw Indians passed the sale of their lands, yet the chiefs of the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians (present at the sale made by the Choctaw Indians,) engage to give the said Choctaws a part of their lands to cultivate and erect their villages on; from which it would appear that the two lower tribes had not at that time even an intention of selling their lands; (see document No. 2.) 2d. If the sales had been made on the same day, it is likely they would have been presented together to the Governor, and received his sanction at the same time; whereas the sale by the Pascagoula and Beluxy nations appears to have been ratified by the Governor Salcedo, nearly a month after the ratification of the Choctaw sale. 3d. By the letter of office of the Surveyor General, Mr. Trudeau, (document No. 5,) Mr. Wells was empowered to survey the lands sold by the Choctaw Indians, without a mention of the lands that may have been sold by the two lower tribes. In a claim of so much importance as the one under consideration, and in which Congress has reserved the right of revising the decisions of the commissioners, the undersigned deem it proper to withhold no communication which can, in any possible respect, affect the claim, whether, in their opinion, such communications may or may not be proper testimony. With this impression they subjoin to this report a transcript of a letter marked A. from Doctor John Sibley of Natchitoches, written in his official capacity of agent of Indian affairs, and addressed to the former Board of Commissioners, to which will be found annexed an extract of a letter from the present Register to Doctor Sibley, of which he acknowledged the receipt, without replying to this particular paragraph. One of the tribes of Indians from whom the claimants in question hold, (the Pascagoula,) is the same under whom Joseph Gilliard, for the legal representatives of Labour, claims, and, as

will be seen by reference to his claim reported under No. 67, sold their possessions on Red river in the year 1795, and probably removed to bayou Bœuf about the same time. The undersigned know of no laws in force in the province, at the date of these sales, inhibiting the Indians from holding and selling lands on account of their having previously enjoyed and sold, by the courtesy of the Government, other lands, nor any law by which the quantity of land to be granted to Indians was limited. By an ordinance of Governor O'Reilly, it is understood the Indians, during his administration, were restricted to one league square of land, about their villages. But of his regulations, and those of some his successors, Mr. Trudeau, late Surveyor General under the Spanish Government for the province of Louisiana, in a letter to the Board of Commissioners dated the 10th February, 1809, remarks, "the regulations of Count de O'Reilly, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, and Don Ventura Morales, were never enforced but according to the caprice of those gentlemen. Of the truth of this assertion the undersigned have no doubt; indeed, it would not be difficult to establish it by proof; we should, therefore, in vain look to written regulations for the establishment of any uniform usages under the Spanish Government of Louisiana. The ratification of the sales by the Government of the province, anterior to the change of Government, as established by the documents No. 2 and No. 3, is sufficient, in the opinion of the commissioners, to give validity to the claim; their greatest doubt is respecting the quantity of land. They are induced, however, to recommend a confirmation of forty arpents in depth on each side of the bayou, because it will be found to comport with the general usages of the Spanish Government, in cases where occupants resided on one side of the bayou, and cultivated on the opposite side, as seems to have been the case in the claim under consideration. They would also limit the front above, by the marked boundary near the bayou Clear, and below by the lower line marked by Mr. Wells, the surveyor, because it has not been satisfactorily established, as contended by the claimants, that the Indians had a right to the land, and did sell their claim down to the upper boundary of the Alabama lands. This would reduce the claim to about twenty-three thousand four hundred arpents, equal to about nineteen thousand eight hundred American acres. Subjoined to the report will be found a copy of the surveyor's plat, (marked B,) on a reduced scale; the lines shaded with red, embracing the quantity of forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents, and the lines shaded with yellow, projected by the commissioners to represent the part of which they recommend the confirmation of the title. It may be observed that this plat has not been sanctioned by the proper Spanish authority. This omission is probably attributable to the change of Government before it could be presented for ratification. This report is also accompanied by the memorial of the claimants, marked C.

No. 126. Messrs. William Miller and Alexander Fulton claim a tract of land of eleven thousand two hundred and thirty superficial arpents, situate on both sides of Red river, in the district of Rapides. The notice of this claim is accompanied by certain documents of title, of which the following is the substance of the translations: No. 1. A letter from Manuel de Salcedo, then Governor of the province of Louisiana, to Mr. Ennemond Meuillon, then acting commandant of the post of Rapides, dated 9th November, 1803. There is no objection to Louis, chief of the Tensaw nation, selling, with the consent of his nation, the lands belonging to them. If those Indians should be disposed to settle themselves in the interior province, it will be necessary that they should obtain the permission of the commandant general of the said province, to whom I shall give them a letter of recommendation, to which, from their good conduct, they are entitled. We have no knowledge here of the documents of title by which the chief of the Tensaw tribe claims. If they have been delivered to the alcaldes of the post, they are answerable for them, and I beg of you to inform yourself where they have been deposited, so as to be able to remit them to the chief. No. 2. Sale from certain Indians to Miller and Fulton, as follows: "On the 16th December, 1803, before Ennemond Meuillon, commandant of the post at Rapides, came in person, Louis, chief of the Tensaw nation, and Valentine Laysard, verbally authorized by Etienne, chief of the Appalachie nation, to sell the land of this nation; said Louis and Valentine have sold to Miller and Fulton the land where their villages are situated, also the lands which are this day occupied by the Indians of the Conchatte; the said lands taking their boundary on the left bank of Red river, in ascending, at

the mouth of the bayou Jean de Tear, and on the right, ascending, opposite to the said bayou; the upper boundary being the bayou D'Arrou, on the right of said river, in ascending, and a line opposite thereto, including, on both sides of Red river, the quantity of eleven thousand two hundred and thirty arpents, for the consideration of five thousand two hundred dollars, of which the sum of two thousand six hundred dollars is acknowledged to be due by the Indians to the house of Miller and Fulton for merchandise. The balance, two thousand six hundred dollars, to be paid in February ensuing the sale, at the house of Daniel Clark, in the city of New Orleans. The sale to be ratified by all the warriors of the nations, signed by the parties contracting, and witnessed by Willing Wells, William Christy, and Ennemond Meuillon."

No. 3. Ratification of the sale. "On the 11th January, 1804, before Ennemond Meuillon, at the village of the Indians, the contract marked No. 2 is ratified and signed by the contracting parties, and sixteen other warriors of the several nations, with this difference, that the two thousand six hundred dollars, which, by the said contract, was to have been paid in merchandise, was, by stipulation in the ratification, to be paid in coined money four months after the date of the ratification.

No. 4. Is a plat of survey executed and certified by Peter Walker, the 17th of January, 1804.

Testimony.—In this claim the testimony of Valentine Laysard, taken before Richard Claiborne, Esq., judge of the parish of Rapides, on the 16th day of December, 1812, pursuant to a commission issued from this Board, 23d November, 1812. The deponent being about sixty-three years of age, and duly sworn, deposed and saith, that he was the agent of Indian affairs in this quarter for many years under the Spanish Government; that he spoke the languages of the different tribes familiarly, and was well acquainted with all their transactions; that, some time during the year 1803, perhaps in the month of August, the Appalachie and Tensaw tribes of Indians came to him, as Indian agent, and told him that they had sold their lands to Messrs. Miller and Fulton for about five thousand two hundred dollars, to wit: two thousand six hundred dollars to be paid in merchandise, and two thousand six hundred dollars which they then owed to Miller and Fulton, and requested me to pass a sale of their land to them. I replied that the Indians, nor myself as their agent, could not dispose of nor convey their lands, without the authority and approbation of the Governor of the province; and if they wished to sell their lands, they must send to the Governor for his permission to sell. The Indians expressed considerable warmth at the refusal, and returned home. In about six weeks or two months afterwards, the Indians represented their affair to Mr. Meuillon, then civil commandant of the post. Mr. Meuillon represented their case to the Governor, in a letter which they took themselves to New Orleans. They returned in November, or early in December, with an official letter, signed Manuel de Salcedo, and directed to Mr. Meuillon, and dated 9th November, 1803, giving Louis, the chief of the Tensaws, permission to sell their lands, with the consent of his nation; a copy of which letter was furnished me by the commandant, with directions to superintend the sale of their lands. The copy of the above official letter is filed herewith, and which I believe to be a true copy of the original. In pursuance of the instructions, I went to the Indian village, on the 16th of December, 1803, in company with the commandant, Peter Walker, a surveyor, Willing Wells, Mr. Christy, and Alexander Fulton, and there, in the presence of the whole village, and the white men attending, explained the whole affair to the Indians; liquidated the debts due from them to Miller and Fulton; fixed the price of the land, and agreed upon the terms of the sale of the land, which was immediately reduced to writing, and signed by Louis, chief of the Tensaws, Willing Wells, Mr. Christy, Miller and Fulton, Ennemond Meuillon, and myself; and afterwards, to wit, on the 11th of January, 1804, the Indians made a more formal sale of the land. Copies of both these instruments are hereto subjoined, which the deponent believes to be true copies of the original, as well as he can recollect. The deponent further saith, that the price of the land, as agreed upon by the contracting parties, was, as well as he remembers, about five thousand two hundred dollars, to wit: two thousand six hundred dollars in merchandise, to be paid in New Orleans, and about two thousand six hundred dollars which the Indians then owed to Miller and Fulton; that the lands claimed and belonging to the Appalachie and Tensaw tribes, extended from the lower limits of the Pascagoula village, down the Red river, and on both

sides, to the mouth of the bayou Jean de Jean, as is described in the instruments of writing above alluded to; that, at the time the bargain was made, it was considered by myself, and by every body in the country, that the purchasers had given a very extravagant price, and much more than it was worth, or could be sold for again. Land had not at that time acquired any fixed value; the lands were given to the settlers by the Government, and the value attached to them depended on their cleared land and improvement. The deponent is quite satisfied that the price agreed upon was considerably above the real value at the time, and that equal lands might have been bought for less; but Messrs. Miller and Fulton had enjoyed an exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians, and had been obliged, from the nature of the trade, to give them extensive credits; and, under the impression that there was no other way of saving the debts due to them by the Appalachie and Tensaw tribes, agreed to take their land, even at a high price. The deponent further states, that the sale was made agreeable to the forms usually pursued under the Spanish Government, so far as he knew them, and believes they comport with the laws, usages, and customs of the country; and that no doubt would have existed under the Spanish Government with regard to the validity or legality of the title.

VALENTINE LAYSSARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 6th day of December, 1812.

R. CLAIBORNE, *J. P. R.*

The undersigned commissioners are of opinion that Miller and Fulton can only have a valid claim to so much of the land embraced by the survey of P. Walker, and represented by the plat, (document No. 4.) as did rightfully belong to the Tensaw tribe of Indians; for although the sale was not ratified by the Governor in the usual form, there can be no doubt that he would have confirmed the title for so much as he had permitted the Indians to sell. By the document, No. 1. it will be seen that the permission of Governor Salcedo, dated 9th November, 1803, was confined to the lands of the Tensaw tribe. Nothing is said of the Appalachie Indians, whose lands adjoin those of the Tensaws, or who may have held, in common with the latter tribes, the land on Red river, from the bayou d'Arrou down to the bayou Jean de Jean. The undersigned can therefore only recommend a confirmation of the title (of the claimants) to so much of the land as the Tensaw Indians had a right to sell; and this only with the proviso that the original letter of Governor Salcedo shall be found to be genuine; the undersigned commissioners reserving to themselves the right of scrutinizing that letter, and reporting to Congress hereafter their opinion as to its authenticity, which they cannot do at present, the claimants having only furnished from the records of the district of Rapides certified copies of this letter and of the other documents of title. The commissioners have no data by which to judge of the exact extent of the claims of either of these tribes of Indians. From expressions in the deed of sale, they presume that the Conchatche Indians were mere tenants at will of one or both of the other two tribes; that the Appalachie and Tensaw Indians may have had a right to the whole of the front, from the bayou d'Arrou to Jean de Jean, which, according to the surveyor's report, is ninety-three and six hundredths arpents. The greatest depth that can be allowed or recommended is forty arpents on each side of the river; at least, to entitle the claimants to more, it was incumbent on them to have proven that the Indians had an indefeasible right to a greater depth, which they have not done to the satisfaction of the Board. If it be conceded that the two tribes, Appalachie and Tensaw, were entitled to an equal and undivided moiety or half part of this tract of land, the part purchased from the Tensaw tribe would have a front of forty-six and eight hundredths arpents, which, with the depth of eighty arpents, or forty arpents on each side of the river, would limit that part to three thousand seven hundred and forty-four arpents, from which should be deducted the claim of Bertrand Maillouche for eight arpents front on the right bank of Red river, by the depth of forty arpents, bounded on the lower side by the bayou Jean de Jean; this claim being founded on prior purchase from the Indians, and having been verbally excepted by them in their sale to Miller and Fulton, as stated by Alexander Fulton, in his evidence in the claim of Maillouche. This would reduce the claim under purchase from the Tensaw Indians to three thousand four hundred and twenty-four arpents, equal to two thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and

sixty-five hundredths American acres, which with the evidence before the Board, is the most of which the confirmation of the title can be recommended; and not that, but on the conditions above expressed. For further elucidation, see the copy of the surveyor's plat, subjoined to this report.

No. 127. This claim is entered in the name of Thomas Nelson, for one hundred and ninety-six acres on Clear creek in the county of Rapides, and supported by the following documents, to wit: A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated 6th December, 1805; and a deed of sale from William Cochran to the claimant, dated 25th March, 1805. The quantity of land is not mentioned in the deed; the consideration is fifty dollars. Valentine Layssard, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, the 27th April, 1809, hath deposed: That, in the year 1802, this deponent, being at that time commandant of the post, called on a number of the inhabitants, in order to administer to them the oath of allegiance to the Spanish Government, and among others Thomas Dyson; that, upon their taking said oath, he permitted them, and him amongst the others, to continue and settle in the country. The deposition of Richard Barrow, taken at the same time before said Register, is as follows: That, in the year 1802, the land claimed was settled by Thomas Dyson, who inhabited and cultivated the same that year; that, in the year after, it was inhabited and cultivated by Bennett Roberts, who lived thereon until the 1st of December of that year, at which time he removed therefrom, and the land was uninhabited till the spring following. John W. S. Saunders went to live thereon, and inhabited and cultivated it during that year, and it has been inhabited and cultivated every year since, except one. From the evidence, it appears that Thomas Dyson was the original proprietor of this tract of land, and no conveyance appears either from him or the next two succeeding settlers, Roberts and Saunders. The claimant states in his notice, that the improvements had been verbally transferred from one settler to another, until it became the property of said Cochran. This mode of conveyance seems sometimes to have been practised under the Spanish Government. Presuming, therefore, that each settler had some pretensions to the land, which appears to have been inhabited and cultivated with but little intermission since 1802, and the claim being of very small extent, the undersigned commissioners have been inclined to recommend its confirmation. It is proper, however, to notice, that a claim of three hundred and twenty-eight arpents, in the county of Rapides, of which the said Thomas Dyson is supposed to have been the original claimant, has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 928. The land is now claimed by John Barrow, under a sale from said Nelson, dated in 1808.

No. 128. This claim is for four hundred arpents on the bayou Rapides, claimed by the heirs of Matthew Nugent, Senior. The following document and evidence are found with the notice. A plat of survey, executed by William Atchinson, dated 13th February, 1797, and the depositions of Matthew Nugent and Alexander Innis, each taken the 25th February, 1806. Matthew Nugent hath deposed: That the tract of land claimed was inhabited and cultivated ten or twelve years ago, since which time the cleared land, consisting of five or six acres, has been cultivated by Gabriel Martin, but the said land has not been inhabited by any person. The testimony of Alexander Innis is of the same import, adding only that said Matthew Nugent, deceased, resided at the time of his death with Gabriel Martin, son-in-law of the deceased, on an adjoining tract, at the time the land in question was occupied by him, the said Matthew, deceased. The deposition of Matthew Nugent the second, aged about fifty-seven years, has also been taken and filed in the claim, 3d December, 1811, and which is as follows: That the land claimed was improved about eighteen years ago, and has been cultivated almost every year since. The improvements consisted at that time of about three acres of land cleared, with a tolerable house, and indigo vats. From the testimony of this last witness, it would appear that the land in question has been used since the year 1793, making about ten years of possession prior to the taking possession of Louisiana by the United States, on the 20th December, 1803. The other two witnesses state that the land was built on and cultivated, but was not inhabited after the year 1795 or 1796. The survey is dated in 1797. From the small extent of this claim, and the nature of the possession, together with a view to the length of time it has been occupied, the undersigned commissioners are in favor of recommending its confirm-

ation, although two other claims, which are supposed to have been derived from Matthew Nugent, deceased, have been confirmed by the Board; one for four hundred and eighty-five and fifty-five hundredths acres, under settlement, and the other for six hundred arpents, under a requete and possession, by certificates B, Nos. 1049 and 1291; the first to Gabriel Martin, on bayou Rapides, and the other to John Hay, in Opelousas.

No. 129. This claim, for six hundred and forty acres, is entered in the name of Matthew Nugent, and supported by the requete of the claimant for sixteen arpents front on Beaver creek, about fourteen miles from Rapides, on the track leading from the rapids of Red river to Catahoula, the petitioner setting forth that he had resided in the district of Rapides as a subject of His Catholic Majesty many years, and had never had a grant of land, and soliciting this tract to settle on. This petition is dated 12th October, 1800; to which is subjoined the verification of Valentine Layssard, then commandant of the post of Rapides, stating, "that the exposition of the petitioner is true, and the land solicited may be accorded to him without prejudice." This certificate is of the same date of the petition. A plat of survey, by Matthew Stone, dated 5th December, 1805, is also filed in the claim, and no other document of title. The deposition of Benjamin Miller, taken in this claim the 25th February, 1806, is as follows: That the claimant, late in the fall of the year 1803, built a log house upon the land claimed; that some time in the winter after he removed to it, and has continued to reside there ever since; that this deponent does not believe that there was any of the land under cultivation during that year.— Though there are claims confirmed of which Matthew Nugent was the original claimant, it is to be presumed, from the petition and certificate of the commandant, that this claimant has not been the original proprietor of any tract except the one claimed under this notice. The claim has been reported on the ground of its not having been actually settled and cultivated on and prior to the 20th of December, 1803, though it appears to have been built on prior to that time, and settled shortly after by the claimant. The confirmation is recommended.

No. 130. The notice of this claim is unaccompanied by any document or evidence of title.

No. 131. This claim is entered for two hundred and forty arpents, to wit: four arpents front on Red river, at the mouth of the river Cane, now called bayou Rapides, and two arpents front of Red river, opposite the above, with the customary depth of forty arpents. A document, of which the following is a translation, is filed with the notice:

NATCHITOCHEs, June 29, 1761.

To Mr. LE PRERIE, *Commandant for the King at Natchitoches and dependencies:*

Vincent Poirer, desirous of settling a tract of land, requests two arpents above the batture of the Rapides, and four in the bayou called the river Aux Cannes.

NATCHITOCHEs, July 6, 1761.

We, Chevalier de St. Louis, commandant for the King at the post of Natchitoches, Red river, and dependencies, concede and grant, under the good will of Mr. Dabadie, to the named Vincent Poirer, two arpents of land above the batture of the Rapides, and four other arpents on the bayou called the river Aux Cannes, provided it shall be of no detriment to the neighbors.

LE PRERIE.

NEW ORLEANS, September 1, 1764.

We, Director General and commandant of Louisiana for the King, permit the named Vincent Poirer to settle on the six arpents of land above mentioned, until a title in form shall be given him.

DABADIE.

No other evidence of title has been adduced, and no proof taken in the claim. The confirmation of the claim is recommended on the ground of its having been possessed and respected as private property since the date of the concession. The cession of the land seems to have been made by officers acting under the French Government, in the year 1764, when Louisiana was ceded by France to Spain in 1763. To account for this the undersigned remark, that it is thought probable the French officers were not superseded in their powers until 1764, perhaps subsequent to that date.

No. 132. This notice is unaccompanied by any evidence of title, and is supposed to be for the same land claimed by this person under another notice, which has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1923.

No. 133. This notice is also unaccompanied by any evidence of title, and is supposed to be for the same land claimed under another entry, and the title confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1516, to this claimant.

No. 134. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 135. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

No. 136. Same.

No. 137. This claim, for six hundred and forty acres on Red river, in the county of Rapides, is entered by Thomas Patterson, who states in his notice that he settled on the land in March, 1802. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1806, is filed in the claim.

Alexander Fulton, before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, the 29th of May, 1809, hath deposed as follows: that Joseph Homes, about the year 1797, cut the cane and wood on the land claimed, and this deponent has heard him say that he intended the improvement for his step-son, Thomas Patterson; that, the year following, as this deponent was passing the said tract, some of his hands set fire to the cane which had been cut, and burnt it so as to render the land fit for cultivation; that this deponent informed Mr. Homes of it, and he sent up and planted it in corn; and this deponent afterwards saw the corn growing upon it, and he thinks he saw corn growing on the said land the year following.

The deposition of Valentine Layssard, taken before the judge of the parish of Rapides, the 18th of November, 1811, under a commission from the Board, is to the following purport: that, in the year 1800, whilst acting as commandant of the post of Rapides, he gave the claimant, Thomas Patterson, permission to settle on a tract of land, on the right bank of Red river, below the Choctaw landing; he could not recollect whether the permission was given verbally or in writing, nor could he recollect the quantity of land designated for him.

The following interrogatories were inserted in the commission issued by the Board to Judge Claiborne, of the parish of Rapides, to be answered by John Young, a witness in the claim.

1st. Do you know of Thomas Patterson, or any person representing him and his benefit, making a settlement on a tract of land claimed by said Thomas Patterson on Red river, in the parish of Rapides; if by the representative of Patterson, who was that representative?

2d. Was the land claimed, or any part of it cultivated in the year 1803? and was it actually inhabited on the 20th day of December in that year?

3d. Was the said Patterson, on the 20th of December, 1803, twenty-one years of age, or the head of a family?

Answer to the first interrogatory. I do.

To the second. It was cultivated and inhabited in 1800, and continued to be inhabited and cultivated until the fall of the year 1804.

To the third. He was the head of a family of negroes, and [the witness] believes was twenty-one years of age.

From the answers to the above questions, it will be seen that the witness either misunderstood the questions, or has purposely evaded them, and particularly the first. From Mr. Fulton's testimony, however, it appears that the improvement was commenced for the benefit of the claimant so early as 1797; and from that of Mr. Young, that the land was inhabited and cultivated from 1800 to 1804, and that the claimant might have been twenty-one years of age on the 20th day of December, 1803. From these circumstances, and no other claim being confirmed by the Board in which this claimant has been interested, the commissioners recommend its confirmation.

No. 138. An informal bill of sale, from Hugh Coyle to the present claimant, without date, is the only document or evidence of title filed in this claim. No proof appears to have been offered in the claim. One claim derived from Hugh Coyle has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate A, No. 1513, to Miller and Fulton.

No. 139. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim, except an informal bill of sale from George Tidwell, to Michael Barrer, dated 14th January, 1806, which has been assigned to Rebecca Burk; by whom it was, in like manner, conveyed to the present claimant, the 29th of October, 1807. No proof appears to have been taken in the claim.

No. 140. A plat of survey executed by Matthew Stone, 30th January, 1806, is the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. The deposition of Benjamin Miller, taken before the Board, the 2d

August, 1811, is to the following purport: that Benjamin Richey built on the land, and removed on it in the fall of 1802, where he continued to the latter part of the year following, but was not residing on the land on the 20th December, 1803, but removed with his family to reside on the same the next year, to wit, 1804; that the claimant was over twenty-one years of age at that time. No claim in which this person appears to have been interested, having been confirmed by the Board, and this tract appearing to have been occupied as the place of the claimant's residence, both since and before the 20th December, 1803, the commissioners have been induced to recommend its confirmation.

No. 141. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. One claim derived from Thomas Nelson, from whom the claimant purchased, has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 825.

No. 142. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1806, is the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. The deposition of Jacob Kibby, taken before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, 9th May, 1809, is to the following purport: that in January, 1804, the claimant cleared a turnip patch on the land, and that one Lee cleared about six acres on the land, in 1805, and cultivated it in corn and pumpkins; and that a part of said six acres had been cultivated ever since.

No. 143. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 144. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1805, with an informal bill of sale, from Hugh Nelson to the claimant, John Roe, dated 29th February, 1806, are the only documents filed with the notice of this claim. No proof appears to have been offered.

No. 145. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is presumed that the title to the tract claimed may have been confirmed by commissioners' certificates B, Nos. 1924 and 1925.

No. 146. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the last above noted. The claim is supposed to have been confirmed by commissioners' certificates B, Nos. 783 and 1045.

No. 147. This claim is entered by Richard Smith, for five hundred and sixty acres, of which the title to two hundred and forty arpents has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 782, leaving three hundred and twenty arpents, of which no evidence of title appears to have been adduced, except a deed of sale from Benjamin Miller to the claimant, dated 24th November, 1801, conveying eight arpents front, on the left bank of Red river, by the depth of forty arpents.

No. 148. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim, except the deposition of Benjamin Miller, taken before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, stating that the claimant had, in the year 1803, four children. One claim of six hundred and forty acres has been confirmed to the claimant under his own settlement, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 786.

No. 149. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. The title to the same tract is supposed to have been confirmed under another entry, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1909.

No. 150. No evidence of title accompanies this notice. The title to the same tract is supposed to have been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 785.

No. 151. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 152. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1805, with a deed of conveyance from Elizabeth Barrow to the claimant, dated 22d February, 1806, are the only documents filed in this claim. No proof seems to have been offered.

No. 153. In this claim is filed a certified copy of the oath of allegiance to the Spanish Government by William Hargrove, taken before Salcedo, the 8th October, 1802, in which no mention is made of a title to land; and a deed of conveyance from said Hargrove to the claimant, dated 15th October, 1804, to which is annexed an explanation by the seller, before the then judge of the parish of Rapides, the 3d June, 1805, that said seller only conveys his right and interest in the land, without warranting the title, mentioning that it is the same tract solicited by him, from the Spanish Government, 10th April, 1803. No other evidence of title has been adduced in the claim, and it is supposed to be for the same tract of which the title has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1096, to George B. Curtis, and Jeanette Rison, under a requête.

No. 154. A deed of sale from Joseph Le Sage to the claimant, George Stephens, dated the 27th March, 1806,

not specifying the quantity of land conveyed, is the only document of title filed in this claim. The deposition of Benjamin Routh, taken before the judge of the parish of Avoyelles, by commission from the Board, 28th August, 1811, is to the following purport: That about the year 1798, the deponent settled by permission, on a tract of land on bayou Robert, and made a crop of corn on it, and then conveyed his right to Joseph Le Sage for the consideration of him, the said Le Sage, taking care of the corn on said land; that some time in the winter or spring following, the deponent understood the said Le Sage left the land, in consequence of a separation between him and his wife, but that the deponent believed that said Le Sage never relinquished his claim to the said tract, and that it was the only land ever claimed by said Le Sage as a settlement right. No other proof seems to have been adduced in support of the claim.

No. 155. In support of this claim is filed a petition of John Paul Timbal for ten arpents front, by forty in depth, dated 11th October, 1786, in which petition mention is made that the land solicited is the same which was granted to Bebe's children, in September, 1785. To the said petition is subjoined the certificate of Gaignard, then commandant of the post of Avoyelles, dated 4th December, 1786, stating, in substance, that conformable to the ordinance, the petitioner might apply to the Governor for a title in form. No evidence to establish the claimant's declaration of the land having been long occupied by him has been adduced. From the nature of the claim, however, the commissioners deem it expedient to recommend its confirmation, if it should not be found to be the same land, of which the title has been confirmed to Joseph Joffreau, who purchased at public sale the land of John Paul Timbal, in discharge of a debt of said Timbal's.

No. 156. No evidence of title accompanies this notice. It is supposed to be for the same tract last above mentioned; one notice being entered with the Register at Opelousas, and the other with the Deputy at Rapides.

No. 157. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 158. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

No. 159. This claim, entered by Stephen Tippett, for the heirs of Stephen Tippett, deceased, is founded on the following documents, to wit: the petition of Stephen Tippett, for ten or fifteen arpents front, by the usual depth, in the post of Washita, or elsewhere in the province, the petitioner setting forth that he was a carpenter, and had resided in the province of Louisiana six years, and was desirous to move his family from North America, to settle in said province, dated 29th August, 1796; to which is subjoined the following words over the signature of the Baron de Carondelet, and under the date of 21st September, 1796: "Concedio para Attakapas é Opelousas." Under date 2d September, 1802, the late Surveyor General, Charles Trudeau, has returned a plat of the land claimed, situate on bayou Rapides, in the county of Rapides. No other document of title has been adduced, and no proof offered. Stephen Tippett, Jun., acknowledges the claim confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1327, on a purchase made by Jacob Hooter, for four hundred arpents of land, is within the limits of the tract claimed for the heirs of his deceased father of five hundred and sixty arpents, and that Hooter's claim was confirmed in consequence of the settlement made on the land claimed for the heirs of Tippett. The remaining one hundred and sixty arpents of this claim is believed to be covered by the confirmation A, No. 1023, of a complete patent for that quantity on the same bayou, and same bank of the bayou, although there is a difference in the boundaries inserted in the two claims. The commissioners cannot recommend the confirmation of any part of this claim.

No. 160. This claim is founded on the petition of John Baptist Verbois, for four hundred and eighty superficial arpents, in the woods of the swamps on the Mississippi river, adjoining land of the father of the claimant, which petition is sanctioned by the said father, Nicholas Verbois, then commandant, but of what district is not known to the commissioners, though it is believed he resided and executed that office in one of the districts east of Chafalaya. To the said petition is subjoined the certificate of the late Surveyor General, Charles Trudeau, setting forth that the land solicited was vacant and about thirty-five miles from any lands previously granted. No proof has been adduced to establish the occupancy of the land. The undersigned can have no doubt but that, from the certificate of Mr. Trudeau, the late Surveyor General, the land would have been conceded to the petitioner; they, therefore, recommend the confirmation of the title.

No. 161. This claim is for the same quantity, and in all respects similarly circumstanced with the one last mentioned.

No. 162. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 163. No document or evidence of title has been adduced in support of this claim.

No. 164. This claim is founded on the petition of John Wall, for ten arpents in front by forty in depth, on the east bank of Red river, petitioned for for the purpose of culture, 10th May, 1796, the petitioner representing himself to be an ancient inhabitant of the province of Louisiana, &c., to which is subjoined the certificate of Valentine Layssard, then commandant of Rapides, dated the 15th May, 1796, stating that the land conceded to the petitioner for a vacherie was unfit for culture, and that the tract solicited might be accorded out of the domain of the King. An unfinished plat of survey, not signed, representing the form of the tract as laid out, on lake Louis near the Washita river, is also filed. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Justice of the Peace in the parish of Catahoula, the 31st October, 1811, is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by John Wall, containing four hundred arpents, lying on the east side of Red river, was, on the 20th day of December, in the year 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use, and that the claimant was on that day twenty-one years of age. The confirmation of the claim is recommended. It may be proper, however, here to notice, that one claim founded on a petition of the claimant has been confirmed to him by commissioners' certificate B, No. 893. See remarks in the claim of Edward Lovelace, as to lands conceded for culture and for vacheries, reported No. 96.

No. 165. This claim is founded on the petition of John Wall, for twenty arpents front by forty in depth, on the bayou Flacon, in the district of Rapides, for a vacherie, which petition bears date the 29th March, 1796, and verified by the then commandant of said district the 30th of the same month and year, who states in his certificate that the land solicited was of the domain of His Majesty, and might be accorded without prejudice. An unfinished plat of survey, not signed, is filed with the notice of the claim. The deposition of David Jones, taken by commission from the Board, before Samuel Lightner, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the parish of Catahoula, the 31st October, 1811, is as follows: That the tract of land claimed by John Wall, containing eight hundred arpents, lying on the bayou Flacon, in Sicily, was, on the 20th day of December, 1803, actually inhabited and cultivated for the claimant's use, and that the claimant was on that day twenty-one years of age. The confirmation of the claim is recommended on the grounds of its having been usual under the Spanish Government to grant lands for vacheries as well as to cultivate.

No. 166. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, executed in 1806, is the only document filed with the notice of this claim. It is believed to be for the same land of which the title has been confirmed by commissioners' certificates B, Nos. 880 and 2148, under another entry.

No. 167. No evidence of title accompanies the notice in this claim; it is believed to be a duplicate entry for a tract of which the title has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1529.

No. 168. No evidence of title accompanies this notice. One claim of six hundred and forty acres has been confirmed to Robert Wilson, the claimant, under his own settlement, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 883.

No. 169. A deed of sale from Luke Collins to Samuel Levi Wells, dated 1st February, 1802, is the only document of title accompanying the notice of this claim. It is supposed to be the same tract claimed by Nicholas Welsh, under another entry, and the title confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 823.

No. 170. No document or evidence of title accompanies this claim.

No. 171. The deposition of Hugh Mulhollen, taken in this claim 26th February, 1806, is as follows: That the claimant, William Wiley, with his family, settled on the land claimed in the spring of 1803, and has since cultivated three crops of corn and cotton on the said land, and has resided with his family thereon during that time. The deposition of Alexander Fulton, taken before John Thompson, Esq., late Register at Rapides, the 30th May, 1809, is to the following purport: That several years prior to the year 1803, the claimant built a house on the land and cultivated some corn on it, but the deponent could not say whether the deponent inhabited the land, on the 20th December, 1803, or not. No other evidence adduced. It is believed to be the same

land of which the title has been confirmed to this claimant by commissioners' certificate B, No. 1051.

No. 172. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is believed to be for the same land of which the title has been confirmed by commissioners' certificate B, No. 349, under another entry.

No. 173. No document or evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 174. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one last noted. It is supposed to be for the same land of which the title has been confirmed to G. B. Curtis, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 821.

No. 175. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 176. A plat of survey, by Matthew Stone, dated in 1806, is the only document of title accompanying this claim. The deposition of Jacob Kibby, taken before John Thompson, Esq., late Register of Rapides, 9th of May, 1809, is as follows: That, in the month of January, 1804, this deponent was on the land claimed, and saw the claimant at work thereon; that, in the course of that summer, he removed a family to the said land, and which has resided thereon and cultivated the same ever since; that, when he first saw the claimant on the land, there had been made some small improvements thereon. One claim of four hundred arpents has been confirmed to this claimant, under a requête, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 898.

No. 177. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim. It is supposed to be for the same land of which the title has been confirmed under another entry, by commissioners' certificate B, No. 891.

No. 178. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 179. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

No. 180. Same.

No. 181. Same.

No. 182. A plat of survey by Matthew Stone, dated in 1806, is the only document of title filed with the notice of this claim. The deposition of Emanuel Rice, taken in this claim the 26th of February, 1806, is as follows: That, in the year 1802, the father of the claimant, with the assistance of said claimant, made an improvement on the land claimed, and resided upon it in a camp, with his family, during that year; after which they removed, and placed another family on the said land, who also resided on it one year, since which time it has been uninhabited; the father of said claimant cultivated about four acres in corn the year that he resided on it, and the following year the same land was cultivated by their tenant. The deponent thinks that the claimant, Joseph Young, is about the age of twenty-one at this time. No other evidence adduced. No claim appears to have been confirmed to the father or son, or in which either has been interested; and, in consideration of the smallness of their claim, its confirmation is recommended, on the grounds of its having been usual under the Spanish Government to concede lands to persons under age, under similar circumstances.

No. 183. No evidence of title accompanies the notice of this claim.

No. 184. This claim is similarly circumstanced with the one next preceding.

Signed duplicates, one whereof transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States, the other deposited with the Register of the Land Office for the southwestern district of the State of Louisiana.

WM. GARRARD,
LEVIN WAILES, } Commissioners.
GIDEON FITZ,

By order of the Board:

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Explanatory references.

A. At this point is a cluster of hackberry trees, with old marks, on the right bank of Red river, pointed out by Mr. Valentine Layssard, late commandant for the district under the Spanish Government, and three principal men of the Appalachie tribe of Indians, (Fuleetkee, Cyprien Valley, and Louis Tootheco;) the three last acknowledging it to be the boundary between their lands, and those formerly owned by the Pascagoula Indians.

B. A large pine tree, on the road to Natchitoches, with old marks, pointed out by Mr. Layssard, as a boundary established in putting the Pascagoula Indians in possession of their lands.

C. A sweet gum and white oak tree, on the bank of lake Varrant, claimed by Mr. Gillard as one of the boundaries of Mr. La Cour's purchase from the Indians.

D and E. Points claimed by Mr. Gillard in like manner.

F. Is a point near a considerable eminence, which is said to have been a place of residence of one of the Pascagoula chiefs, and which is just included by the line from E. to F.

From F, crossing Red river to the left bank, Mr. Gillard claims pursuant to the tenor of the sale made by the Indians along the bank of Red river, Rigolet du Bon Dieu, bayou Jeat, Grand D'Arrou, and Little D'Arrou, to the point L, at which one of the Indian chiefs, before named, attending, acknowledges himself content with the line from thence to the point M, below which the Appalachie Indians claim.

From M, the bayou de la Borne, or bayou Phillipe, is understood as having formed a natural boundary between those two tribes of Indians, at their first establishment, to its mouth at N.

Surveyed at the request of the claimant, and pursuant to instructions from the principal deputy surveyor of the western district of the Territory of Orleans.

CHARLES M. LAWSON,
Deputy Surveyor.

AUGUST 15, 1811.

Copy of a letter from Doctor T. Sibley.

NATCHITOCHEs, January 26, 1806.

GENTLEMEN: As United States' agent for Indian affairs for the Territory of Orleans, it appears to me to be my duty to represent to you such information as I am possessed of, relative to lands belonging to Indians that may be claimed by other persons. Mr. Fulton, and his associates at Rapides, lay claim to some valuable lands on bayou Bœuf, in the county of Rapides, under a purchase from the Beluxy Indians, or their chief; the circumstances of the purchase, as I understand it from the Beluxy chief, which is corroborated by the accounts I have received from several white persons, is nearly as follows: That Mr. Fulton and others had, or raised, an account against the Beluxy tribe of Indians for about \$1,200; the chief says that neither himself nor any of his people had any knowledge of the debt being contracted; that, if it ever was contracted at all, it was by his ancestors, many years ago, so long (to use his own words) that the bones of those who contracted it are turned to dirt again, but that they had been very importunate and troublesome to him for some time to settle the account; at length, to get rid of it, he did agree to give them land on bayou Bœuf, from the mouth of some small bayou to another, including about one mile; this happened about one year ago; some time after Mr. Fulton with Mr. Valentine came to his town or village, and brought with them thirty bottles of Taffia, and made many of his people drunk, and he himself they forced to drink too much, after which they produced a paper and requested him to sign it; that he knew nothing of the contents of the paper, but touched the pen; this I believe was in April, 1805; soon after they came with a rope to measure the land they said he had sold them, and measured off about five leagues upon the bayou, and took in all their village, fields, &c. and told him that when the ducks came in the fall they must move off the land, and that when they left it they must leave their houses all in repair; that they must not take away any locks, or hinges, or any thing whatever that was attached to the houses; and that Mr. Valentine told him they had better all move off into the Spanish country, for the Americans would soon drive them off and take their land from them. The same company purchased, less than two years ago, the lands of the Tensaws on Red river, situate about seven or eight leagues above the Rapides. Both the Beluxies and Tensaws still occupy their lands, but are threatened to be turned off.

If these purchases had been made under and sanctioned by the Spanish Government, prior to the treaty of Ildefonso, in 1800, they might have been valid, but not otherwise. According to my apprehension, the act of Congress, provided for such cases, declares "all purchases of lands, made of Indians by individuals, null and void," and makes it besides a misdemeanor and punishable in an individual to make such purchase. I have been instructed by the Executive of the United States to assure all the Indian tribes that the lands belonging to them should be and remain their property, and that all individual citizens of the United States were strictly forbidden from disturbing or interrupting

them in the quiet and peaceable possession of the same. I have done so to those tribes, as well as others, by a written certificate, and have been informed of some very extraordinary conversation of Mr. Fulton, on the Indians showing him my certificates, which certainly would be noticeable, if other than Indian proof of it could be procured. The extinguishment of the Indian claim to lands by an individual certainly does not extinguish the United States' claim to the same lands, and cannot give the individual any good right.

I am, gentlemen, with respect,

Your obedient, humble servant,
JOHN SIBLEY.

To the COMMISSIONERS of the Land Office
of the northern division of the Territory
of Orleans, Opelousas.

Extract of a letter from Levin Wailes, Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, to Doctor John Sibley, dated

SEPTEMBER 8, 1812.

The present Board of Commissioners have noticed a letter which you addressed to their predecessors the 26th of January, 1806, concerning the claims of Messrs. Fulton and Miller to lands which they hold under purchases from certain Indian tribes. Being about to report those claims with their opinions for the further consideration of Congress, we are induced to ask the favor of you to give the names of the white persons from whom you received your information, and to whom you have alluded in your letter, and any other information which you may possess on the subject, and may deem useful and necessary to be known to the Government.

Your memorialists claim 46,800 arpents of land, beginning at the junction of the bayou Clair with the bayou Bœuf, and running down said bayou to the line of the Alabama village, and extending back for quantity; situated in the county of Rapides and Territory of Orleans, purchased of the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes of Indians.

Your memorialists most respectfully represent that they enjoyed, for some years previous to the change of Government, an exclusive right of trading with the Indians in the district of Rapides; that, by stipulations on the part of the Spanish Government, as well as by habits of dealing long established among them, they were compelled to furnish them on long credit, to a great amount; that, about the spring, 1802, they attempted to close their transactions with them; they found the several tribes of Indians indebted to them large sums, and much beyond their means of payment, as well as the other traders, whose debts were of much longer standing. The Indians were desirous of changing their situation, and of moving to some more favorable position; and, anxious to discharge themselves from their numerous debts, on the 4th May, 1802, they addressed a petition to Valentine Laysard, the agent of Indian affairs, and sub-delegate of the Intendant of Louisiana, for permission to sell their lands for that object, and requested him to take the necessary steps for that purpose. A proposition for the purchase of their lands was immediately made to your memorialists. The Indians were called together by the commandant and the Indian agent, and all their accounts were by them liquidated and ascertained; at which meeting a bargain was made for all the lands of the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes on the bayou Bœuf, in consideration of paying all their debts, and furnishing them some additional supplies of goods. On the 14th of May, 1802, two sales of the aforesaid land were made to your memorialists by the chiefs and warriors of the Choctaw, Pascagoula, and Beluxy tribes, in presence of the nations assembled, of the commandant, the Indian agent, three interpreters, and several attesting witnesses. It was a transaction of great public notoriety, known and talked of by almost every man in the country, and executed with much more than ordinary formality and ceremony. These proceedings were immediately forwarded to the Superior Government of Louisiana, for their sanction. On the 19th and the 20th of July, 1802, these sales and transactions were formally approved by Manuel Salcedo, Governor of the province, under the seal of the Government, attested by Andres Lopez Armesto, Secretary to the Government, and recorded and witnessed by Pedesclaux, Notary in the city of New Orleans, all of which must fully appear by reference to the documents filed in this claim. In the in-

vestigation of this claim, it is important to ascertain how much land was owned by those Indians, by what limits they were bounded, how much have they sold and conveyed to your memorialists, was a full consideration paid, and was the purchase fair and open?

With regard to the quantity of land owned and sold, it will appear that the Choctaw Indians have lived upon the lands claimed upwards of thirty-eight years; that they have always held, from the highlands on bayou Bœuf down to the line separating them from the Alabama Indians, a small distance above the clearing of the village; that a few years previous to the change of Government they moved their upper boundary down to the mouth of bayou Clair, for the accommodation of several white families. These limits have been clearly proven by the testimony of Valentine Layssard, Nicholas Chatelin, Mr. Deshautel, and Francis Ebare; numerous witnesses might have been brought to this point. We have relied upon these from their character, their intimate knowledge of the fact, and their long residence in the neighborhood. Mr. V. Layssard has lived in that country upwards of forty-five years, has been for a long time agent of Indian affairs, and sub-delegate of the Intendant of Louisiana, and entitled from his age, character, respectability, and his perfect acquaintance with the subject, to the highest credit. He, as well as all the other witnesses, swear positively that the land of the Choctaws extended down the bayou Bœuf to the line of the Alabama village, a little above that village, and that one-half of their land is not embraced by the survey and plat on file in this claim; that Indians have always guarded these limits with great jealousy, and were always protected by the Government; that many attempts were made by white people to settle between them and the Alabamas, but the Indians would never permit it, and in every instance these settlers were driven from the lands. It will be recollected that this allotment of lands was approved by the Baron de Carondelet, in an official letter, which cannot now be found, but which has been established by the testimony of Layssard and Revoil. The reasons assigned by the Governor for this allotment of land was to prevent the intoxication of the Indians. Their distance from navigable waters, there being no prairie, &c., in addition to which we will add that these Indians were very numerous, amounting to upwards of five hundred souls; that nearly one-half of this land consists in pine woods; that some of these Indians lived by the chase, some tended large flocks of cattle, and others cultivated the earth. Should any doubt arise with regard to the legality of this apportionment to the Indians, let it be recollected that those limits were approved by the highest authority in the country many years before the change of Government, by a power competent to grant lands; that no change was ever afterwards made; that there was no positive law in force in this country limiting the quantity of land to be allotted to Indians; that it was usual to mark their limits by natural boundaries, rather than by quantity; that the Governors were usually influenced by local circumstances, the numbers of their tribe, their mode of living, or yielded to the wishes of the Indians. It is in proof that there was no precise rule on the subject, and that in no instance was less than one league square given to a village; that in the assignment of the limits of the Appalachie tribe nearly three times that quantity was given, which was approved by two successive Governors Miro and Carondelet.

The Choctaws, thus possessed of these lands, gave up a portion of them to the Pascagoula and Beluxy Indians, who came and settled below them and between them and the Alabamas, with the permission of the proper Spanish officers.

Have these Indians, then, sold these lands to your memorialists for a full consideration and fairly? The sales are filed, and can be scrutinized; they are executed by the chiefs and warriors, in the presence of the whole tribes assembled, and of many other witnesses, which sales were afterwards approved by the Governor of the province under the great seal, and with the usual forms and solemnities; whose signature has been duly proven, and the proceedings regularly attested and recorded. It will appear by the sales, and particularly by the evidence, that the Indians sold all their lands without reservation.

For the consideration we have proved to

have discharged a debt due your memorialists from the Choctaws of	-	\$2,302
To have paid for them, N. Chatelin,	-	785
A. Deshautel,	-	222
A. Revoil,	-	230
P. Sumere,	-	185
	-	<u>\$3,724</u>

We have discharged a debt due by the

Pascagoula and Beluxy tribes, 5000 or	-	4,500
To have paid for them to Deshautel,	-	331
To Dufief, by Deshautel, his agent,	-	1,217
In goods, &c.	-	1,500
	-	<u>\$7,548</u>

Making, in all, the sum of - - - \$11,272

We have proven that lands bore only a nominal price at that time, that their value depended much and almost entirely on the improvement; that lands were sold in the most eligible situations for twelve and a half, fifteen, and twenty-five cents per arpent, and very seldom higher; that more lands of better quality and finer situations might have been purchased at that time for less money; and that the only inducement to the purchase was to save the money due from these Indians. In further corroboration of this transaction, let it be recollected that the whole of the Indians have expressed themselves satisfied with the sale and payments, have quietly given possession of the lands, and have never reclaimed them, notwithstanding the numerous attempts to render them dissatisfied; and let it be also recollected that no evidence has been adduced tending to disprove the sale, or to contradict the testimony filed in the claim. The letter of Doctor Sibley filed in the claim is too vague to merit attention. It purports to represent the statement of a Beluxy Indian and some white people, tending to disprove the testimony of several respectable witnesses, and to invalidate a transaction made by the proper functionaries of the Government, and approved by the Governor of the province. Your memorialists will remark that this letter has been six years filed in this office; that the suspicions of the Indian agent, the Board of Commissioners, and all the officers of the Government have been completely awakened on this subject. No evidence has been taken or heard of to discredit their title since the date of that letter (during six years.) The Indian agent has had no complaint from any of the chiefs or warriors or principal men of either of the tribes. The letter in this particular furnishes the claimants with the strongest presumption that no dissatisfaction has ever existed. Your memorialists, confiding in the legality of their title and the justice of the American Government, pray to be confirmed in forty-six thousand eight hundred arpents of land, and, as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

WILLIAM MILLER, } Claimants.
ALEXANDER FULTON, }

By J. S. JOHNSTON.

[The letter A is prefixed to the certificates issued on complete patents under the French or Spanish Governments, and the letter B to the patent certificates issued by the Commissioners on claims founded on titles incomplete, anterior to the change of Government.]

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for January, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres & hundredths.	Arpents front.	Arpents depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
	1811.									
A 1	Jan. 1,	Firmin Landry,	Firmin Landry's heirs	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	30	40	Range 3 east, Township 12 south. On both sides of the Vermillion.
B 2	Jan. 1,	Pierre Darby,	Pierre Darby's heirs	Order of survey	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	26	40	R. 3 east, T. 11 south. On both sides of the Vermillion.
B 3	Jan. 2,	Louis and Pierre Richard	Pierre Richard	Requete	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	6	40	Range 5 east, Township 9 south.
A 4	Jan. 2,	Philip Wisse	Louis and Pierre Richard	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	6	42	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
B 5	Jan. 3,	George Folk	George Folk	Settlement right	Atacapas	Harprove's gully	363 28			Range 3 east, Township 12 south.
A 6	Jan. 3,	Pierre Dugat	Pierre Dugat	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	30	40	R. 3 and 4 east, T. 12 south. On both sides of the Vermillion.
A 7	Jan. 3,	Laurent Ducret	Pierre Dugat	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	11	42	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
A 8	Jan. 3,	Philip Wisse	Jean Dugat	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	7	42	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
A 9	Jan. 4,	Philip Wisse	Aman Dugat	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	4	42	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
A 10	Jan. 7,	Laurent Ducret	Jacques Gilbert	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	7	42	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
A 11	Jan. 14,	Joseph Melançon	Joseph Melançon	Spanish patent	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	10	40	R. 3 east, T. 12 south. On both sides of the Vermillion.
B 12	Jan. 17,	John Seay	Lyman Harding	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	-	330 sup.		
B 13	Jan. 17,	John Callinder	Lyman Harding	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	-	400 "		
B 14	Jan. 17,	Lyman Harding	Lyman Harding	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	-	520 "		
B 15	Jan. 19,	Joseph Wisse	Jean Mouton, Jun.	Possession & occupancy	Atacapas	Vermillion	337 65	399 "		R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
B 16	Jan. 19,	Joseph Wisse	Aman Thibodeau	Possession & occupancy	Atacapas	Vermillion	485	573 "		R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
B 17	Jan. 19,	Joseph Wisse	Joseph Saunier	Possession & occupancy	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	6	40	R. 4 and 5 east, Township 9 south.
B 18	Jan. 22,	John Conway	John Conway	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	-	510 sup.		
A 19	Jan. 22,	Thomas Thompson	Joseph Vidal	Spanish patent	Concordia	Mississippi	-	448 "		
B 20	Jan. 24,	Joseph Guidery	Joseph Guidery	Order of survey	Atacapas	Vermillion	-	10	40	R. 4 east, T. 9 & 10 south. On bayou Brand, a water of the Vermillion.
B 21	Jan. 24,	Joseph Vidal	Joseph Vidal	Order of survey	Concordia	Lake Concordia	-	3278 sup.		A part of an island on Lake Concordia.
B 22	Jan. 31,	Stephen Minor	Stephen Minor	Requete and settlement	Concordia	Mississippi	-	450 "		
B 23	Jan. 31,	Stephen Minor	Stephen Minor	Requete and settlement	Concordia	Lake Concordia	-	600 "		
B 24	Jan. 31,	John Minor	John Minor	Requete and settlement	Concordia	Lake Concordia	-	300 "		

True copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners of the western district of Orleans Territory, for January, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for February and March, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
A 25	Feb. 1,	Philip Engle,	Philip Eagle,	Spanish patent,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	320 supf.		
B 26	Feb. 1,	Maria P. Solibellas,	Maria P. Solibellas's heirs,	Requete and settlement,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	-	204 supf.		
B 27	Feb. 2,	Manuel Taxada,	Manuel Taxada,	Requete and settlement,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, Mis.	-	740 supf.		
A 28	Feb. 2,	Manuel Taxada,	Manuel Taxada,	Spanish patent,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	320 supf.		
A 29	Feb. 6,	Claude Boutté,	François C. Boutté,	Spanish patent,	Concordia,	Attakapas,	-	40	40	On both sides of the Teche.
B 30	Feb. 7,	Jacques Coco,	Jacques Coco,	Requete and Sp'sh survey,	Attakapas,	Parc Perdu,	-	1506 3/4 supf.		
B 31	Feb. 8,	William Kenner,	William Kenner,	Requete and Sp'sh survey,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	-	860 supf.		
B 32	Feb. 20,	Jean Bte. Rabalais, Jun.	Cyprien La Cour,	Possession & occupancy,	Rapides,	Lake Avoyelles,	-	10		
B 33	Feb. 20,	Joseph Rabalais,	Cyprien La Cour,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Lake Avoyelles,	-	10	40	
B 34	Mar. 1,	Louis Chachere,	Louis Chachere,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	-	40	40	Both sides Nezpique.
B 35	Mar. 1,	Joaquin Ortega,	Christopher Adams and John Thompson.	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Crocodile,	-	2708 09	40	
							-	5416 18	80	
B 36	Mar. 12,	Fabian Richard,	John Dinsmore,	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bellevue waters,	-	387 1/2 supf.		
A 37	Mar. 13,	John L. Zeringue,	François Robin,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	14	40	
A 38	Mar. 13,	John L. Zeringue,	Bartholomew De Jean,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	16	40	
B 39	Mar. 14,	John Coleman,	John Coleman,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Queue de Tortu,	640			
B 40	Mar. 16,	Michael Stouts,	Edmund Johnson,	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	20	40	
B 41	Mar. 16,	Samuel De Rossett,	Samuel McIntire,	Settle'm't with permission,	Concordia,	Lake St. Joseph,	640			
B 42	Mar. 16,	William Price,	Robert Rogers,	Settle'm't with permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	270 80		
B 43	Mar. 19,	Michael Mau,	John B. Trahan, Joseph Bedro, John Monta.	Indian purchase and settlement.	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	15	40	Range 4 east, T. 11 south. On both sides of Vermillion.
B 44	Mar. 20,	Joseph Guillory,	Joseph Guillory, and the heirs of Clair Fontenot.	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	-	1354 03		
B 45	Mar. 20,	Antoine Simeon,	Antoine Simeon,	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nezpique waters,	-	40	40	
B 46	Mar. 20,	John B. Kenny,	John B. Kenny,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion waters,	-	10	40	
B 47	Mar. 22,	Mathurin Guyo,	Mathurin Guyo,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	-	10	40	Range 3 east, Township 12 south.
B 48	Mar. 22,	Mathurin Guyo,	Mathurin Guyo,	Possession and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou de Lac,	-	10	40	R. 3 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles parish.
B 49	Mar. 22,	Joseph Landerno,	John B. Guillory,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	-	10	40	R. 3 & 4 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles parish.
B 50	Mar. 25,	Widow Ferret,	Joseph Ferret,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	-	207 95	-	R. 3 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles parish.
B 51	Mar. 25,	Widow Ferret,	Joseph John Juneaux, Jun.	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	-	105 55	120 supf.	R. 3 and 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 52	Mar. 25,	Joseph Juneaux,	Joseph Juneaux,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Lac O'Pearl,	640			Range 3 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles.
B 53	Mar. 25,	Joseph Landerno,	Joseph Landerno,	Settlement,	Rapides,	-	-	187		Range 3 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles.
B 54	Mar. 26,	Joseph Guillory,	Joseph Guillory,	Settlement,	Rapides,	-	-	630 67		Range 3 E., T. 1 N. Avoyettes.
B 55	Mar. 26,	John B. Guillory,	John B. Guillory,	Requete and settlement,	Rapides,	-	-	338 51		Range 3 and 4 E., T. 1 N. Avoyelles.
B 56	Mar. 26,	Amos Throop,	George King, administrator of A. Throop.	Order of survey,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	500 supf.		
B 57	Mar. 26,	Francis Tonnet,	Joseph Andrus,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	10	40	
B 58	Mar. 26,	Joseph Andrus,	Joseph Andrus,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	10	40	
B 59	Mar. 26,	James Andrus,	Widow and heirs of James Andrus.	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	10	40	
B 60	Mar. 26,	Benjamin Andrus, Sen.	Same.	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	507 76	15	40	
B 61	Mar. 26,	Benjamin Andrus, Jun.	John Andrus,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	326			
A 62	Mar. 27,	William In Ruftu,	Philip Hooter,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	-	-	284 49 sup		Range 4 E., T. 2 N. Avoyelles.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres & hundredths	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 63	Mar. 27,	Mary Decuir, -	Augustin Beaugat, -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	Placquemine brule,	329 39	389 07 supf.	-	R. 3 and 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 64	Mar. 27,	Daniel Gaspard, -	Alexander Guyot, -	Possession and occupancy, -	Rapides,	-	203 10	240 supf.	-	Range 4 east, Township 2 north.
B 65	Mar. 27,	Daniel Gaspard, -	Daniel Gaspard, -	Possession and occupancy, -	Rapides,	-	135 40	160 supf.	-	Range 4 east, Township 2 north.
B 66	Mar. 27,	Philip Hooter, -	Philip Hooter, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Lac O'Pearl,	55 71	65 82 supf.	-	Range 3 east, Township 1 north.
B 67	Mar. 27,	Joseph Joffrian, Sen. -	John Lacombe, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	-	-	12	40	R. 4 east, T. 2 north. Avoyelles.
A 68	Mar. 27,	William In Ruftu, -	William In Ruftu, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Hooter,	-	30	40	R. 4 east, Township 2 and 3 north.
A 69	Mar. 27,	Benjamin Routh, -	Benjamin Routh, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	-	-	10	40	R. 4 east, T. 3 north. Avoyelles.
B 70	Mar. 29,	Gerrard Brandon, -	Bartholomew De Jean, -	Possession, -	Opelousas,	Crocodile,	-	6	40	Range 4 east, Township 5 south.
A 71	Mar. 29,	Gregoire Guillory, -	Bartholomew De Jean, -	French patent, -	Opelousas,	Crocodile,	-	6	40	Range 4 east, Township 5 south.
A 72	Mar. 29,	Michael Brignac, -	Bartholomew De Jean, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Crocodile,	426 52	12	42	Range 4 east, Township 5 south.
B 73	Mar. 29,	Charles Percy, -	Bartholomew De Jean, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Courtableau,	250	295 41 supf.	-	Range 4 east, Township 5 south.
B 74	Mar. 29,	Francis Bernard, -	Francois Bernard, -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rouge,	637	753 supf.	-	Range 4 east, Township 1 south.
B 75	Mar. 29,	Simon Lemoine, -	Pierre Laborde, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	-	-	10	40	Range 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 76	Mar. 30,	John Baptiste Lasserre, -	John Baptiste Lasserre, -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	-	271	320 40	-	Range 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 77	Mar. 30,	John Baptiste Lemoine, -	John Baptiste Lemoine, -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rouge,	635 31	751 supf.	-	Range 4 east, Township 1 south.

True copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners of the western district of Orleans Territory, for February and March, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for April, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres & hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 78	April 1,	Joseph Rabalais, -	Daniel Clark, - - -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	Lake Avoyelles,	338 51	10	40	R. 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 79	April 1,	John Baptiste Rabalais, -	Guillaume Gauthier, - - -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	- - -	-	15	40	R. 4 east, Township 1 north.
B 80	April 2,	John Louis Lacroix, - -	Daniel Gaspard, - - -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	- - -	1015 53	30	40	R. 3 and 4 east, Town, 2 north. In Avoyelles.
B 81	April 2,	Joseph Joffian, Sen. - -	Joseph Joffian, Sen. - -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	- - -	165 72	231 03 sup.	-	R. 4 east, Township, 2 north. In Avoyelles.
B 82	April 2,	James Clark, - - -	Widow and heirs of James Clark,	Possession and occupancy,	Rapides,	- - -	507 75	600	"	R. 3 and 4 east, Township 2 north.
B 83	April 2,	Christian Baxter, - - -	James Canty, - - -	Possession and occupancy,	Rapides,	- - -	338 51	400	"	R. 3 and 4 east, Township 2 north.
B 84	April 5,	Isaac La Rue, - - -	Hatton Middleton, - - -	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	592 39	700	"	
B 85	April 5,	William Clark Middleton,	Hatton Middleton, - - -	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677	800	"	
B 86	April 5,	David B. Morgan, - - -	David B. Morgan, - - -	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	643 15	760	"	
B 87	April 8,	Pierre Ade F. Declouette,	Pierre Ade F. Declouette,	Order or survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
B 88	April 8,	John B. N. Declouette, -	John B. N. Declouette, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
B 89	April 8,	Louis J. L. B. Declouette,	Louis J. L. B. Declouette,	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
B 90	April 8,	Joseph A. Declouette, -	Joseph A. Declouette, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
B 91	April 8,	Alexander C. Declouette,	Widow of Alexander C. De-clouette,	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
B 92	April 8,	Charles A. Declouette, -	Charles A. Declouette, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	20	40	R. 3 west, Township 11 south.
A 93	April 9,	Gregoire Guillory, - - -	John Tear, - - -	French patent, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	10	40	
A 94	April 9,	Jean Louis Zerengue, - -	Notley Young, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche,	338 31	10	40	R. 5 east, Township 6 and 7 south.
A 95	April 10,	Joseph Broussard, - - -	Joseph Broussard, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	20	40	R. 3 and 4 east, Tn. 12 south. Both sides of Vermillion; not entered, but found of record.
A 96	April 10,	Martin Duralde, - - -	Martin Duralde, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	50	40	R. 5 and 6 east, Township 8 south.
A 97	April 10,	Martin Duralde, - - -	Martin Duralde, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	- - -	-	50	40	Range 6 east, Town. 7 and 8 south. In the big woods.
A 98	April 10,	Martin Duralde, - - -	Martin Duralde, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Courtableau, -	677	20	40	R. 4 east, Township 5 south.
B 99	April 12,	William Johnson, - - -	William Johnson, - - -	Requete, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	1015 53	30	40	In the prairie Faquetack.
B 100	April 12,	Louis Richard, - - -	Bartholomew De Jean, - -	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Courtableau and Crocodile,	82	96 90 sup.	-	
A 101	April 16,	John Berard, - - -	William C. Maquelle, - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	12	42	R. 6 and 7 east, Tn. 9 and 10 south. Both sides of the Teche.
A 102	April 16,	Jean Trahan, - - -	William C. Maquelle, - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	6	42	R. 6 east, Township 10 south.
A 103	April 16,	Joseph Provost, - - -	Antoine Martinez, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	6	42	R. 6 and 7 east, Township 10 south.
A 104	April 16,	Pierre Nicholas Provost,	Antoine Martinez, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	6	42	R. 6 and 7 east, Township 10 south.
A 105	April 16,	Joseph Provost, - - -	Louis Veillon, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	6	42	R. 6 east, Township 10 south.
A 106	April 16,	Pierre Nicholas Provost,	Louis Veillon, - - -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	6	42	R. 6 east, Township 10 south.
B 107	April 17,	Hamilton Jett, - - -	Hamilton Jett, - - -	R. quete, - - -	Concordia,	Mississippi,	321 85	380	sup.	
B 108	April 18,	Abraham Ker, - - -	William Hootsell, - - -	Requete and per'n to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320	"	
B 109	April 18,	John Suezey, - - -	Edward King, - - -	Requete and per'n to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320	"	
B 110	April 18,	William Hootsell, - - -	William Hootsell, - - -	Requete and per'n to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	507 75	600	"	
B 111	April 18,	Joseph Hootzell, - - -	Edward King, - - -	Requete and per'n to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320	"	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR APRIL, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres & hundredths.	Arpents in front.	Arpents depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 112	April 18,	John Hootsell,	John Hootsell,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 sup.		
B 113	April 18,	Samuel Morris,	Samuel Morris,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	311 42	368 "		
B 114	April 22,	William Glasscock,	William Glasscock,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 115	April 22,	Simpson Holmes,	Simpson Holmes,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 116	April 22,	Maria Evans,	Jonathan Thompson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	487 46	576 "		
B 117	April 22,	Maria Overaker,	Jonathan Thompson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	497 60	588 "		
B 118	April 22,	George Regan,	George Regan,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677 02	800 "		
B 119	April 22,	Reuben T. Sackett,	Abijah Hunt and Elijah Smith,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	330 04	390 "		
B 120	April 22,	Philander Smith,	Philander Smith,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	640 "		
B 121	April 22,	William Griffing,	Philip Hill,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	338 51	400 "		
B 122	April 22,	John Carmack,	John Carmack,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 123	April 22,	Daniel Michie,	David Michie,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	401 98	475 "		
B 124	April 22,	Fabian Richard,	Fabian Richard,	Requete,	Opelousas,	-	507 75	600 "		
B 125	April 22,	William Kennard,	Elisha Winters,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400 "		
B 126	April 22,	Pierre Richard,	Louis Richard,	Requete,	Opelousas,	-	677	800 "		
B 127	April 22,	John McClanahan,	Thomas Wardell,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	406 21	480 "		
B 128	April 22,	Eliza Middleton,	Silas Dinsmore,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400 "		
B 129	April 22,	Eliza Middleton,	Thomas H. Williams,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400 "		
B 130	April 23,	William Scott,	William Scott,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	533 14	630 "		
B 131	April 23,	Ann B. Walker,	Ann B. Walker,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	262 34	310 "		
B 132	April 23,	Job Carter,	Vincent Carter,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 133	April 23,	William G. Foreman,	William G. Foreman,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	677 02	800 "		
B 134	April 23,	Adam Alexander,	Leonard Pomet,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	308 03	364 "		
B 135	April 23,	Charles Carter,	Charles Carter,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 136	April 23,	John McClanahan,	John McClanahan,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 137	April 23,	Samuel Timberlake,	Representatives of Samuel Timberlake,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	507 76	600 "		
B 138	April 23,	Garrett E. Pendergrast,	Abijah Hunt,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	507 76	600 "		
B 139	April 23,	Arthur Mahan,	William G. Foreman,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	693	820 "		
B 140	April 23,	Philip Angle, Jr.,	Abijah Hunt,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400 "		
B 141	April 23,	Benjamin Kitchen,	Samuel Poslethwaite,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	677	800 "		
B 142	April 23,	Daniel McLane,	Peter Surget,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	423 23	500 "		
B 143	April 23,	Joseph Solibellas,	John Perkins,	Spanish patent,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 144	April 23,	Joseph Walker,	Joseph Walker,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	800 "		
B 145	April 24,	William McWilliams,	Charles Perkins,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	240 "		
B 146	April 24,	Peter Walker,	Heirs of Peter Walker,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	-	410 "		
B 147	April 24,	Margaret Thompson,	Margaret Thompson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	320 "		
B 148	April 24,	Alexander Ross,	Alexander Ross,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	-	770 "		
B 149	April 24,	John Holladay,	William G. Foreman,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	277 57	328 "		
B 150	April 24,	Ham Winn,	Joseph Perkins,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	203 10	240 "		
B 151	April 24,	Benjamin M. Stokes,	Henry Turner,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320 "		
B 152	April 24,	John N. Regan,	John N. Regan,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	507 75	600 "		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR APRIL, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arps. depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 153	April 24,	William Rabb, -	Samuel Rabb, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	203 10	240 sup.		
B 154	April 24,	Jacob Newcomer, -	Anthony Dougherty, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	203 10	240 sup.		
B 155	April 24,	Miguel Engle, -	David Lattimore, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	121 86	144 sup.		
B 156	April 24,	Hannah, a free negress, -	Hannah, a free negress, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	29 16	35 64		
B 157	April 24,	Joseph Walker, -	Joseph Walker, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	321 58	360 sup.		
B 158	April 25,	Thomas Wilkins, -	Thomas Wilkins, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	541 60	640 sup.		
B 159	April 25,	St. James Beauvais, -	François Beauvais, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	609 29	720 sup.		
B 160	April 25,	John Steele, -	John Steele, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	677 01	800 sup.		
B 161	April 25,	John Campbell, -	John Campbell, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	287 73	340 sup.		
B 162	April 25,	Juan Rasaley, -	François Beauvais, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	609 29	720 sup.		
B 163	April 25,	David Urquhart, -	David Urquhart, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	617 75	730 sup.		
B 164	April 25,	Jesse Greenfield, -	Representatives of Jesse Greenfield, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 165	April 25,	Winthrop Sargent, -	Winthrop Sargent, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 166	April 25,	Ebenezer Rees, -	Ebenezer Rees, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 167	April 25,	Obadiah Timberlake, -	Loe Baker and Charles B. Green, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	507 76	600 sup.		
B 168	April 25,	Peter C. Walker, -	William T. Voss, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	389 28	460 sup.		
B 169	April 25,	Samuel Capshaw, -	William T. Voss, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	338 51	400 sup.		
A 170	April 26,	Alexander Delhorme, -	Joseph A. Declouette, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Nezpique, -	2,708 09	40	40	R. 2 & 3 W. T. 8 S. Both sides of the Nezpique.
B 171	April 26,	Celestin Lavergne, -	Celestin Lavergne, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Nezpique, -	2,708 09	40	40	R. 2 & 3 W. T. 8 S. Both sides of the Nezpique.
A 172	April 26,	Joseph Deville Degauten, -	Charles J'lle Devillier, -	French patent, -	Attakapas,	Techo, -	2,115 70	50	50	
B 173	April 26,	Charles Devillier, -	Charles Devillier, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	2,856 19	3,375 sup.		
B 174	April 26,	Leonard Pomet, -	Leonard Pomet, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320 sup.		
B 175	April 26,	Samuel Postlethwaite, -	Samuel Postlethwaite, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 176	April 26,	John Reed, -	John Reed, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Bayou Concordia, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 177	April 26,	Job Routh, -	Job Routh, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. Joseph, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 178	April 26,	Jeremiah Routh, -	Jeremiah Routh, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	677 02	800 sup.		
A 179	April 26,	Joseph Walker, -	Joseph Walker, -	Spanish patent, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 180	April 26,	John Rhea, -	John Rhea, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. Peter, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 181	April 26,	John Girault, -	Nathan Dix, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	679 31	720 sup.		
B 182	April 26,	Manuel Gacio, -	James Foster, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	200 80	320 sup.		
B 183	April 26,	David Reed, -	Heirs of Peter Walker, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	385 90	456 sup.		
B 184	April 27,	John Sandall, -	John Sandall, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320 sup.		
B 185	April 27,	Thomas Harman, -	Thomas Harman, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320 sup.		
B 186	April 27,	Stephen Stephenson, -	Stephen Stephenson, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	406 21	480 sup.		
B 187	April 27,	Philip Hill, -	Philip Hill, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 188	April 27,	Samuel Phipps, -	Samuel Phipps, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 189	April 27,	James Sterrott, -	James Sterrott, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	507 76	600 sup.		
B 190	April 27,	Elizabeth Hartford, -	Elizabeth Hartford, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 191	April 27,	Rolle Hogan, -	Rolle Hogan, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	-	500 sup.		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR APRIL, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arps. depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 192	April 27,	Luke Whiting, -	Luke Whiting, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	380 89	450 sup.		
B 193	April 27,	John Perkins, -	Representatives of John Perkins, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	338 51	400 sup.		
B 194	April 27,	Edward Welch, -	Elizabeth Welch, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	541 61	640 sup.		
B 195	April 27,	Robert Perkinson, -	Abijah Hunt and Elijah Smith, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. John, -	-	750 sup.		
B 196	April 29,	William Stephenson,	William Stephenson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320 sup.		
B 197	April 29,	John Peter Walker,	John Peter Walker,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	330 04	390 sup.		
B 198	April 29,	William Spiller, -	William Spiller, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake St. Joseph, -	677 02	800 sup.		
B 199	April 29,	Edmond Hanbury, -	Sarah Milligan, -	Order of survey, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	677	800 sup.		
B 200	April 29,	John Baptiste Mayon,	John Baptiste Mayon,	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	-	103 34	122 12	-	R. 4 E. T, 2 N. In Avoyelles.
B 201	April 29,	Richard Vanzant, -	Samuel S. Mahan, -	Order of survey, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	677 02	800		
B 202	April 29,	William Lintot, -	William Lintot, -	Order of survey, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	473 91	560		
B 203	April 29,	James McNulty, -	James McNulty, -	Order of survey, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	440 06	520		
B 204	April 30,	Charles Valle, -	Augustin Gradinego, -	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Teche, -	338 51	400		
B 205	April 30,	Françoise Celeste Barré, widow Roquegny,	Widow Roquegny, -	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Teche, -	291 11	344		
B 206	April 30,	Bartholomew De Jean,	Bartholomew De Jean,	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	360	425 39	-	An island of wood.
B 207	April 30,	Abijah Hunt, -	Abijah Hunt, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	677 02	800		
B 208	April 30,	David Nezbet, -	Turner, Linton, & Co.	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	236 95	280		
B 209	April 30,	Cornelius Vanade, -	John Bradshaw, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	169 25	200		
B 210	April 30,	Richard King, -	Heirs of Daniel Douglass, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	270 80	320		
B 211	April 30,	Elijah Smith, -	Elijah Smith, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	507 76	600		
B 212	April 30,	James Beck, -	James Beck, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320		

True copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for April, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, *Clerk.*

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for May, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres & hundredths	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 213	May 1,	Archibald Douglass	Jesse Copeland & Geo. Tanchill	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	609 71	720	40	Both sides of the Bayou.
B 214	May 1,	James Devenport	James Devenport	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	507 76	600		
B 215	May 1,	William Blount	William Blount	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake Concordia	380 82	450	-	Range 13 E. Township 12 N. Section 19.
B 216	May 1,	Sarah Banks	Sarah Banks	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake Concordia	338 51	400		
A 217	May 1,	Silvain Broussard	Dominique Babeneau	Spanish patent	Opel's & Attakapas	Carancere	-	5	-	
A 218	May 1,	Alexander Harang	Bartholomew De Jean	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Teche	924	1091 83		
B 219	May 1,	Louis Joseph Devillers, jr.	Bartholomew De Jean	Order of survey	Opelousas	Teche	846 28	1000	-	
B 220	May 2,	George Morrow	George Morrow	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800 sup.		
B 221	May 2,	Zacheus Tharp	Job Routh	Settlement	Concordia	Lake St. Joseph	640	755	-	
B 222	May 2,	James Glas-cock	Abijah Hunt and Elijah Smith	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	507 76	600		
B 223	May 2,	William Alexander	William Alexander	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	507 76	600	-	
B 224	May 2,	John Burney	Representatives of J. Burney	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	507 76	600		
B 225	May 2,	Francis Nailor	Francis Nailor	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	507 76	600	-	
B 226	May 2,	Margaret Wilson	Jonathan Thompson	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake Concordia	259 80	307		
B 227	May 2,	George Overaker	Jonathan Thompson	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800	-	
B 228	May 2,	Louis Evans	Jonathan Thompson	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 229	May 2,	François Stelly	Maria T. Berthelot, W. F. Stelly	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	236 96	280	-	
B 230	May 2,	Joseph Burrell	Joseph Andrus	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	Plaqueminebrule	677	900		
B 231	May 3,	Stephen Bullock	John Perkins	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800	-	
B 232	May 3,	Frederick Zerbat	William G. Foreman	Requete	Concordia	Lake Concordia	507 75	600		
B 233	May 3,	John F. Carmichael	John F. Carmichael	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	507 75	600	-	
B 234	May 3,	George Murray	George Murray	Order of survey	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320		
B 235	May 3,	Sarah Pepper	John Rabb	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	633	748	-	
B 236	May 3,	William Selkrig	William Selkrig	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	406 21	480		
B 237	May 3,	David Burney	David Burney	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800	-	
B 238	May 3,	John De Rassaly	Abner L. Duncan	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	338 51	400		
B 239	May 3,	William Gillespie	William Gillespie	Order of survey	Concordia	Mississippi	338 51	400	-	
B 240	May 3,	Richard Graham	Richard Graham	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	338 51	400		
B 241	May 3,	Joseph Gillespie	Joseph Gillespie	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	135 40	160	-	
B 242	May 3,	Stephen Justice	Stephen Justice	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	406 21	480		
B 243	May 3,	John Burnet, jr.	Samuel Gibson	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	338 51	400	-	
B 244	May 3,	Thomas Key	Benjamin Farar	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320		
B 245	May 3,	Matilda Gillespie	Matilda Gillespie	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	135 40	160	-	
B 246	May 3,	John Carnahan	John Carnahan	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	507 75	600		
B 247	May 3,	Edward Cochran	Edward Cochran	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320	-	
B 248	May 4,	John Overaker	John Overaker	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 249	May 4,	Samuel Osborne	Benjamin Bealk	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320	-	
B 250	May 4,	John Smith	Representatives of J. Smith	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 251	May 4,	Thomas Boulton	Edward King	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320	-	
B 252	May 4,	Thomas Welch	Benjamin Farar	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	211 56	240		
B 253	May 4,	Benjamin Holmes	Benjamin Farar	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	270 80	320	-	
B 254	May 4,	Simon Holiday	Samuel Coburne	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	541 61	640		
B 255	May 4,	Francis Henderson	Francis Henderson	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	406 81	480		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
A 256	May 4,	Jonathan Dayton	George Overaker	Spanish patent	Concordia	Mississippi	338 51	400		
B 257	May 4,	Benajah Osburn	Benajah Osburn	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 258	May 4,	Thomas Power	John Minor	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	-	1680		
B 259	May 4,	James Ferrall	Representatives of James Ferrall	Requete	Concordia	Lake Concordia	490 83	580		
B 260	May 4,	Elijah Cushing	Elijah Cushing	Requete	Concordia	Lake St. Joseph	677	800		
B 261	May 4,	Thomas Bradshaw	Benajah Osman	Requete	Concordia	Lake St. John	211 56	250		
B 262	May 4,	Antoine Billard	Raphael Smith	Order of survey	Opelousas	Placquemine brûlé	677	800		
B 163	May 4,	Joseph Boutin	Raphael Smith	Order of survey	Opelousas	Cane & Nezpique	677	800		
A 264	May 6,	Jacques Brineaque	Joseph Gradenigo	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	8		Grand Prairie.
A 265	May 6,	Jacques Brineaque	John Franchebois	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	4		Grand Prairie.
A 266	May 6,	Catherine Moreau, widow of Antoine Oliver	Joseph Moreau and Brothers	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	40		Grand Prairie.
A 267	May 6,	Antoine Baisdore	Simon Fontenon	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	5		Grand Prairie.
A 268	May 6,	Louis Baisdore	Widow Veillon	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	15		Grand Prairie.
A 269	May 6,	Lamorandier	Helene Saileau, widow Fusilier	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	30		Grand Prairie.
A 270	May 6,	Antoine Baisdore	Widow Veillon	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	-	3		Grand Prairie.
A 271	May 6,	Joseph Fontenot	Joseph Fontenot	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	677	800		
B 272	May 6,	Louis Monet	Louis Monet	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	677	800		
B 273	May 6,	Louis Ridon	Louis Fontenot	Requete	Opelousas	-	1015 53	1200		
B 274	May 6,	John Chapman	John Chapman	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	-	640	-		Grand Prairie.
B 275	May 6,	Edmund Nugent	Thomas Durnford	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	-	320 superf.		
B 276	May 6,	Joseph Andrus	Joseph Andrus	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Nezpique	677	800		
B 277	May 6,	James Andrus	Heirs of James Andrus	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Nezpique	677	800		
B 278	May 6,	Robert Rogers	Robert Rogers	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Nezpique	640	756 25 sup.		
B 279	May 6,	Jacques Hollier	Isaac Baldwin	Order of survey	Rapides	Black River	677	800		
B 280	May 6,	Jacques Hollier	Robert Rogers	Order of survey	Rapides	Black River	677	800		
B 281	May 6,	John Walton	Henry Turner	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake St. John	524 68	620		
B 282	May 6,	Peter Walker	John Watton	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake St. John	710 87	840		
B 283	May 6,	James Wiley	Louis Evans	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	251 33	297		
B 284	May 6,	Joseph Minor	Joseph Minor	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Lake concordia	389 28	466		
B 285	May 6,	Michael Jannise	Michael Jannise	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	-	406 21	480		Grand Prairie.
B 286	May 6,	Antoine Vellevard	Antoine Vellevard	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 287	May 6,	Victoria, a free negress	Victoria, a free negress	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	30 16	35 64 per.		
B 288	May 6,	Hatton Middleton	Hatton Middleton	Requete and permission to settle	Concordia	Mississippi	677	800		
B 289	May 6,	Bernard Martin Despalliers	Abijah Hunt and Elijah Smith	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Robert	677	800		
B 290	May 7,	John Baptiste De Vedrine	Benjamin M. Stokes	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	340	401 75		Grand Prairie.
B 291	May 7,	Michael De Soto	Michael De Soto	Requete	Opelousas	Bay Chico waters	-	800 superf.		
B 292	May 7,	Joseph André Pont	Joseph André Pont	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Belle-air	-	200 superf.		
B 293	May 7,	William Snoddy	William Snoddy	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	338 51	400		
B 294	May 7,	Etienne Delamorandier, Jun.	Joseph A. Parrott	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	846 28	1000		
B 295	May 7,	John Lum	William Miller	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	338 51	400		
B 296	May 7,	William Duparc	William Miller	Order of survey	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	677	800		
B 297	May 7,	Aaron Reeder	Aaron Reeder	Order of survey	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	677	800		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 298	May 7,	John Kennedy,	John Kennedy,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400		
B 299	May 7,	William Jennings,	William Jennings,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	220	260		
B 300	May 7,	John A. Gillespie,	John A. Gillespie,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	130 32	154		
B 301	May 7,	James McKibben,	James McKibben,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400		
B 302	May 7,	Joseph Neil,	Joseph Neil,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	203 10	240		
B 303	May 7,	John Newcomer,	Reps. of John Newcomer,	Permission and settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	220 80	320		
B 304	May 7,	Robert Cochran,	Robert Cochran,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677	800		
A 305	May 7,	St. James Beauvais	Reps. of David Michie,	Spanish patent,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400		
B 306	May 7,	John Burnet, Sen.	John Burnet, Sen.	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677	800		
B 307	May 7,	George Cochran,	Jonathan Thompson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677	800		
B 308	May 7,	Andrew Glass and Jas. Hyland,	Andrew Glass and Jas. Hyland,	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756		
B 309	May 7,	John Ferguson,	John Ferguson,	Settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	524 68	620		
B 310	May 7,	Charles McClokey,	Charles McClokey,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	203 10	240		
B 311	May 7,	Samuel Tanner,	Samuel Tanner,	Settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	534 84	632		
B 312	May 7,	Baptiste Demarest,	Louis Carriere,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bellaire,	135 40	160		
B 313	May 8,	Madame Varranjus,	Alexander Fulton,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Red river,	84 15	99 45		
B 314	May 8,	James Forsythe,	James Forsythe,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Jean de Jean	338 51	400		
A 315	May 8,	Willing Wells,	William Wells,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	677	800		
B 316	May 8,	William Miller,	William Miller,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Red river,	677	800		
B 317	May 8,	Leonard Dyson,	Levi Wells,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	329 19	389		
A 318	May 8,	John and Edmund McLaughlin,	Samuel Levi Wells,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480		
A 319	May 8,	Samuel Levi Wells,	Samuel Levi Wells,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480		
A 320	May 8,	Samuel Levi Wells,	Samuel Levi Wells,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480		
B 321	May 8,	John Pillars,	Willing Wells,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaille,	338 51	400		
A 322	May 8,	Pierre Frugee,	Louis Fontenot,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	14	40	Grand Prairie.
A 323	May 8,	Amable Bertrand,	Nemise Bossier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	4	40	Grand Prairie.
A 324	May 8,	Joseph Guenaid,	Heirs of Baptiste Basinet,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	6	40	Grand Prairie.
B 325	May 8,	Joseph Aucoin,	Mathurin Aucoin,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	169 23	200	-	Passé Amollette.
B 326	May 8,	Jacques Darbonne,	Jacques Dupré,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	677	800	-	Prairie Meullion.
B 327	May 9,	Adam Hoffman & Uriah Wiggins,	Adam Hoffman,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Red river,	1376 88	1627	-	
B 328	May 9,	Michael Duville,	Adam Hoffman,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	163 03	-	-	
B 329	May 9,	Vincente Poirée,	Dorcas Wells,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480	-	
B 330	May 9,	Domingo Olive,	Nicholas Chatelin,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	42 31	50	-	
B 331	May 9,	Louis Boisdore,	Louis Boisdore,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	677	800	-	Prairie Bellevue.
B 332	May 9,	Louis Boisdore, Jun.	Heirs of Widow Boisdore,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	677	800	-	Grand Prairie.
B 333	May 9,	Bellaire Fontenot,	Louis Fontenot,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	135 40	160	-	Grand Prairie.
B 334	May 9,	Jean Baptiste Guillory	Jean Baptiste Guillory,	Requete,	Opelousas,	-	677	800	-	
B 335	May 9,	Pierre Doucet,	Pierre Doucet,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chattereau,	561 50	663	-	Grand Prairie.
B 336	May 9,	James McNight McKibben,	James McNight McKibben,	Requete and permission to settle,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	338 51	400	-	
B 337	May 9,	John Freeland,	John Freeland,	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	534 84	632	-	
B 338	May 9,	Joel Weed,	Joel Weed,	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	541 61	640	-	
B 339	May 9,	Adam Hoffman, Sen.	Adam Hoffman, Sen.	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	-	507 76	600	-	
B 340	May 9,	Alexander Fulton	Alexander Fulton,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	846 28	1000	-	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 341	May 9,	David White, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bouf, -	338 51	400		
B 342	May 9,	Alexander Fulton, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	677	800		
A 343	May 9,	Adam Huffman, -	Adam Huffman, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	223 40	260		
B 344	May 9,	Samuel Levi Wells, -	Samuel Levi Wells, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaile, -	425 40	500		
B 345	May 10,	Edmund McLaughlin, -	William Wiley, Sen. -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	677	800		
B 346	May 10,	Ennemond Meuillon, -	Ennemond Meuillon, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapide, -	327 50	387		
B 347	May 10,	Francois Tournier, -	Ennemond Meuillon, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	338 51	400		
B 348	May 10,	Ennemond Meuillon, -	Ennemond Meuillon, -	Ord r of survey, -	Rapides,	Red river, -	507 76	600		
B 349	May 10,	William Wiley, -	Horatio S. Sprigg, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	640	756 25		
B 350	May 10,	Alexander Fulton, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	169 25	200		
B 351	May 10,	Adam Huffman, -	Adam Huffman, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Red river, -	76 47	89 74		
B 352	May 11,	Edward Bullen, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Clear, -	338 51	400		
B 353	May 11,	Charles Le Doux, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	111 70	132		
B 354	May 11,	— Deloire, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	220 12	260		
B 355	May 11,	Louis Hu t, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	203 10	240		
B 356	May 11,	Francois Escoffier, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Settlement and permission,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	101 35	120		
B 357	May 11,	Francois Escoffier, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	50 77	60		
B 358	May 11,	Jacques Gagnier, -	William Miller, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	338 51	400		
B 359	May 11,	Jeremiah Greenwell, -	Jeremiah Greenwell, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	338 51	400		
B 360	May 11,	Nicholas Chatelin, -	Nicholas Chatelin, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bay u Bœuf, -	677	800		
B 361	May 11,	William Inrufty, -	William Wells, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	39 07	57 50		
B 362	May 11,	William Collins, -	William Collins, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	640	756 25		
A 363	May 11,	Luke Hollier, -	Luke Collins, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	2	40	
B 364	May 11,	Baptiste Doucet, -	Jean Baptiste Figurant, -	Requete, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Canne, -	677	800		
B 365	May 11,	Jean Alexander Dourousseau, -	Luke Hollier, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	338 51	400		Petit Bois.
A 366	May 11,	Luke Hollier, -	Luke Hollier, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	18	40	
B 367	May 13,	Alexander Fulton, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Castor, -	1692 56	2000		
B 368	May 13,	Antoine Corkin, -	Heirs of John Dunman, -	Requete, -	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé, -	203 10	240		
B 369	May 13,	Robert Collingwood, -	Heirs of John Dunman, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé, -	270 80	320		
B 370	May 13,	Lewis M. Fullwood, -	Job Bass, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	640	756 25		
B 371	May 13,	Cornelius Balloe, -	Cornelius Balloe, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	640	756 25		
B 372	May 13,	V ncent Carter, -	Jas. Foster and Pleasants Elam, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320		
B 373	May 13,	Nicholas Chatelin, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Clear, -	1353 85	1600		
B 374	May 13,	— Welch, -	John Cas on, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Red river, -	640	756 25		
A 375	May 13,	Frederick Mire, -	Alexander Fulton, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	169 25	200		
B 376	May 13,	Robert Elliott, -	Robert Elliott, -	Order of survey, -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	270 80	320		
B 377	May 13,	Peter Braco, -	John Casson, -	Possession and occupancy,	Rapides,	Red river, -	640	756 25		
B 378	May 14,	Paul Cavanagh, -	John Casson, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	338 51	400		
A 379	May 14,	Etienne Lamorandier, -	Joseph Andrus, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	10	30	
B 380	May 14,	Simon Presler, -	Simon Presler, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	640	756 25		
B 381	May 14,	Joshua Presler, -	Joshua Presler, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	640	756 25		
B 382	May 14,	John Wilson, -	John Wilson, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia, -	259 70	307		
B 383	May 14,	Peter C. Walker, -	Reps. of Peter Walker, dec'd, -	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Bayou Tensaw, -	761 64	900		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom Land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres & hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts. in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 384	May 14,	Samuel S. Mahon,	Samuel S. Mahon,	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	693 94	820		
B 385	May 14,	Pierre Arseneau,	Cyprian Arseneau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 386	May 14,	Pierre Arseneau,	Jean Gilbeau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 387	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	Louis Arseneau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 388	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	Joseph Braux,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 889	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	Alexander Arseneau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 390	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	François Arseneau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 391	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	François Carmouche,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 392	May 15,	Pierre Arseneau,	Pierre Arseneau,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 393	May 15,	John Baptiste Arpin,	William Burney, Jun.	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	277 57	328		
B 394	May 15,	Charles Le Bœuf,	Charles Le Bœuf,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	203 10	240		
B 395	May 15,	Abel Barger,	Abel Barger,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 396	May 15,	Juan Ramirez,	James Brown,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	220	260		
A 397	May 15,	Joseph De Labaume,	Joseph De Labaume,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou Barthelemy,	203 10	240		
A 398	May 15,	Joseph Armont,	Joseph Chevalier de Villier,	Spanish patent,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	-	15	40	Both sides of the river.
B 399	May 15,	Eliza Hays,	Eliza Hays,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	-	30	40	Prairie Cottereau.
B 400	May 15,	Thomas Lovelace,	Jesse McCall,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	-	220 80	320	-	Petit Ance island.
B 401	May 15,	William Smith,	Jesse McCall,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	-	Petit Ance island.
B 402	May 15,	John Otts,	Robert Elliott,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	-	Petit Ance island.
B 403	May 15,	William Burney, Sen.	William Burney, Sen.	Settlement and occupancy,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 25		
B 404	May 15,	François Amiraault Duplessis,	Luke Collins,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	296 19	350		
A 405	May 15,	Jacques Saintmont,	Luke Collins,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	609 32	720		
A 406	May 15,	Madame Flogny,	Luke Collins,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	6	40	
B 407	May 15,	Luke Hollier,	Luke Hollier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	10	40	
B 408	May 15,	James McKimm,	David L. Todd,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Teche,	728 48	-		
B 409	May 15,	Etienne Delamorandier,	Isaac Baldwin,	Settlement and cultivation,	Opelousas,	-	640	-		Pine Prairie.
B 410	May 15,	John Lovelace,	Samuel Lightener,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Canne,	607	800		
B 411	May 15,	Lewis St Jermen,	Robert Taylor,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400		
B 412	May 15,	William Stewart,	William Dawson,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400		Petit Ance island.
B 413	May 15,	François Caveat,	William Dawson,	Settlement and occupancy,	Avoyelles,	-	1349 17	1594 93		Avoyelles Prairie.
B 414	May 15,	Lorram Caveat,	Lorram Caveat,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		
B 415	May 15,	Madame Duchene,	Lorram Caveat,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou Barthelemy,	203 10	240		
B 416	May 15,	William Dawson,	Madame Duchene,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou Barthelemy,	203 10	240		
B 417	May 15,	François Caveat,	Michel LeVillin la Chapelles,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou Darbonne,	203 10	240		
B 418	May 15,	Samuel Blazier,	François Caveat,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	135 40	160		
B 419	May 16,	Antonio Cardoso,	Samuel Blazier,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	406 21	480		
A 420	May 17,	John Filhiol,	Antonio Cardoso,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 421	May 17,	John Davis,	John Filhiol,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	417 20	493		
B 422	May 17,	Henry Bry,	John Davis,	Spanish patent,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	338 51	10	40	
B 423	May 17,	François Gaultlet,	Henry Bry,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	406 21	480		Both sides of the bayou.
B 424	May 17,	Joseph Etier,	François Gaultlet,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		Both sides of the bayou.
B 425	May 17,	Antoine Fauronnelle,	Joseph Etier,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
A 426	May 17,	John Dubois,	Antoine Fauronnelle,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	169 25	200		
			John Dubois,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	207 31	245		
				Spanish patent,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	-	5	40	On each side of the bayou.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundr'ths in front.	Arp'ts. in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 427	May 17,	George Strood,	Robert Ford,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	406 21	480		
B 428	May 17,	James Cole,	James Cole,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	400			
B 429	May 17,	Isaac Johnson,	Solomon Cole,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	640			
B 430	May 18,	Warner Harmon,	Warner Harman,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	266 58	315		
B 431	May 18,	Francis Duval,	William Weatherbie,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	33 85	40		
B 432	May 18,	George Hooke,	George Hooke,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	205 65	243		
B 433	May 18,	John Honeycut, Jun.	John Honeycut, Jun.	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	-	528 92	625		
B 434	May 18,	Louis Lamy,	Louis Lamy,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	335 43	420	Three leagues west of Fort Miro.	
B 435	May 18,	Peter Hambleton,	Peter Hambleton,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 436	May 18,	Madame widow Laturneau,	Madame widow Laturneau,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	169 25	200		
B 437	May 18,	Madame McConce,	James Larche,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		
B 438	May 18,	Paul Mourrain,	Paul Mourrain,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	135 40	160		
B 439	May 18,	James McLaughlin,	James McLaughlin,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou Barthelemy,	203 10	240		
A 440	May 18,	Blaize Lejeune,	Robert Burleigh,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Carancro,	-	320 sup.		
A 441	May 18,	Pierre Clermont,	Pierre Cretien,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	220 03	260		
A 442	May 18,	Pierre Clermont,	Augustin Bourdreau,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	338 51	400		
A 443	May 18,	Pierre Clermont,	François Savoy,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	169 25	200		
A 444	May 18,	Pierre Clermont,	Pierre Potier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	287 75	340		
B 445	May 18,	Anthony Corkran,	Anthony Corkran,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400		
B 446	May 18,	Anthony Corkran,	Isaac Baldwin,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400		
A 447	May 18,	John Tyson,	John Tyson,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	-	312 sup.		
A 448	May 18,	John Tyson,	John Tyson,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	203 10	240		
B 449	May 18,	John Simmes,	John Simmes,	Order of survey,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	207 80	320		
B 450	May 20,	Charles Roberts,	Charles Roberts,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		
B 451	May 20,	Elisha Nelson,	Elisha Nelson,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	406 21	480		
B 452	May 20,	Joseph Piboto,	Joseph Piboto,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 453	May 20,	Christopher Owens,	Christopher Owens,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		
B 454	May 20,	Joseph Pomet,	Joseph Pomet,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	535 47	633		
B 455	May 20,	Alexis Ouallat,	Alexis Ouallat,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 456	May 20,	Joseph Segars, Jun.	Joseph Segars, Jun.	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou Tupar,	338 51	400		
B 457	May 20,	Joseph Segars, Sen.	Joseph Segars, Sen.	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou Darbonne,	203 10	240		
B 458	May 20,	Jacob Stroope,	Jacob Stroope,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou Barthelemy,	338 51	400		
B 459	May 20,	Elisha Stewart,	Elisha Stewart,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	169 25	200		
B 460	May 20,	Felix Racine,	Felix Racine,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	338 51	400		
B 461	May 20,	Andrew Meche,	Andrew Meche,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	338 51	400		
A 462	May 20,	Paul Boutin,	Paul Boutin,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	270 80	320		
B 463	May 20,	John Taylor,	John Taylor,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Prairie Coteaux.	
B 464	May 20,	Paul Boutin,	Robert Burleigh,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	411 92 ac.			
B 465	May 20,	Pierre Godet,	Robert Burleigh,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Carancro,	133 "			
B 466	May 20,	Abraham Odum,	William Gilchrist,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	640 "	203 53		
B 467	May 20,	Robert Burleigh,	John Mash,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	172 25	240		
A 468	May 20,	Joseph Boutin,	Benjamin A. Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	203 10	240		
A 469	May 20,	Michael Ritter,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	203 10			

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 470	May 21,	Philip Richard,	Philip Richard,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	631 97			
B 471	May 21,	James Rumsey,	George King,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bœuf,	1015 53	1200		
B 472	May 21,	François Robin,	François Robin,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bœuf,	1015 53	1300		
B 473	May 21,	Michel Riter,	Benjamin A. Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	203 10	240		
B 474	May 21,	François and Denis Lemele,	Leonard Claiborne,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	169 25	200		
B 475	May 21,	François and Denis Lemele,	Augustin Rene Bourdreaux,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	338 51	400		
A 476	May 21,	Laurent Bailly,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	1556 39	1839 10		
A 477	May 21,	Joseph Bourque,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bellevue,	135 40	160		
A 478	May 21,	Joseph Bourque,	Hubert Janey,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bellevue,	67 70	80		Prairie Bellevue.
A 479	May 21,	François Lemele,	Robert Rogers,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	1354	1600		
B 480	May 21,	Madame Zach. Champagne,	Heirs of Mad. Zac. Champagne,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Ouachita river,	169 25	200		
B 481	May 21,	Louis Carasco,	Louis Carasco,	Settlement,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	338 51	400		
B 482	May 21,	Louis Chauvin,	Louis Chauvin,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	169 25	200		
B 483	May 21,	John Brochay,	Boston Olivos,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	338 51	400		
B 484	May 21,	Peter Olivos,	Peter Olivos,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	338 51	400		
B 485	May 21,	John Fitzpatrick,	John Fitzpatrick,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	338 51	400		
B 486	May 21,	François Layssard,	François Layssard,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Ouachita river,	203 10	240		
B 487	May 21,	King Holstein,	King Holstein,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Lake Louis,	338 51	400		
A 488	May 22,	Antoine Bellard,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	6	40	Prairie Bellevue.
A 489	May 22,	Pierre Guidry,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	6	40	Prairie Bellevue.
A 490	May 22,	Pierre Traban,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	6	40	Prairie Bellevue.
A 491	May 22,	Antoine Bellard,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	8	40	
B 492	May 22,	John Doucet,	Charles Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
B 493	May 22,	Michel Doucet,	Charles Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
A 494	May 22,	Lange Bourque,	Basil Chiasson,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	-	12	40	
B 495	May 22,	John Baptiste Malvo,	Henry Raper,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
A 496	May 22,	Mathurin Richard,	Widow Mathurin Richard,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Carancero,	-	10	40	
B 497	May 22,	Joachim Hebert,	Louis Louallier,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Bayou Canne,	640	756 27		
B 498	May 22,	François Hebert,	George King,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Bayou Canne,	640	756 27		
B 499	May 22,	John McDaniel,	John McDaniel,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Canne,	677	800		
A 500	May 22,	Bartelemy Macknemar,	Andrew Martin,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	-	40	40	Both sides of the bayou.
B 501	May 22,	Garret Yarbre,	William Callaghan,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	406 21	480		
B 502	May 22,	John Lobdell,	John Lobdell,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	-	640	756 25		
B 503	May 22,	Elizabeth Lovelace,	Samuel Lightner,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	640	756 25		
B 504	May 22,	Sevil Dumas,	Louis Lamy,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	541 61	640		
B 505	May 22,	George Hooke,	George Hooke,	Order of survey,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	203 10	240		
B 506	May 23,	Baptiste Perney,	Baptiste Perney,	Settlement and occupancy,	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard,	332 20	390		
B 507	May 23,	Davil Lejeune,	Rob't Cochran & John Rhea,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	1015 63	1200		
B 508	May 23,	John Tyson,	Edward Foreman,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tortue,	406 21	480		
B 509	May 23,	Laurent Bailly,	Edward Foreman,	Occupancy,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tortue,	338 51	400		
B 510	May 23,	Benjamin Roberts,	Benjamin Roberts,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	640			
A 511	May 23,	Victor Richard,	Rep's of V. Richard	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	10	40	Prairie Bellevue.
B 512	May 23,	Pierre Richard,	Pierre Richard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	67 76	80		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim	Situation of Land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents of front and hundredths.	Arp's in depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 513	May 23,	Mathurin Richard,	Isabelle Landry, wid. of M. Richard	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Canne	507 76			
B 514	May 23,	Jacques Courtaubeau,	Luke Hollier	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	Teche	846 28	600		
B 515	May 23,	Henry Raper,	Henry Rapiere	Requete	Opelousas	Placquemine brule	338 51	1,000		
B 516	May 23,	John Honeycut, Sen.	John Honeycut, sen.	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Darbonne	270 80	400		
B 517	May 23,	Luke McDaniel,	Michel G. Pomies & Simon R. Pomies	Order of survey	Ouachita	Ouachita river	203 10	320		
B 518	May 23,	Simon R. Pomies,	Michel G. Pomies & Simon R. Pomies	Order of survey	Ouachita	Ouachita river	318 51	240		
B 519	May 23,	Michel G. Pomies,	Michel G. Pomies & Simon R. Pomies	Requete	Ouachita	Ouachita river	338 51	400		
B 520	May 23,	Pierre Bordelou,	Adelaide Lacour Bordelou	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,		186 18	400		In Avoyellès.
A 521	May 23,	Cæsar Archinard,	Cæsar Archinard	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	396 05	220 93		
B 522	May 23,	Cæsar Archinard,	Cæsar Archinard	Order of survey	Rapides		1,354 04	468		Prairie Chac'a.
A 523	May 23,	Cæsar Archinard,	Cæsar Archinard	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	203 10	1,600		
A 524	May 23,	Cæsar Archinard,	Cæsar Archinard	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	803 97	240		
A 525	May 24,	Antoine Baras,	Jean Guilbeau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		950	40	On both sides.
A 526	May 24,	Antoine Baras,	François Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		6	40	On both sides.
A 527	May 24,	Vincent Baras,	François Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		4	40	On both sides.
A 528	May 24,	Vincent Baras,	Alexander Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		2	40	On both sides.
A 529	May 24,	Vincent Baras,	Pierre Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		6	40	On both sides.
A 530	May 24,	François Decuire,	Pierre Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		2	40	On both sides.
A 531	May 24,	François Decuire,	Louis Arseneau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		4	40	On both sides.
A 532	May 24,	Paul Decuire,	François Carmouche	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		6	40	On both sides.
A 533	May 24,	Paul Decuire,	Joseph Brau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion		6	40	On both sides.
B 534	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	John Guilbeau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	4	40	On both sides.
B 535	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	François Arseneau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 536	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	Alexander Arseneau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 537	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	Pierre Arseneau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 538	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	Louis Arseneau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 539	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	François Carmouche	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	203 10	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 540	May 24,	Pierre Arseneau,	Joseph Brau	Order of survey	Attakapas	Vermillion	135 40	240		Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
A 541	May 24,	Pierre Thibodeau,	Pierre and Cyril Thibodeau	Spanish patent	Opelousas			160	40	Range 4 E. T. 8 S.
B 542	May 24,	Peter O'Conner,	Pierre and Cyril Thibodeau	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bellevue		10		Range 3 and 4 E. T. 7 S.
B 543	May 24,	Pierre Thibodeau,	Pierre Thibodeau	Requete	Opelousas		169 25	256 50		
B 544	May 24,	Cyrl Thibodeau,	Cyrl Thibodeau	Requete	Opelousas		169 25	200		Prairie Bellevue.
A 545	May 24,	Antoine Boisdore	Representatives of Antoine Boisdore	Spanish Patent	Opelousas	Nezpqique	1,354 03	1,600		Both sides the bayou.
A 546	May 24,	Antoine Boisdore,	Representatives of Antoine Boisdore	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Nezpqique	5,416 19	6,400		
A 547	May 24,	Louis Boisdore,	Louis Boisdore	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Nezpqique	2,700 89	3,200		
B 548	May 24,	Louis Guillory,	Louis Guillory	Requete	Opelousas	Nezpqique	1,115 53	1,200		
B 549	May 24,	Joseph Guillory,	Joseph Guillory	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Cataran	507 75	600		
B 550	May 24,	John Amon,	John Amon	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas	Wiggin's bayou	640	756 27		
B 551	May 25,	Matthew Stone,	Ferdinand Lee Claiborne	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	469 68	545		
B 552	May 25,	Philip Zerban,	Philip Zerban	Requete	Concordia	Mississippi	702 40	830		
B 553	May 25,	McCuin Barrow,	McCuin Barrow	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Flacon	640	756 27		
B 554	May 25,	Auguste Baillio,	Auguste Baillio	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 555	May 25,	Edward Bullen,	Edward Bullen	Settlement	Rapides	Hemphill creek	640	756 27		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres & hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts in depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 556	May 25,	David Bowie,	David Bowie,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Vache,	326 14			
B 557	May 25,	Reason Bowie,	Reason Bowie,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27		
B 558	May 25,	John Bannister,	John Bannister,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	238 25	281 47		
B 559	May 25,	Frederick Stillfield,	Reason Bowie,	Settlement,	Rapides,	-	640	756 27		Big Prairie.
B 560	May 25,	John Bannister,	John Bannister,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	490		
B 561	May 25,	John Barrow,	John Barrow,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Clear creek,	640	756 27		
B 562	May 25,	Jean Crook, Sen.	Fabian Richard,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	77 96	91 70		
A 563	May 25,	Pierre Premot,	Oliver Richard,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	3	40	Ran. 4 E. Town. 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
A 564	May 25,	Pierre Premot,	Louis Richard,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	3	40	Ran. 4 E. Town. 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
B 565	May 25,	Thomas Beard,	François Richard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	31 43	-		Ran. 4 E. Town. 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
B 566	May 25,	Thomas Beard,	François Richard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	49 43	-		Ran. 4 E. Town. 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
B 567	May 25,	Thomas Beard,	Louis Richard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	120 24	-		Ran. 4 E. Town. 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
B 568	Map 27,	Jacob Harmon,	Jacob Harmon,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	490		Ran. 2 E. Town. 8 S.
B 569	May 27,	John Andrus,	William Hays,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	507 75	600		Ran. 2 E. Town. 8 S.
B 570	May 27,	John Clark, (Little)	John Clark, (Little)	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640			
B 571	May 27,	John Clark, (Turner)	John Clark, (Turner)	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640			
B 572	May 27,	John Clark,	John Clark,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640			
B 573	May 27,	Jacob Welch,	Jacob Welch,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640			
B 574	May 27,	Bautte Lafite,	Jacob Harman,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	677	800		
B 575	May 27,	George Hodson,	Dennis McDaniel,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	610	756 27		
B 576	May 27,	Charles Percy,	Heirs of Charles Percy,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	2031 07	2400		Pine Prairie.
B 577	May 27,	Sostian Baillio,	Sostian Baillio,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 578	May 27,	Peter Baillio, Jun.	Peter Baillio, Jun.	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 579	May 27,	Peter Baillio,	Peter Baillio,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	846 28	1000		
B 580	May 27,	Dennis Nevil,	Eleanor Biggs,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	640	756 27		
B 581	May 27,	François Poirie,	John Burney,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaille,	406 21	480		
B 582	May 27,	John Biggs,	John Biggs,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	169 25	200		
B 583	May 27,	Reason Bowie,	Reason Bowie,	Requete and perm. to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	677	800		
B 584	May 27,	Jaques Dupé,	Augustin Bellaire Fontenot,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	677	800		
B 585	May 28,	Marie Jean, widow Castil,	Marie Jean, widow Castil,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	153	181		
B 586	May 28,	John Tear,	John Burn,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Bouff,	76 16	90		
B 587	May 28,	John Collins,	John Collins,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	677	800		
B 588	May 28,	Terence Clark,	Terence Clark,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	169 25	200		
B 589	May 28,	Gabriel Martin,	William Brown,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	507 76	600		
A 590	May 28,	William Brown,	William Brown,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400		
B 591	May 28,	James Mullins,	Guy Hamilton Bell,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	169 25	200		
B 592	May 28,	John Hays,	John Hays,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
B 593	May 28,	William Hays,	Anne Hays, wife of John Hays	Requete,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
B 594	May 28,	Bosman Hays,	Bosman Hays,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
B 595	May 28,	Benjamin Andrews,	Bosman Hays,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		
B 596	May 28,	James McClelland,	Thomas Berwick,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640	756 27		
B 597	May 28,	Philip Winfree,	David Harman,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	629			
B 598	May 28,	Jacob Harman,	Jacob Harman,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arpents depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 599	May 28,	George, (a free mulatto),	Jacob Harman,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	270 80	320		
B 600	May 28,	Moses Johnson,	Benjamin Penrose Porter,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	640	756 27		
B 601	May 29,	John Clark,	Elah Andrus,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	406 04	480		
B 602	May 29,	Joseph Villier,	Elah Andrus,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	338 51	400		
A 603	May 29,	Miguel Comant,	Heirs of Miguel Comant,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	-	20	40	
A 604	May 29,	Jean Comant,	Heirs of Miguel Comant,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	-	12	40	
A 605	May 29,	Andres Mondon,	Widow Magdalane Mondon,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	-	12	40	
B 606	May 29,	John Baptiste Grangé,	John Baptiste Grangé,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	677	800		
B 607	May 29,	Thomas Le Brun,	Thomas Le Brun,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	507 75	600		
B 608	May 29,	Joseph Carmier,	Joseph Carmier,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	507 75	600		
B 609	May 29,	Pierre Doucet,	Pierre Doucet,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Maltete,	338 51	400		
B 610	May 29,	Jean Pierre Doucet,	Jean Pierre Doucet,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Maltete,	677	800		
B 611	May 29,	Antoine Dubouclet,	Antoine Dubouclet,	Order of survey,	Atacapas,	-	406 21	480	-	Grand woods of Paconia.
B 612	May 29,	Manuel Prado,	Claire D. Dubouclet,	Order of survey,	Atacapas,	Lake Peigneur,	1354 03	1600		
B 613	May 29,	Felix Lopez,	Claire D. Dubouclet,	Order of survey,	Atacapas,	Lake Flomas,	270 03	320		
B 614	May 29,	Lewis Chevalier De Villier,	Claire D. Dubouclet,	Order of survey,	Atacapas,	-	406 21	480		
B 615	May 29,	Stephen Cuny,	Stephen Cuny,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaille,	338 51	400		
A 616	May 29,	Richard Cuny,	Richard Cuny,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480		
B 617	May 29,	Cesar Cuny,	Cesar Cuny,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400		
B 618	May 29,	George Gary,	Beverly Chew,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400		
B 619	May 29,	Mortough Collins,	Mortough Collins,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	677	800		
B 620	May 29,	Thomas Collins,	Thomas Collins,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	677	800		
B 621	May 29,	Stephen Lynch,	William Christy,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	236 95	280		
B 622	May 29,	Daniel Clark,	Daniel Clark,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 623	May 30,	John Dayal,	John Dayal,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	-	640	756 27	-	Settlement Catahoula.
B 624	May 30,	Samuel Glass,	Samuel Glass,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	-	528	620 54		
B 625	May 30,	Samuel Gray,	Samuel Gray,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Gray's creek,	640	756 27		
B 626	May 30,	Jean Deville,	Jean Deville,	Settlement,	Rapides,	-	307 70	363 55	-	Aux Roches.
B 627	May 30,	David Devore,	David Devore,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	-	552	651 81		
B 628	May 30,	William Doss,	William Doss,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400		
B 629	May 30,	Richard Green,	Richard Green,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	677	800	-	Catahoula Prairie.
B 630	May 30,	John Baptiste Malvot,	John Baptiste Malvot,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	285 23	337		
B 631	May 30,	Jean Baptiste Malvot,	Roselin Malvot,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	203 51	239 60		
B 632	May 30,	Joseph Decure,	Charles Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Teche,	609 31	18	40	
B 633	May 30,	Laurent Bailly,	Charles Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	18	-	Depth unknown.
B 634	May 30,	Louis Charles De Blanc,	Louis Charles De Blanc,	Order of survey,	Natchitoches,	-	1354	1600		
B 635	May 30,	Michel Ledoux,	Michel Ledoux,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	541 60	640		
A 636	May 30,	Philip Duplichin,	François Duplessis,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	River of Opelousas,	-	20	40	
B 637	May 30,	Antoine Longlois,	François Héralut,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	406 21	480		
B 638	May 30,	Louis Legee,	Louis Legee,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	338 51	400		
A 639	May 30,	Silvain Sonier,	Louis Legee,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brule,	-	5	40	
A 640	May 30,	Charles Smith,	Charles Smith,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bellevue,	306 51	426		
B 641	May 30,	Joseph Villier,	Charles Smith,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	20	49	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR MAY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Arp'ts in depth.	Remarks.	
					County.	Water course.					
B 642	May 30,	Lepelletier De la Haussa, -	Lepelletier De la Houssa, -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	1354	1600		Depth unknown.	
B 643	May 30,	Laurent Bailly, -	Joseph Balquier, -	Order of survey, - -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	6			
B 644	May 30,	Joseph Decuire, -	Joseph Balquier, -	Order of survey, - -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	203 10	240			
B 645	May 31,	Samuel Henrie, -	Samuel Henrie, -	Requete and permission to settle, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapide, -	507 76	600			
B 646	May 31,	Benjamin Grubb, -	Benjamin Grubb, -	Requete and permission to settle, -	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaile, -	507 76	600			
B 647	May 31,	Thomas Gregory, -	Daniel B. Penson, -	Requete and permission to settle, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	169 25	200			
B 648	May 31,	Patrick Uriel, -	Patrick Uriel, -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	677	800			
B 649	May 31,	James Canty, -	James Canty, -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	338 51	400			
B 650	May 31,	Henry Holstein, -	Matthew Gray, -	Settlement, - -	Rapides,	Lake of Catahoula, -	338 51	400			
B 651	May 31,	Joseph Hooter, -	Antoine Deshautelle, -	Possession and occupancy, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	242 80	287			
B 652	May 31,	Benjamin Grubb, -	Benjamin Grubb, -	Requete and permission to settle, -	Rapides,	Bayou Cotaile, -	677	800			
B 653	May 31,	William Bundick, Jun. -	William Bundick, Jun. -	Requete and permission to settle, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	406 21	480			
B 654	May 31,	Thomas Berwick, -	Thomas Berwick, -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Little Lake, -	179 41	212			
B 655	May 31,	Yrene, a free mulatto woman, -	Yrene, a free mulatto woman, -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	-	-	-			At Gros Isle; quantity unknown; the plat of survey being evidently erroneous.
B 656	May 31,	Thomas Berwick, -	Henry Johnson, -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	-	328 35	388			Half league. To extend to Bayou Tortue.
B 657	May 31,	Augustin Gravemberg, -	Louis and Alex. De la Houssa, -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	-	69			
B 658	May 31,	Anne Judit Chenal, widow of Gravemberg, -	Louis and Alex. De la Houssa, -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	-	-	69			
B 659	May 31,	Widow Dautriel, -	Louis and Alex. De la Houssa, -	Possession and occupancy, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	-	18		Both sides of Teche. Prairie Mamou.	
B 660	May 31,	John Chavers, -	Henry Johnson, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Opelousas,	-	640	756 27			

A true copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the Western District of the Orleans Territory, for May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

JOHN THOMPSON, Clerk.

Monthly return of certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for June, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 661	June 1,	Charles Barré	Charles Barré	Spanish patent	Opelousas,	River of Opelousas	677	800	
A 662	June 1,	John Barré	Charles Barré	Spanish patent	Opelousas,	River of Opelousas	677	800	
B 663	June 1,	Isidore Hollier	Michel Prudhomme	Order of survey	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet	507 76	600	
B 664	June 1,	Furcée Hollier	Michel Prudhomme	Order of survey	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet	507 76	600	
B 665	June 1,	Michel Prudhomme, Jun.	Michel Prudhomme, Jun.	Requete	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet	677	800	Prairie Faque Tike.
B 666	June 1,	John Holly	John Holly	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Hemphill creek	640	756 27	
B 667	June 1,	Benjamin Grubb	Lloyd Day	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Red river	514 53	608	
B 668	June 1,	John Hamberlin	John Hamberlin	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Ouachita river	640	756 27	
B 669	June 1,	François Hero	François Hero	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Red river	338 51	400	
B 670	June 1,	Michael Hooter	Michael Hooter	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	
B 671	June 1,	Henry Holstein	Heirs of Henry Holstein	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Lake Catahoula	640	756 27	
B 672	June 1,	James Holloway	James Holloway	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Horsepen creek	640	756 27	
B 673	June 1,	King Holstein	King Holstein	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Grand Bayou	677	800	Prairie of Catahoula.
B 674	June 1,	John Holloway	John Holloway	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Dyson's creek	640	756 27	
B 675	June 1,	Stephen Holstein	Stephen Holstein	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Saline	406 21	480	
B 676	June 1,	George Hays	George Hays	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Wiggins's creek	640	756 27	
B 677	June 1,	Isaac Innis	Isaac Innis	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Jean de Jean	677	800	
B 678	June 1,	James Kilgore	James Kilgore	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides	677	800	
B 679	June 1,	William Chauvin	Heirs of Jesse Kirkland	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Red river	166	196 07	
B 680	June 1,	James Summerville	Heirs of Jesse Kirkland	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Red river	406 21	480	
B 681	June 1,	David Jones	David Jones	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Little river	618 10		
B 682	June 1,	James Brown	Thomas H. Jones	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Bayou Jean de Jean	338 51	400	
B 683	June 1,	Thomas Johnston	Thomas Johnston	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie	169 25	200	
R 684	June 1,	John Baptiste Joneau	Widow Jean Bte. Joneau	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Red river	412 98	488	
B 685	June 1,	Adam Huffman	Alexander Innis	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	Sactalao.
B 686	June 1,	John Dyson	John Dyson	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley	406 21	480	
B 687	June 1,	Widow Leger	Heirs of James Andrus	Requete	Opelousas,	B. Placquem. brûlé	507 40	600	
B 688	June 1,	Samuel Chits	Heirs of John Andrus	Order of survey	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	
A 689	June 1,	François César Boutté	François César Boutté	Spanish patent	Atakapas,	Teche	1,354	1,600	
B 690	June 1,	Pierre Broussard	Juan Barrar	Possession and occupancy	Atakapas,	Teche	1,286 34	1,520	
B 691	June 4,	Edward Lovelace	Edward Lovelace	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon	677	800	
B 692	June 4,	Dobson Hull	Martineau and Landreau	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Red river	270 80	320	
B 693	June 4,	Louis Delorie	Michel La Prairie	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides	269	317 34	
B 694	June 4,	William Lovelace	William Lovelace	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon	677	800	
B 695	June 4,	John Lovelace	John Lovelace	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon	677	800	
B 696	June 4,	Theophilus Lindsey	Heirs of Theoph's Lindsey	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides,	Big creek	292	342	
B 697	June 4,	Mark Powell	John L. Lacraw	Order of survey	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	
B 698	June 4,	Stephen Lynch	Stephen Lynch	Order of survey	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie	169 25	200	
B 699	June 4,	Edward Norris	Stephen Lynch	Order of survey	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie	169 25	200	
B 700	June 4,	Rebecca Leavens	Samuel Leavens	Requete and permission to settle	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	Between Catahoula lake and Ouachita river.
B 701	June 4,	John Crouk	Fabian Richard	Order of survey	Opelousas,	-	135 40	160	Rango 4 E township 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arpents depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 702	June 4,	Jean Crouk,	John Baptiste Richard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	- - -	203 10	240	-	R. 4 E. township 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
A 733	June 4,	Peter Richard,	François César Boutté,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	- - -	-	36 sup.	-	Range 4 E. township 6 and 7 S. Prairie Bellevue.
B 704	June 4,	Hubert Jannis, Jun.	Hubert Jannis, Jun.	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	- - -	67 70	80	-	Range 4 E. 6 and 7 S.
B 705	June 4,	Hubert Jannis,	Widow of Hubert Jannis,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	- - -	102	121	-	4 E. 7 S. Bellevue.
A 706	June 4,	Peter Richard,	Louis Richard,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	- - -	-	256	-	4 E. 6 and 7 S.
B 707	June 4,	Maria Josepha Pellerin.	Maria Josepha Pellerin,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	- - -	-	400	-	
A 708	June 4,	Cecilia Prejeant, widow G. Pellerin.	Cecilia Prejeant, widow G. Pellerin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	338 51	400	-	
B 709	June 4,	Sorel De Contamine,	Sorel De Contamine,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1,523 29	1,800	-	
B 710	June 4,	Eugenia Pellerin,	Eugenia Pellerin,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	423 14	560	-	
B 711	June 5,	James Leavens,	James Leavens,	Requete and permission to settle,	Attakapas,	Teche,	338 51	400	-	
B 712	June 5,	Nicholas Leavens,	Nicholas Leavens,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Lake of Catahoula,	406 21	480	-	Prairie of Catahoula.
B 713	June 5,	John McLaughlin,	John McLaughlin,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400	-	
B 714	June 5,	Angus McCoy,	Angus McCoy,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27	-	
B 715	June 5,	William Mock,	William Mock,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Catahoula waters,	640	756 27	-	
B 716	June 5,	Coy Williams,	Charles McBride,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Hemphill creek,	320	378 20	-	
B 717	June 5,	John Langua,	John Langua,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	236 95	756 27	-	
B 718	June 5,	John Louis Lacraw,	Heirs John Lewis Lacraw,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	236 95	280	-	Avoyelles.
B 719	June 5,	Michel Lacraw,	Michel Lacraw,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	677	800	-	Avoyelles.
A 720	June 5,	Joseph Sorrel,	Joseph Sorrel,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Flacon,	677	800	-	
A 721	June 5,	Frederick Pellerin,	Frederick Pellerin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	2,098 77	2,480	-	
A 722	June 5,	Gregoire Pellerin,	Heirs of Gregoire Pellerin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	4,739 15	5,600	-	
A 723	June 5,	Joseph Collet,	Sorrel Contamine,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	426 52	504	-	
A 724	June 5,	Pierre Trahan,	Pierre Trahan,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1,354	1,600	-	
A 725	June 5,	Honoré Trahan,	Pierre Trahan,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	B. Plaquem. brûlé,	-	10	40	
B 726	June 5,	Amab'e Prejean,	John Baptiste Morin,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	B. Plaquem. brûlé,	-	10	40	
B 727	June 5,	Blaize Brassour,	François César Boutté,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	525	620	-	
B 728	June 6,	Jean D. Jornat,	Gatharine Miller,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	101 55	120	-	Bellevue.
B 729	June 6,	Catharine Ritter,	Catharine Miller,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400	-	
A 730	June 6,	Martin Duralde,	Martin Duralde,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	338 51	400	-	
B 731	June 6,	Francis Daniel,	Francis Daniel,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	-	80	40	
B 732	June 6,	Blaize Lejeune,	Blaize Lejeune,	Settlement and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	-	
B 733	June 6,	Pierre Darby,	Heirs of Pierre Darby,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	640	756 27	-	
B 734	June 6,	Benjamin Roberts,	Benjamin Roberts,	Settlement and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	1,354	1,600	-	
B 735	June 6,	Samuel Sprewell,	Samuel Sprewell,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27	-	
B 736	June 6,	John Bowie,	John Bowie,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27	-	
B 737	June 6,	James Montgomery, Jun.	James Montgomery,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400	-	
B 738	June 6,	Thomas Johnson,	Elizabeth McCain,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Clear,	338 51	400	-	
B 739	June 6,	Bertram Favro,	Abraham Martin,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Horsepen creek,	640	756 27	-	
B 740	June 6,	John Frederick Mires,	John Frederick Mires,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	541 61	640	-	
B 741	June 6,	Maria A. Duforest,	Joseph Sorrel,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Bouf,	338 51	400	-	
					Attakapas,	B. Cypremort,	507 75	600	-	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 742	June 6,	Matthew Gray,	Gabriel Martin,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	169 25	200		
B 743	June 6,	Joseph Chevalier Poiret,	Abraham Martin,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	677	800		
B 744	June 6,	Isaac McNatt,	Isaac McNatt,	Requete,	Rapides,	-	640	756 27		1½ miles W. Ouachita river.
B 745	June 6,	John Cogan,	James Montgomery,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	169 27	300		
B 746	June 7,	Benjamin Andrus,	Heirs of Benjamin Andrus,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	677	800		
B 747	June 7,	Benjamin Andrus,	Benjamin Andrus,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Nezpique,	507 75	600		
B 748	June 7,	John Elmore,	John Henderson,	Settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320		
A 749	June 7,	Fuselier de la Claire,	Pierre Bernard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	8	40	
A 750	June 7,	Fuselier de la Claire,	Cyprien Arseneau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	6	40	
A 751	June 7,	Amant Prejean,	Pierre Bernard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	2	40	
A 752	June 7,	Maris Prejean,	Pierre Bernard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	4 & 18 tois.	40	
A 753	June 7,	Fuselier de la Claire,	Joseph Brau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	2	40	
B 754	June 7,	Samuel Porter,	Samuel Porter,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bushley,	406 21	480		
B 755	June 7,	John O'Connor,	John O'Connor,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	304 65	360		
B 756	June 7,	James Nevil,	James Nevil,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	169 25	200		
B 757	June 7,	Gabriel Martin,	George Petrootch,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	640	756 27		
B 758	June 7,	John Henderson,	John Henderson,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	379	444 12		
B 759	June 7,	Edmund Nugent,	Edmund Nugent,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Beaver creek,	507 76	600		
B 760	June 7,	Baptiste Porie,	Baptiste Porie,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480		
B 761	June 7,	Thomas Nugent,	Thomas Nugent,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Beaver creek,	507 76	600		
B 762	June 7,	George Paul,	George Paul,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Dyson's creek,	640	756 27		
B 763	June 7,	Thomas Thompson,	Heirs of widow O'Dunegan,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400		
B 764	June 8,	Thomas Swafford,	Thomas Swafford,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	-	338 51	400		In Avoyelles.
B 765	June 8,	Joseph Marseilles,	Reuben T. Sackett,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27		
B 766	June 8,	William Roe,	William Roe,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27		
B 767	June 8,	Jesse Ratliff,	Jesse Ratliff,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Little Lake,	338 51	400		
B 768	June 8,	Michael Sinnett,	Michael Sinnett,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 769	June 8,	Janus Sellard,	Edward Randolph,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 770	June 8,	William Roberts,	William Roberts,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	B. Jean de Jean,	338 51	400		
B 771	June 8,	John Young,	Emanuel Rice,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Red river,	230	-		
B 772	June 8,	James Rhodes,	James Rhodes,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	677	800		
B 773	June 8,	John Brenton,	William Reed,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Wiggin's bayou,	640	756 27		
B 774	June 8,	Ambrose Foster,	Ambrose Foster,	Settlement and cultivation,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	299 62	-		
B 775	June 8,	Lefroy Latiolais,	Lefroy Latiolais,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Queue de Tortue,	330 80	390 88		
B 776	June 8,	Joseph Latiolais,	Michel Leger,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Queue de Tortue,	338 51	400		
B 777	June 8,	Louis Latiolais,	Michel Leger,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Queue de Tortue,	338 51	400		
B 778	June 8,	William Crothers,	William Crothers,	Requete,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	169 65	200		Range 4 and 5 E. town. 8 S.
A 779	June 8,	Marin Prejean,	Simon Bevoist,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	-	2	40	Range 5 E. township 8 S.
A 780	June 8,	Marin Prejean,	Francois Havier Benoist,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	-	2	40	Range 5 E. township 8 S.
B 781	June 8,	Pierre Bernard,	Pierre Bernard,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	48	56 72		Range 4 & 5 E. township 8 S.
B 782	June 10,	Mary Tate Blanche,	Mary Whitehead,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Red river,	203 10	240		
B 783	June 10,	Richard Smith,	Richard Smith,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	507 76	600		
B 784	June 10,	John Scoggins,	John Scoggins,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpens and hundredths of front.	Arpens depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
B 785	June 10,	Absalom Scoggins,	Absalom Scoggins,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400	Grand Point le Piniere.	
B 786	June 10,	Robert Sandefer,	Robert Sandefer,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	640	756 27		
B 787	June 10,	Thomas Johnson,	Theodore Shepherd,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400		
B 788	June 10,	Thomas Swofford, Jun.	Thomas Swofford, Jun.	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	677	800		
B 789	June 10,	George Bollard,	George Bollard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400		
B 790	June 10,	Charles Caraccio,	John Lewis Cart,	Requete,	Opelousas,	B. Placquem. brûlé,	406 21	480		
B 791	June 10,	Celeste Donato,	Patrick Gurnett,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet,	406 21	480		
B 792	June 10,	Maria Franca Dorothea Devil- lier,	-	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet,	677	800		
A 793	June 10,	Madame Juana Chevallier,	Martin Donato Bello,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400		Isle à Beaulieu.
B 794	June 11,	Martha Thompson,	Madame Juana Chevallier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400		
B 795	June 11,	Thomas Swofford,	Martha Thompson,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	337 66	499		
B 796	June 11,	Henry Wade,	John Young,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	640	756 27		
B 797	June 11,	Nicholas Townson,	Henry Wade,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400		
B 798	June 11,	Nicholas Lacour,	Nicholas Townson,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Grand river,	169 25	200		
B 799	June 11,	Nicholas Lacour,	John Towles,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	507 76	600		
B 800	June 11,	Zenon Lacour,	John Towles,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	1015 53	1200		
B 801	June 11,	Nicholas Welch,	John Towles,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400		
B 802	June 11,	Edward McLaughlin,	Nicholas Welch,	Occupancy, with permission,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	507 76	600		
B 803	June 11,	Frederick Pellerin,	Nicholas Welch,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400		
B 804	June 11,	Dominique Prevost,	Frederick Pellerin,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1184 79	1400		
B 805	June 11,	Adelude Lemele,	Dominique Prevost,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Bayou Salé,	3385 12	4000		
B 806	June 11,	Jean Valentine Duforest,	Joseph Sorrel,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	812 25	960		
B 807	June 11,	Joseph Sorre',	Joseph Sorrel,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Coulé Cypremaire,	507 76	600		
B 808	June 11,	Michel Rayter,	Joseph Sorrel,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1049 38	1240		
B 809	June 11,	Alexander Patin,	William Gardner,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	B. Placquem. brûlé,	338 51	400		
A 810	June 11,	James Patin,	Joseph Andrus,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400		
A 811	June 11,	James Patin,	James Patin,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	12	40	
A 812	June 11,	Charles Barré,	Joseph Andrus,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	2	40	
B 813	June 11,	Antoine Debroqua,	Joseph Andrus,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	12	40	
B 814	June 12,	John Corkin, Jun.	Joseph Andrus,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	-	-	-	
A 815	June 12,	Aman Thibodau,	Peter McDaniel,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400		
A 816	June 12,	Charles Bobineau,	Aman Thibodau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	426 82	504	Point de Repos. Point de Repos. Point de Repos. Point de Repos.	
A 817	June 12,	Paul Thibodeau,	Ann (widow) Bobineau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	284 35	336		
A 818	June 12,	Charles Guilbeau,	Paul Thibodeau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	426 52	504		
B 819	June 12,	Abner Broadway,	Charles Guilbeau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	426 52	504		
B 820	June 12,	Joseph Walker,	Samuel Henric,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	429 07	507		
B 821	June 12,	Edward Wiley,	Joseph Walker,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Cotey,	203 10	240		
B 822	June 12,	Samuel Wingfield,	George B. Curtis,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	640	756 27		
B 823	June 12,	Luke Collins,	Samuel Wingfield,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Hemphill,	640	756 27		
B 824	June 12,	James Wright,	Nicholas Welch,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	1354 04	1600		
B 825	June 12,	Thomas Nelson,	James Wright,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	640	756 27		
B 826	June 12,	Benjamin Miller,	James Wight,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400		
			Josiah S. Johnson,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Red River,	338 51	400		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arp'ts depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
A 827	June 13,	Laurence Dupré,	Jacques Baptiste, (a free negro.)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	-	Grand Prairie.
A 828	June 13,	Michel Janis,	Blaize Brasseur,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tesau,	270 50	320	-	
B 829	June 13,	Isaac Frazer,	Heirs of Isaac Frazer,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon,	640	756 27	-	
B 830	June 13,	Edward Foy,	Edward Foy,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	270 80	320	-	
B 831	June 13,	Philip Field,	John Foley,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	338 51	400	-	
B 832	June 13,	John Fowler,	John Fowler,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	Rayou Catahoula,	406 21	480	-	
B 833	June 13,	Elijah Ford,	Elijah Ford,	Requete and permission to settle,	Rapides,	-	640	756 27	-	
A 834	June 13,	Nicholas Grubb,	Widow and heirs of N. Grubb,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Red river,	677	800	-	
A 835	June 17,	Charles Guilbeau,	Charles Guilbeau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Caranero,	677	800	-	
A 836	June 17,	Alex. Chevallier Declouet,	Joseph Alex'r Declouet,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	40	40	Both sides the bayou.
A 837	June 17,	Philip Boutée,	Philip Boutée,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1354 04	1600	-	Both sides the bayou.
A 838	June 17,	Joseph Vallery,	Eugene and Honora Cartin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1015 53	1200	-	Both sides the bayou.
A 839	June 17,	Hilaire Boutée,	Hilaire Boutée,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1354 04	1600	-	Both sides the bayou.
A 840	June 17,	Joseph Vallere,	Dennis Cartin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1015 53	1200	-	Both sides the bayou.
A 841	June 17,	Michel Comont,	George King,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	101 55	120	-	Prairie of the hill.
A 842	June 17,	Michel Comont,	George King,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	84 62	100	-	Prairie of the hill.
A 843	June 17,	Pierre Guidry,	David Guidry, Jr. and Joseph Guidry,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Caranero,	338 51	400	-	
A 844	June 17,	John Lewis Fontenot,	John Lewis Fontenot,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	-	Grand Prairie.
A 845	June 17,	Pierre Fontenot,	Pierre Fontenot,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	-	Grand Prairie.
A 846	June 17,	Pierre Fontenot,	John Lewis Fontenot,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	-	Grand Prairie.
A 847	June 17,	Henry Fontenot,	Henry Fontenoy,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	-	Grand Prairie.
A 848	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Antoine Langlais,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	406 21	480	-	Prairie of the spring.
A 849	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Loualliers, (brothers,)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	-	
A 850	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Loualliers, (brothers,)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	79 f. ft. by 4	arp'nts	
A 851	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Loualliers, (brothers,)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	6 sub.	arp'nts	
A 852	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Loualliers, (brothers,)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	8 1/2 sup.	arp'nts	
A 853	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Loualliers, (brothers,)	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	14 1/2 sup.	arp'nts	
A 854	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Ives David,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	8 7/4 sup.	acres.	
A 855	June 17,	Antoine Pellet,	Honora Delachaise,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	156 3/4 sup.	arp'nts	
A 856	June 17,	Joseph Carron,	Augusto Piernas,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	40 sup.	arp'nts	
A 857	June 17,	Joseph Carron,	Wm. Haster, and represent's of Leonard Clairborn,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	2 sup.	arp'nts	
A 858	June 17,	Donatto Bello,	Pierre Le Babier Duplessis, Jr.	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	203 10	240	-	
A 859	June 17,	Joseph Carron,	Widow of Francois Caron,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	118	-	
A 860	June 17,	Donatto Bello,	Robert Rogers,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Carron,	203 10	240	-	
A 861	June 17,	Joseph Carron,	Pierre Le Babier Duplessis, Jr.	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	-	12 50	40	
A 862	June 17,	Jacques Jeune,	Mart'n Duralde,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	473 19	550	-	
A 863	June 17,	Jacques Jeune,	Henry Lastrapes,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	203 10	240	-	
A 864	June 17,	Joseph Carron,	Henry Lastrapes,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Carron,	203 10	240	-	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents & hundredths of front.	Arpents depth.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
A 865	June 17,	Joseph Carron, -	Robert Rogers, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	12 50	40	Lartot island.
A 866	June 19,	Armand L. Ducrust, -	Widow Armand L. Ducrust, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	947 89	1,120		
A 867	June 19,	Barthelemy Gravemberg, -	Barthelemy Gravemberg, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue, -	677	800		
A 868	June 19,	Charles Duga, -	Charles Duga, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	677	800		
A 869	June 19,	John Gradinego, -	Representatives of John Collins, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Courtableau -	677	800		
B 870	June 19,	Baptiste Fontenot, -	Baptiste Fontenot, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	-	507 75	600		
A 871	June 19,	Jacques Gagnard, -	Martin Donatto, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	406 02	480		
A 872	June 20,	Augustin Gravemberg, -	François Pellerin, widow of J. Bte. St. Mark Darby. -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	-	11		
B 873	June 20,	François Pellerin, -	François Pellerin, -	Requete, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	177 71	210		
A 874	June 20,	John Baptiste Gravemberg, -	François Pellerin, widow of J. Bte. St. Mark Darby. -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	-	20		
A 875	June 20,	John Baptiste Cavalier, -	Françoise Pellerin, widow of J. Bte. St. Mark Darby. -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	-	20		
B 876	June 20,	Peter Buffet, -	Agricole Le Blanc, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas,	-	42 31	50		
B 877	June 20,	Pierre Buffet, -	Agricole Le Blanc, -	Requete, -	Attakapas,	-	296 20	350		
A 878	June 20,	François Broussard, -	François Broussard, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	710 87	840		
A 879	June 20,	Claude Martin, -	Marie Babin, widow of Claude Martin. -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	406 21	480		
A 880	June 20,	James Tear, -	Heirs of Abram Martin, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	169 25	200		
A 881	June 20,	Thomas Walsh, -	Thomas Walsh, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	677	800		
B 882	June 20,	James White, -	James White, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides,	-	565 92	669		
B 883	June 20,	Robert Wilson, -	Robert Wilson, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides,	Horsepen creek, -	640	756 27		
B 884	June 20,	John Doyle, -	Urah Wiggins, -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	-	640	756 27		
B 885	June 20,	Reuben White, -	Reuben White, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	-	677	800		
B 886	June 20,	William Walker, -	William Walker, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	338 51	400		
A 887	June 20,	Theophilus Collins, -	John Wall, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	677	800		
B 388	June 20,	Valentine Laysard, -	Reuben White, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides,	-	338 51	400		
B 889	June 21,	Thomas White, -	Thomas White, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	338 51	400		
B 890	June 21,	David Lessley, -	Thomas White, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie, -	338 51	400		
B 891	June 21,	John B. Lioret, -	William Weeks, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides,	Lake Catahoula, -	338 51	400		
B 892	June 21,	Abraham Wiley, -	Abraham Wiley, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	640	756 27		
B 893	June 21,	John Wall, -	John Wall, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	677	800		
B 894	June 21,	Stephen Louis Wells, -	Stephen Louis Wells, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	406 21	480		
B 895	June 21,	James Montgomery, -	James Montgomery, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	525 47	680		
B 896	June 21,	James Wright, -	James Wright, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley, -	206 21	480		
B 897	June 21,	Richard Wade, -	Richard Wade, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	677	800		
B 898	June 21,	Daniel Wiggins, -	Daniel Wiggins, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	-	338 51	400		
B 899	June 21,	James White, -	James White, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Black river, -	338 51	400		
B 900	June 21,	Hugh Mulholm, -	Hugh Mulholm, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Clear, -	1,692 55	2,000		
B 901	June 21,	Isaac Thibodeau, -	Agricole Le Blanc, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	203 10	240		
A 902	June 21,	Laurent Chitz, -	Pierre Porrier, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	203 10	240		
A 903	June 21,	Laurent Chitz, -	Theodore Babino, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	203 10	240		

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RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land,		Number of acres and hundredths	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Arpents depth	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.				
A 904	June 21,	Silvain Broussard, - -	Philip Wesse, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	213 26	252		
B 905	June 22,	Edward Murphey, - -	Edward Murphey, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	238	281 20		
B 906	June 22,	James McKim, - -	James McKim, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	270 80	320		
B 907	June 22,	Laurence Mullegan, - -	Sarah Mullegan, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, - -	677	800		
B 908	June 22,	Edward Murphey, - -	Edward Murphey, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	-	191		
B 909	June 22,	Pierre Magnon, - -	Pierre Magnon, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	203 10	240		
B 910	June 22,	Widow Fahy, - -	Robert McEntire, - -	Settlement and occupancy, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie, - -	71 58	84 50		
B 911	June 22,	Benjamin Miller, - -	Benjamin Miller, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon, - -	677	800		
A 912	June 22,	Widow Chatelreaut, - -	Marie Jean Lemele, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	Bayou Courtableau,	677	800		
B 913	June 22,	Louis Lapeltier De la Houssage, - -	Louis De la Houssage, - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	812 41	960	-	La Point Clair.
A 914	June 22,	Louis Alexander Chevalier De la Houssage, - -	Louis A. De la Houssage, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	1,320 19	1,560		
A 915	June 22,	Baptiste Rea, - -	Louis De la Houssage, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, - -	677	800		
A 916	June 22,	Pedro Ferrot, - -	Louis De la Houssage, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, - -	1,320 19	1,560		
B 917	June 22,	John Charles Guilbeau, Jun. - -	John Charles Guilbeau, Jun. - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	203 10	240		
B 918	June 22,	James Foreman, - -	James Foreman, - -	Settlement and occupancy, - -	Opelousas,	B. Plaquem. brûlé,	640	756 27		
B 919	June 22,	Maraffret Layssard, - -	Valentine Layssard, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	-	677	800	-	Grand Prairie Catahoula.
B 920	June 22,	John Louis Lacroix, - -	John Louis Lacroix, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, - -	338 51	400		
B 921	June 23,	Henry Holston, - -	Heirs of Henry Holston, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	-	Catahoula.
B 922	June 23,	Antoine Plaide, - -	William O'Neil Holt, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	-	Catahoula fronting P. Bass.
B 923	June 23,	Joseph Walker, - -	John Henderson, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	B. Jean de Jean, - -	338 51	400		
B 924	June 23,	Stephen H. Holston, - -	Stephen H. Holston, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	-	406 21	480		
B 925	June 23,	Michel Hooter, - -	Michel Hooter, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon, - -	677	800		
B 926	June 23,	James Layton, - -	Widow and heirs of J. Layton, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, - -	338 51	400		
B 927	June 23,	Joseph Holmes, - -	Joseph Holmes, - -	Order of survey, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	677	800		
B 928	June 23,	Thomas Dison, - -	Jesse Harper, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley, - -	277 25	328		
B 929	June 23,	John Crook, - -	Messrs Harman and Pollock, - -	Settlement and occupancy, - -	Rapides,	Red river, - -	253 87	300		
B 930	June 23,	William Mock, - -	John Henry, - -	Settlement, - -	Rapides,	Waters of Catahoula, - -	640	756 27		
A 931	June 23,	Joseph Roy, - -	Pierre Baptiste Fontenot, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	-	321 50	380	-	Grand Prairie.
B 932	June 23,	James and George Dailly, - -	Joshua Garret, - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	236 95	280		
B 933	June 23,	Jean Louis Drouet, - -	Joshua Garret, - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	-	Cow Island.
B 934	June 23,	Pierre Gravemberg, - -	Pierre Gravemberg, - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	-	Round Island.
A 935	June 23,	Pierre Barré, - -	Catharine Toupert, widow of Loisel, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	1,016 17	1,200 71		
B 936	June 23,	Louis Judice, - -	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage, - -	Requete, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	1,354 03	1,600		
A 937	June 23,	Anna Judith Chenal, widow of J. B. Gravemberg, - -	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	1,083 23	1,280		
B 938	June 23,	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage, - -	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage, - -	Order of survey, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - -	338 51	400		
B 939	June 25,	Henry Holstein, - -	Heirs of Henry Holstein, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Hemphill creek, - -	507 71	600		
B 940	June 25,	Nicholas Grubb, - -	Representatives of N. Grubb, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, - -	677	800		

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 941	June 25,	Roger West,	David T. Sacket,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Chactos,	338 51	400	Both sides the bayou.
B 942	June 25,	James McLaughlin,	James Griffin,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	480	
B 943	June 25,	Howe,	Thomas Doggett,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Hemphill creek,	640	756 27	Both sides the bayou.
B 944	June 25,	John Claiton,	Joshua Bradley,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Chactos,	406 21	480	
B 945	June 25,	John Stansborough,	William Christy,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400	Both sides the bayou.
B 946	June 25,	John C. Clags,	John C. Cligs,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400	
B 947	June 25,	Paul Aug. Lapeltier Chr. De la Houssage,	Louis De la Houssage,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1354 03	1600	Both sides the bayou.
B 948	June 25,	Baptiste Fontenot,	Heirs of Baptiste Fontenot,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	Teche & Courtableau,	203 10	240	
B 949	June 25,	George Bollard,	George Bollard,	Order of survey,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Both sides the bayou.
A 950	June 25,	George Bollard,	George Bollard,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	169 25	200	
B 951	June 26,	George Louis Demarests,	George Burrel,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	1354	1600	Grand woods.
B 952	June 26,	Jean Gratien,	Pierre Lapoint,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	473 91	560	
B 953	June 26,	William Bundick, Sen.	William Bundick, Sen.	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sallé,	677	800	Grand woods.
B 954	June 26,	William Bundick, Sen.	William Bundick, Sen.	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	Teche,	338 51	400	
B 955	June 26,	Thomas Reid,	Louis Veillon,	Order of survey,	Attakapas,	-	355 43	420	Grand prairie.
A 956	June 26,	Claude Martin,	André Martin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	355 43	420	
A 957	June 26,	André Martin,	André Martin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	67 74	480	Grand prairie.
B 958	June 26,	Madame Renoas,	Constance Escoffia,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	406 21	800	
B 959	June 26,	Alexander Innis,	Alexander Innis,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Caster,	677	800	Grand prairie.
B 960	June 26,	Nicholas Grubb,	Rep's of Nicholas Grubb,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Catahoula,	338 51	400	
B 961	June 26,	Antoine Deshautel,	Antoine Deshautel,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	677	800	Grand prairie.
B 962	June 26,	Nicholas Grubb,	Rep's of Nicholas Grubb,	Order of survey,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	338 51	400	
B 963	June 26,	Nicholas Kemplin,	Nicholas Kemplin,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	507 76	600	Grand prairie.
A 964	June 26,	James Clayton,	James Clayton,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	
B 965	June 26,	John Baptiste Rabalais,	John Baptiste Rabalais,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Douglaïs,	338 51	400	Grand prairie.
B 966	June 26,	James Handley,	Josiah S. Johnson,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	640	756 27	
B 967	June 27,	Martin Despallier,	Matthew Gray,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	100 60	119	Grand prairie.
B 968	June 27,	Mary Louis,	Matthew Gray,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	135 40	160	
B 969	June 27,	Reason Bowie,	Reason Bowie,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	338 51	400	Catahoula.
A 970	June 27,	James Brewster,	James Brewster,	Spanish patent,	Rapides,	Bayou Bushley,	765 87	905	
B 971	June 27,	James Wade,	James Wade,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400	Catahoula.
B 972	June 27,	Pierre Leglise,	Pierre Leglise,	Requete,	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	
B 973	June 27,	Valliere,	John Burney,	Requete,	Rapides,	B. Jean de Jean,	270 80	320	In Avoyelles.
B 974	June 27,	Antoine Floris,	Antoine Floris,	Requete,	Rapides,	Rigolet of 7 leagues,	677	800	
B 975	June 27,	William Lamoine,	William Lamoine,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Grand Lake,	135 40	160	Encampment D'Owen.
B 976	June 27,	Thomas West,	Josiah S. Johnson,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	338 51	400	
B 977	June 27,	Nicholas Chatelin,	François Tournier,	Requete,	Rapides,	Bayou Lamourie,	1015 53	1200	Both sides of said lake.
B 978	June 27,	Louis Thomas,	Thomas H. Jones,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides,	Branch of B. Rapides,	677	800	
B 979	June 27,	Michael Papillon,	Pierre and Antoine Carraby,	Settlement and cultivation,	Opelousas,	B. Petit Pass,	320	378 13	Grand prairie.
B 980	June 27,	John Lyon,	George King,	Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Branch of B. Carnes,	640	756 27	
B 981	June 27,	Michael Papillon,	François Arman,	Settlement and cultivation,	Opelousas,	Bayou Petit Pass,	320	378 13	Grand prairie.
B 982	June 27,	Benjamin Andrus,	Widow John Bie. Cormier,	Requete,	Opelousas,	Bayou Nezpique,	507 75	600	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundr'ths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 983	June 27,	Louise De Favrot, -	Joseph Alexander Declouet, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas, -	-	1354 03	1600	
B 984	June 27,	François Maraut, -	François Maraut, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas, -	Bayou Vermillion, -	203 10	240	
B 985	June 27,	Andrew and Marin Martin, -	Andrew and Marin Martin, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas, -	-	507 75	600	Grand prairie.
B 986	June 28,	Herswell Sidick, -	William Shields, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Opelousas, -	-	320	-	Pine prairie.
B 987	June 28,	Herswell Sidick, -	Robert Rogers, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Opelousas, -	-	320	-	Pine prairie.
B 988	June 28,	Victor De Forest, -	Seth Hanchet, -	Requete, -	Opelousas, -	Bayou Bellair, -	338 51	400	
B 989	June 28,	John Forest, -	Seth Hanchet, -	Requete, -	Opelousas, -	Bayou Bellair, -	338 51	400	
B 990	June 28,	Gilde Forest, -	Seth Hanchet, -	Requete, -	Opelousas, -	Bayou Bellair, -	338 51	400	
B 991	June 28,	Louis De Ville, -	Louis De Ville, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Opelousas, -	-	640	756 27	Prairie Faquetike.
B 992	June 28,	Etienne De Ville, -	Etienne De Ville, -	Settlement and cultivation, -	Opelousas, -	-	169 25	200	Prairie Faquetike.
B 993	June 28,	William Walker, -	Nathaniel Badger, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	203 10	240	In Avoyelles.
B 994	June 28,	Pierre B. Lamoine, -	Pierre B. Lamoine, -	Requete, -	Rapides, -	-	169 25	200	In Avoyelles.
B 995	June 28,	Augustin Jano, -	Augustin Jano, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	-	381 72	-	In Avoyelles.
B 996	June 28,	Patrick Clarke, -	Patrick Clarke, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	Red river, -	243 72	288	
B 997	June 28,	Broussard, -	Joseph Ducotte, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	-	173 90	205	Avoyelles.
B 998	June 28,	Robert Rogers, -	John Stephens, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	Red river, -	451 80	-	
B 999	June 28,	Joseph Baxaza, -	Andrew Dupree, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	292 52	-	Avoyelles.
B 1000	June 28,	Michel Pampalon, -	Even Baker, -	Requete, -	Rapides, -	-	338 51	-	Avoyelles.
B 1001	June 28,	Jean Baptiste Leonard, -	Jean Baptiste Leonard, -	Requete, -	Rapides, -	-	203 10	240	
B 1002	June 28,	Joseph Mayeux, -	Joseph Mayeux, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	-	169 25	200	Avoyelles prairie.
B 1003	June 28,	Benjamin Ruth, -	Benjamin Ruth, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	-	169 25	200	Avoyelles.
B 1004	June 28,	Louis Judice, -	Amaret Broussard, -	Possession, -	Attakapas, -	-	677	800	
B 1005	June 28,	Alexander Fontenot, -	Alexander Fontenot, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas, -	-	338 51	400	Isle à Beaulieu.
B 1006	June 28,	Pierre Baptiste Fontenot, -	Pierre Baptiste Fontenot, -	Requete, -	Opelousas, -	-	507 75	600	
B 1007	June 28,	Bazil Chiasson, -	Heirs of Bazil Chiasson, -	Requete, -	Opelousas, -	B. Placquem. brule, -	338 51	400	
B 1008	June 29,	Antoine Maille, -	Jean Pierre Stely, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas, -	Bayou Bourbeux, -	677	800	
A 1009	June 29,	John Baptiste Stely, -	John Baptiste Stely, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas, -	-	203 10	240	Prairie Grand Coteau.
A 1010	June 29,	George Stely, -	Baptiste Stely, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas, -	-	338 51	400	
B 1011	June 29,	Elizabeth Estouts, -	James Martin, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas, -	B. Placquem. brule, -	406 21	480	
B 1012	June 29,	Jean Baptiste Figurant, -	Jean Baptiste Figurant, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas, -	-	314 20	-	
B 1013	June 29,	Pierre Bernard, -	Dominique Piejean, -	Order of survey, -	Attakapas, -	Bayou Caranero, -	335 43	420	
A 1014	June 29,	John Stephen Baker, -	John Stephen Baker, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides, -	-	338 51	400	In Avoyelles.
B 1015	June 29,	Michel La Prairie, -	Michel La Prairie, -	Requete, -	Rapides, -	Rigolet of 7 leagues, -	677	800	
B 1016	June 29,	Joseph Jeffrion, -	Joseph Jeffrion, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	135 40	160	Avoyelles.
B 1017	June 29,	Pierre Mayeux, -	Pierre Mayeux, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	308	-	Avoyelles prairie.
B 1018	June 29,	Pierre Perrot, -	Hypolite Jeffrion, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	338 51	400	Avoyelles.
B 1019	June 29,	Carlos De Grandpré, -	Carlos De Grandpré, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	-	427	Avoyelles prairie.
B 1020	June 29,	Jean Aman, Sen. -	Joseph Jeffrion, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	338 51	400	Avoyelles.
B 1021	June 29,	Joseph Junot, -	John Baptiste Lamoine, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	Rapides, -	-	257 26	304	Avoyelles.
B 1022	June 29,	Augustin Juneau, -	François Tournier, -	Order of survey, -	Rapides, -	-	273 32	-	Avoyelles.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the western District of Orleans Territory, for July, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Superficial arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 1023	July 1,	Stephen Tippet	Stephen Tippet	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	135 40	160	
A 1024	July 1,	Joseph Taxada	Joseph Taxada	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Cotonier	427 29	564	
B 1025	July 1,	Joseph Jeffrion	Baptiste Rabally	Order of survey	Rapides	-	338 51	400	Avoyelles.
B 1026	July 1,	Joseph Linderneau	Joseph Linderneau	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou De Lac	640	756 27	Avoyelles.
B 1027	July 1,	Messrs. Pierre Cavian and Laurence Norman	Joseph Linderneau	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	-	203 10	240	Avoyelles.
B 1028	July 1,	Nicholas Verbois	Nicholas Verbois	Order of survey	Rapides	Mississippi	406 21	480	
B 1029	July 1,	Charles Kenon	Charles Kenon	Order of survey	Rapides	B. Lamourie	338 51	400	
B 1030	July 1,	Thomas Brenan	Thomas Brenan	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	-	640	756 27	Avoyelles.
B 1031	July 1,	William Faulknaer	Anthony Corkran	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Bœuf	203 10	240	
B 1032	July 1,	John In Rufy	Peter Leglise	Order of survey	Rapides	Red river	338 51	400	
B 1033	July 1,	Benjamin Rooth	Peter Leglise	Order of survey	Rapides	Red river	338 51	400	
B 1034	July 1,	Paul Decuir	Etienne St. Roman	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	-	152 12	180	
B 1035	July 1,	John Baptiste Marcote	Heirs of John Baptiste Marcote	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Bœuf	203 10	240	
B 1036	July 2,	Zachires Routh	François Tournier	Order of survey	Rapides	-	203 10	240	
B 1037	July 2,	François Saubador	François Saubador	Order of survey	Rapides	Mississippi	406 21	480	
B 1038	July 2,	Henry Bradley	François Tournier	Order of survey	Rapides	-	338 51	400	
B 1039	July 2,	John Burney	John Burney	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Flacon	677	800	
B 1040	July 2,	Frederick	Pierre Baillio	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	140 50	-	
B 1041	July 2,	John B. Dubois	John B. Dubois	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	472 58	558 43	
B 1042	July 2,	Etienne Layssard	John Archinard	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	287 93	340	
B 1043	July 2,	Louis Blanpin	John Dill	Requete	Rapides	Red River	203 10	240	
B 1044	July 2,	Pierre Normand, sen.	Pierre Normand, sen.	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Red River	640	756 27	
B 1045	July 3,	Richard Smith	Richard Smith	Settlement and permission	Rapides	B. Lamourie	507 76	600	
B 1046	July 3,	Pierre Saumire	Pierre Saumire	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Bœuf	338 51	400	
B 1047	July 3,	Matthew Gray	Julian Poydrass	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	57 10	-	
B 1048	July 3,	Baptiste Vallery	Julian Poydrass	Settlement	Rapides	B. Jean de Jean	134 78	-	
B 1049	July 3,	Matthew Nugent	Alexander Innes	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	485 55	574	
B 1050	July 3,	Alvon Wiley	George B. Curtis	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Robert	640	756 27	
B 1051	July 3,	William Wiley, jr.	William Wiley, jun.	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Robert	640	756 27	
B 1052	July 5,	Hugh Thompson	Robert Cochran	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	236 95	280	
B 1053	July 5,	John Baptiste Marcot	George Sutor	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Bœuf	268	-	
B 1054	July 5,	John Lovelace	John Lovelace	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	677	800	
B 1055	July 5,	Pollacarp Lamotte	Pollacarp Lamotte	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	338 51	400	
B 1056	July 5,	Michel Deville	Madame Eugene Le Dowe	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	152 33	180	
B 1057	July 5,	Ignace Mayone	Ignace Mayone	Possession	Rapides	Red river	677	800	
B 1058	July 5,	Bertrand Mayocho	Bertrand Mayocho	Requete	Rapides	Red river	338 51	400	
A 1059	July 5,	Samuel Porter	Samuel Porter	Spanish patent	Rapides	Bayou Flacon	338 51	400	
B 1060	July 5,	La Rose Fontenot	Joseph Fontenot	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	507 75	600	Grand prairie.
B 1061	July 5,	Joseph Fontenot	Joseph Fontenot	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas	-	507 75	600	Prairie Mamou.
B 1062	July 5,	Joseph Fontenot	Joseph Fontenot	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	677	800	Prairie Bayou Chico.
B 1063	July 5,	John Baptiste Ducet	Pelagie Fontenot	Lequete	Opelousas	-	677	800	Prairie Bayou Cannes.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JULY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Superficial arpents.	Remarks
					County.	Watercourse.			
A 1064	July 5,	Antoine Boisdore	Louis Fontenot	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	2708 09	3200	Prairie Mr. Meullion.
B 1065	July 5,	Semphorien Caillavet	Louis Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	406 21	480	
B 1066	July 5,	Semphorien Caillavet	Louis Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	203 10	240	
A 1067	July 5,	Pierre Antoine Fruge	Louis Fontenot	Spanish patent	Opelousas	B. Coleareau	677	800	
A 1068	July 5,	Laurent Dupré	Louis Fontenot	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	1354 03	1600	
B 1069	July 5,	Louis Fontenot	Louis Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	
B 1070	July 6,	Jean Louis Fontenot	Jean Louis Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	677	800	
B 1071	July 6,	Jacques Fontenot	Jacques Fontenot	Requete and occupancy	Opelousas	-	1015 53	1200	
B 1072	July 6,	Hiacinthe Boisdore	François Fontenot	Requete and occupancy	Opelousas	Branch B. Cannes	677	800	
B 1073	July 6,	Samuel Wells	Joseph Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	1354 03	1600	
B 1074	July 6,	Pierre Brosset	Adam Tate	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	304 65	360	Prairie Bayou Chico.
B 1075	July 6,	Pierre Brosset	Joseph Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	203 10	240	
B 1076	July 6,	Pierre Brosset	Philip Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	169 25	240	Avoyelles.
B 1077	July 6,	Dominique Coco	Messrs. Celeston Joffrion, Joseph Latier, and John Brawner	Order of survey	Rapides	-	338 51	400	
B 1078	July 6,	Joseph Latier, jun.	Joseph Latier, jun.	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	531 94		
B 1079	July 6,	John Holly	John Holly	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Bayou Deville	1354 03	1600	
B 1080	July 6,	John Coier	Balan Layssard	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	-	112	
B 1081	July 6,	Joseph Holmes	Joseph Holmes	Requete	Rapides	B. Laccasino	1354 03	1600	
B 1082	July 6,	Daniel Fields	Edward Fahey	Requete and occupancy	Rapides	B. Lamourie	338 51	400	
B 1083	July 9,	Philip Fontenot	Philip Fontenot	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	1354 03	1600	Prairie Bayou Chico.
B 1084	July 9,	César Archinard	John Hay	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	169 25	200	
B 1085	July 9,	César Archinard	Gilbert Sweat	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	507 75	600	
B 1086	July 9,	Philip Fontenot	Philip Fontenot	Requete	Opelousas	-	1354 03	1600	
B 1087	July 9,	Paul Fontenot	Paul Fontenot	Settlement and cultivation	Opelousas	Bayou Marrons	528 26		
A 1088	July 9,	John Johnson	Blaize Brassure	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Tesson	101 55	120	
A 1089	July 9,	John Johnson	William Shields	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Tesson	270 80	320	
A 1090	July 9,	Joseph Johnson	Widow and heirs of Joseph Johnson	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	135 40	160	Grand Prairie.
A 1091	July 9,	Etienne Rokburg de Lamorandier.	Henry Lastrapes	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Tesson	1015 53	1200	
A 1092	July 9,	Philip Langlois	John Baptiste Figurant	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Tesson	338 51	400	Grand Prairie.
B 1093	July 9,	Paul Laforest	John Cason	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Red river	169 25	200	
B 1094	July 9,	Archinard	George B. Curtis and Jarrott Rison	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	203 10	240	
B 1095	July 9,	Bridget Fahey	Bridget Fahey	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	B. Lamourie	303 70		
B 1096	July 9,	William Hargrove	George B. Curtis and Jarrott Rison	Requete	Rapides	Red river	677	800	
B 1097	July 9,	Edmund Nugent	Heirs of St. James Beauvais	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	-	368	
B 1098	July 9,	Pierre Baillio	Pierre Baillio	Settlement and occupancy	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	258		
B 1099	July 9,	John Brown	John Brown	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	203 10	240	
B 1100	July 9,	Joseph Brown	Joseph Brown	Requete	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	203 10	240	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JULY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Superficial arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1101	July 9,	Joseph Lattier,	Auguste and John Louis Baillio,	Requete and occupancy,	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	677	800	
B 1102	July 9,	Charpentier,	Pierre Baillio,	Settlement,	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	140 49		
B 1103	July 9,	Pierre Laborde,	Nathaniel Badger,	Requete,	Rapides	-	169 25	200	Avoyelles.
B 1104	July 9,	Victor Babbin,	Victor Babbin,	Settlement,	Rapides	-	238		Catahoula.
B 1105	July 9,	Joseph Dubroc,	Nathaniel Badger,	Requete	Rapides	-	169 25	200	Avoyelles.
B 1106	July 9,	Olivia Frazier,	Olivia Frazier,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides	Waters B. Flacon	640	756 27	
B 1107	July 9,	François Mayeux,	Nathaniel Badger,	Settlement and occupancy,	Rapides	-	169 25	200	Avoyelles.
B 1108	July 9,	Valere Bourque,	Valere Bourque,	Possession & occupancy	Opelousas	Brch Placqu'ne	640	756 27	
B 1109	July 10,	Antoine Boisdore,	Widow of Antoine Boisdore,	Requete	Opelousas	-	1354 04	1600	Grand Coulée prairie of J. Fontenot.
B 1110	July 10,	William Bundick, Sen.	Representatives of William Bundick,	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	338 51	400	
B 1111	July 10,	Godfried Krieger,	Representatives of William Bundick,	Order of survey	Opelousas,	-	938 51	400	
B 1112	July 10,	John Chabot,	François César Boutté,	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Teche	-	859	
B 1113	July 10,	Philip Fontenot,	Philip Fontenot,	Order of survey	Opelousas	-	169 25	200	
B 1114	July 10,	Augustin Bordelot,	Nathaniel Badger,	Requete	Opelousas	-	-	10	Whatever depth may be found, not to exceed 40.
B 1115	July 10,	Edward Teal,	John Mc Daniel,	Order of survey and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	338 51	400	
A 1116	July 10,	Donato Bellio,	Widow Donato Bellio,	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	203 10	240	Grand prairie.
B 1117	July 10,	John Mouton,	Robert Burleigh,	Order of survey and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Carancro	203 10	240	
B 1118	July 10,	Chevalier Vellier,	Rev. Louis Bulhot,	Order of survey and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Mallet	677	800	
B 1119	July 10,	Antoine Blanc,	Antoine Blanc,	Order of survey and occupancy	Opelousas	River Nementao	2708 08	3200	
B 1120	July 10,	Zadok Harmon,	Patrick Poor,	Order of survey and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou de Siards	406 21	480	
B 1121	July 10,	William Bundick, Sen.	Representatives of William Bundick, Sen.	Requete	Opelousas	B. Crocodile	1354 04	1600	
B 1122	July 10,	William Bundick, Sen.	William Bundick, Sen.	Possession & occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Nezpique	1354 04	1600	Prairie Mamou.
B 1123	July 10,	Joseph Buller,	Joseph Buller,	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	640	756 27	
B 1124	July 10,	Louise Boisdore,	Louise Boisdore,	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	677	800	
B 1125	July 10,	Louis Romain de la Posse,	Joachim Ortega,	Order of survey	Opelousas	B. of Big Woods	507 75	600	Grand prairie.
B 1126	July 10,	Jean Doucet,	Thomas Bedsoe,	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Mallet	338 51	400	
B 1127	July 11,	Joseph Carron,	Widow François Carron,	Order of survey	Opelousas	B. Cou tableau	677	800	
B 1128	July 11,	Clarke Barton,	Clarke Barton,	Requete and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	507 76	630	
B 1129	July 11,	David Guidry,	David Guidry,	Order of survey	Opelousas	B. Placq. brule	677	800	
B 1130	July 11,	Reubin Barrow,	Reubin Barrow,	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Tortue	640	756 27	
B 1131	July 11,	Israel Bushnel,	Israel Bushnel,	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	640	756 27	
B 1132	July 11,	Luke Collins,	Represent's of Luke Collins,	Requete	Opelousas	B. Marie Croquant	338 51	400	
B 1133	July 11,	Theophilus Collins,	Representatives of Theophilus Collins,	Order of survey	Opelousas	B. Grand bridge	338 51	400	
B 1134	July 11,	John Tyson,	Representatives of Theophilus Collins,	Requete	Opelousas	Bayou Bœuf	812 42	960	
B 1135	July 11,	Paul Boutin,	Paul Boutin,	Order of survey	Opelousas	Bayou Nezpique	677	800	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JULY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Superficial arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1136	July 11,	Michel Leger, -	Paul Boutin, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	B. Nezpique, -	677	800	
B 1137	July 11,	Picrie Doucet, -	Jean Baptiste Rivere,† -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	-	304 65	360	Prairie Plaisance.
B 1138	July 11,	De Mezire, -	Represent'rs of Jacob Bim, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Carron, -	1354 03	1600	
B 1139	July 11,	Michael Carrier, -	Michael Carrier, -	Requete, -	-	-	677	800	Prairie Faquetike.
B 1140	July 11,	Luc Hollier, -	Michael Carrier, -	Order of survey, -	-	-	846 28	1000	Woods Bayou Mallet.
A 1141	July 11,	Joseph Cormier, -	Widow of Joseph Cormier, -	Spanish patent, -	-	-	338 51	400	Bellevue.
B 1142	July 12,	Daniel Callaghan, -	Daniel Callaghan, -	Requete and settlement, -	-	-	203 10	240	Cove Bellevue.
B 1143	July 12,	Martin Donato Bello, -	Martin Donato Bello, -	Requete and settlement, -	-	-	270 80	320	Bois de Mallet.
B 1144	July 12,	James Campbell, -	James Campbell, -	Requete and settlement, -	-	Bayou Cannes, -	338 51	400	
B 1145	July 12,	Nathaniel West, -	Daniel Callaghan, -	Order of survey, -	-	-	270 80	320	Plaquemine brule.
B 1146	July 12,	Martin Duralde, -	Martin Duralde, -	Order of survey, -	-	B. of the Bridge, -	677	800	
B 1147	July 12,	Jane McCulloch, -	Daniel Callaghan, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	-	Bayou Chico, -	640	756 27	
B 1148	July 12,	Claude Chabot, -	Claude Chabot, -	Order of survey, -	-	B. Nezpique, -	1354 04	1600	
B 1149	July 12,	Creed West, -	Daniel Callaghan, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	Placque. brule, -	270 80	320	
B 1150	July 12,	Nathaniel West, -	John Campbell, -	Settlement and occupancy, -	-	-	640	756 27	Pine Prairie.
B 1151	July 12,	John Corkran, -	John Corkran, -	Settlement, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes, -	640	756 27	
B 1152	July 12,	Jacques Dupré, -	Jacques Dupré, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	-	507 75	600	Woods of Wells.
B 1153	July 12,	Antoine Dupré, -	Jacques Dupré, -	Order of survey and occupancy, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Catarau, -	338 51	400	
A 1154	July 12,	Charles Como, -	John Dinsmore, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	440 06	520	Bellevue.
A 1155	July 12,	Roman de la Pousse, -	Louis Carrier, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Isle à Beaulieu.
A 1156	July 12,	John Tesson, -	Louis Carrier, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Isle à Beaulieu.
B 1157	July 12,	Donato Bello, -	Susanna Moreau, widow of D. Bello, -	Order of survey, -	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	Grand Prairie.
- 1158	July 12,	Thomas Prisme, -	Daniel Callaghan, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	Cove Bellevue.
E 1159	July 18,	William Ruffy, -	William Miller, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	-	200	
A 1160	July 18,	Frederick Myre, -	John Casson, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	-	200	
A 1161	July 18,	Frederick Myre, -	Willing Wells, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	-	400	
A 1162	July 18,	Frederick Myre, -	William Miller, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	-	200	
A 1163	July 18,	Frederick Myre, -	John Casson, -	Spanish patent, -	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf, -	-	200	
A 1164	July 22,	Hubert Jannes, -	Raphael Smith, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	-	320	In Bellevue.
B 1165	July 22,	Silvain Saunier, -	Raphael Smith, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Opelousas,	-	-	260	In Bellevue.
B 1166	July 22,	Michel Riter, -	Joseph Roy, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Opelousas,	-	-	240	
B 1167	July 22,	Charles Fontenot, -	Charles Fontenot, -	Settlement, -	Opelousas,	-	-	480	Grand Prairie.
B 1168	July 22,	Joseph Sylvester, -	Benjamin Gaing, -	Settlement, -	Opelousas,	-	-	560	Prairie of two Marais
B 1169	July 22,	Samuel Watson, -	Walter Brashear, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Opelousas,	Teche, -	-	371	Belle Isle.
B 1170	July 22,	William Romple, -	William Romple, -	Requete and settlement, -	Attakapas,	-	-	400	
B 1171	July 22,	Charles Locase, -	Inhabitants of Opelousas, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Tesson, -	-	200	
A 1172	July 22,	Antoine Bauker, -	Heirs of Antoine Bauker, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	-	300	Grand Cotiaux.
A 1173	July 22,	Matthew Heber, -	Jacques De Rouan, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	B. Petite Ance, -	-	120	
A 1174	July 22,	Luke Collins, -	Representatives of Theophilus Collins, -	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	-	-	676	In front of Prairie Baisse.
B 1175	July 22,	Antoine Lacoure, -	Antoine Lacoure, -	Requete and settlement, -	Opelousas,	-	-	400	Grand Prairie.
B 1176	July 22,	Jacques Crook, -	Joseph Lejeune, -	Requete and settlement, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico, -	-	400	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JULY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Superficial arpents and hundredths	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1177	July 22,	Dennis Le Barge,	- Jesse Lum,	- Requete and settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Canes,	-	400	
B 1178	July 22,	Robert McKim,	- John McDaniel,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	-	320	
B 1179	July 23,	Jacob Jarrard,	- Jacob Jarrard,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	-	578 12	
B 1180	July 23,	Jacob Jarrard,	- James L. Johnson,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	-		
B 1181	July 23,	Michel Riter,	- Benjamin A. Smith,	- Requete and possession,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Bourbeux,	-	173	
A 1182	July 23,	Vincent Escovear,	- Charles Smith,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	400	
B 1183	July 23,	James Teal,	- John McDaniel,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	-	200	
A 1184	July 23,	François Pitre,	- François Pitre,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	480	Grand Prairie.
A 1185	July 23,	Joseph Fontenot,	- Representatives of William Reed.	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	440	Grand Prairie.
A 1186	July 23,	Catherine Bello,	- Representatives of Joseph C. Poiret.	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	800	Bois de Mallet.
B 1187	July 23,	Pierre Jubert,	- Pierre Hubert,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Canes,	640	756 27	
A 1188	July 24,	François Staley,	- Michel Staley,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	240	
A 1189	July 24,	Hubert Jennis,	- Sylvain Saunier,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	80	Bellevue.
A 1190	July 24,	Hubert Jennis,	- Augustin Comeau,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	-	-	80	Bellevue.
A 1191	July 24,	Christoval Gomez,	- Charles Smith,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	320	
B 1192	July 24,	Sylvain Saunier,	- Augustin Comeau,	- Order of survey and possession,	- Opelousas,	-	-	80	Bellevue.
B 1193	July 24,	Sylvain Saunier,	- Magdaline Saunier,	- Order of survey and possession,	- Opelousas,	-	-	60	Bellevue.
B 1194	July 24,	Sylvain Saunier,	- Sylvain Saunier,	- Order of survey and possession,	- Opelousas,	-	-	80	Bellevue.
B 1195	July 24,	Lapase Vedrine,	- Lapase Vedrine,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	-	152 20		Prairie Faquetike.
B 1196	July 24,	Benjamin Winfree,	- Benjamin Winfree,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Tortue,	640	756 27	
B 1197	July 24,	Severina Soto,	- Severina Soto,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas,	-	640	756 27	Pine Prairie.
B 1198	July 24,	Pierre Guidry,	- Louis Arseneau,	- Possession and occupancy,	- Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	480	
B 1199	July 24,	John Mouton,	- Pierre, Bernard, and Louis Arseneaux,	- Possession and occupancy,	- Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	480	
B 1200	July 24,	John Mouton,	- Pierre, Bernard, and Louis Arseneaux,	- Possession and occupancy,	- Opelousas,	Nementao,	-	480	
B 1201	July 24,	John Henry,	- William Moore,	- Order of survey and settlement,	- Attakapas,	Teche,	-	400	
B 1202	July 24,	John Baptiste Henry,	- John Baptiste Henry,	- Requete and settlement,	- Attakapas,	Teche,	-	400	
B 1203	July 27,	Charles Barrie,	- Joseph Andrus,	- Order of survey and possession,	- Opelousas,	Waters of the Teche,	625		
B 1204	July 27,	James Yarberry,	- Daniel Callaghan,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Vermillion waters,	-	440	
B 1205	July 27,	Joseph Burrel,	- Joseph Burrel's heirs,	- Settlement and possession,	- Attakapas,	Teche,	640	756 27	
B 1206	July 27,	John Brenton,	- John Brenton,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Berwick's bay,	-	320	
B 1207	July 27,	John Nasper,	- Joseph Derouan,	- Requete and settlement,	- Attakapas,	Teche,	-	240 10	
B 1208	July 29,	Louis Hulain,	- Louis Hulain,	- Requete and settlement,	- Attakapas,	-	-	240	Cypress Island.
B 1209	July 29,	Claude Frilloe,	- Claude Frilloe,	- Settlement and occupancy,	- Attakapas,	-	640	756 27	Near the canal leading to the Grande Cote.
B 1210	July 29,	Louis Judice,	- Louis Judice,	- Possession with permission,	- Attakapas,	-	-	720	
B 1211	July 29,	John R Foulk,	- John R. Foulk,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Vermillion,	640	756 27	
B 1212	July 29,	Charles Henks,	- Charles Henks,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Vermillion waters,	640	756 27	
B 1213	July 29,	Joseph Fredrick,	- Charles Smith,	- Possession and occupancy,	- Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	-	600	
B 1.14	July 29,	Thomas Priestman,	- William Thomas,	- Order of survey and settlement,	- Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	-	320	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JULY, 1811.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land,		Number of acres.	Superficial arpents.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1215	July 29,	Hardress Ellis,	Franklin Thomas,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	-	480	
B 1216	July 29,	Maria de St. Dennis,	Peter McDaniel and Gilbert Sweat.	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	-	1600	
A 1217	July 30,	Joseph Chretien,	Francois and Dennis Lemel,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Courtableau,	-	640	
A 1218	July 30,	Joseph Chretien,	Mary Jeanne Lemel,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Courtableau,	-	160	
A 1219	July 30,	Pierre Savoy,	Joseph Landry,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	400	
B 1220	July 30,	Baptiste Doucet,	Baptiste Doucet,	Settlement and occupancy,	Opelousas,	-	-	640	Prairie Faquetike.
B 1221	July 30,	Alexander Green,	Joseph Le Blanc,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	-	320	
A 1222	July 31,	Blaizo Brasseur,	Blaizo Brasseur,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	320	Bellevue.
A 1223	July 31,	Joseph Bourque,	Heirs of Joseph Bourque,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	-	480	Bellevue.
A 1224	July 31,	Marin Mouton,	John Mouton,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Caranero,	-	240	
A 1225	July 31,	Simon Le Blanc,	Simon Le Blanc,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Caranero,	-	800	
B 1226	July 31,	Antoine Villatore,	Antoine Villatore,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Lake Flamand,	-	160	
B 1227	July 31,	Mannel Prados,	Antoine Villatore,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Lake Flamand,	-	160	
B 1228	July 31,	Andrew Swiss,	John Nofpar,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	-	200	
B 1229	July 31,	Martin Trenton,	Nelly Trenton,	Possession and settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Beuf,	664		

A true copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the western district of the Orleans Territory, for July, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, August, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths	Arpents and hundredths	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1230	August 1	John Bell	Abraham Riggs	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	640	756 27	
A 1231	August 1	René Trahan	Heirs of René Trahan	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	2,780 08	3,200	
A 1232	August 1	Theodore Thibodeau	Theodore Thibodeau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	355 43	420	
A 1233	August 1	Joseph Decoud	Jean Baptiste Trahan	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	338 51	400	
A 1234	August 1	Olivia Thibodeau	Widow Olivia Thibodeau	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	426 21	504	
A 1235	August 1	François Lebeau	Joseph Martin	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	812 42	960	
B 1236	August 2	John White	John White	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	338 51	400	
B 1237	August 2	William White	William White	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	338 51	400	
B 1238	August 2	Thomas Johnson	Wid. and heirs of James Leaton	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Lamoire	161 07	170 53	
B 1239	August 2	Reuben White	Reuben White	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Red river	236 95	280	
B 1240	August 2	Whittington Wallace	Wid. and heirs of Whit. Wallace	Settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	640	756 27	
A 1241	August 2	Charles Broussas	Silvain Saunier	Spanish patent	Opelousas		406 21	480	Bellevue.
B 1242	August 3	Louis White	Nicholas Welch	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Rapides	640	756 27	
B 1243	August 3	Samuel Stauts	Benjamin Miller	Settlement and permission	Rapides	Red river	640	756 27	
B 1244	August 3	John Mouton	John Mouton (nephew)	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Plaquemine brûlé	338 51	400	
B 1245	August 3	John Johnson	Francis Hackett	Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Bayou Sally	640	756 27	
B 1246	August 3	John Mouton	John Mouton (nephew)	Order of survey and possession	Opelousas	Plaquemine brûlé	338 51	400	
B 1247	August 5	Widow Bordat	John Mouton (nephew)	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Caranero	338 51	400	
B 1248	August 5	Augustin Boudreau	John Mouton (nephew)	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Caranero	355 43	420	
B 1249	August 5	Pierre Bernard	John Mouton (nephew)	Possession and use	Attakapas	Caranero	338 51	400	
B 1250	August 5	Antoine Bordat	John Mouton (nephew)	Possession and use	Attakapas	Caranero	135 40	160	
B 1251	August 5	Augustin Dugas	Augustin Dugas	Settlement and occupancy	Attakapas	Vermillion	321 57	380	
A 1252	August 5	Simon Leblanc	Simon Leblanc	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	426 51	504	Not entered, but found of record.
B 1253	August 6	François Broussard	François Broussard	Settle't and occupancy ten years	Attakapas	Vermillion	1,015 53	1,200	
B 1254	August 6	Charles Lacast	Charles Lacast	Settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	640	756 27	
B 1255	August 6	Mary Joseph	Mary Joseph (colored)	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	541 61	610	
A 1256	August 6	Amant Landry	Theo. Broussard & Simon G-range	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	1,015 53	1,200	
A 1257	August 6	Paul Bonain	Paul Bonain	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Petit Ance	338 51	400	
A 1258	August 6	Paul Thibodeau	Paul Thibodeau	Spanish patent	Opel. & Atta.	Caranero	710 87	840	
B 1259	August 7	John Chote	Henry Hargroder	Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	677	800	
B 1260	August 7	James Dunman	Benajah Spell	Settlement	Opelousas	Queue de Tortue	640	756 27	
A 1261	August 7	Andrew Mondan	Louis Touillac	Spanish patent	Opelousas		118 48	140	Prairie of the Hill.
A 1262	August 7	Antoine Pelite	Robert Taylor	Spanish patent	Opelousas		16 92	20	
A 1263	August 7	Louis Richard	Robert Taylor	Spanish patent	Opelousas		338 51	400	Prairie of the Hill.
A 1264	August 7	Andrew Mondan	Robert Taylor	Spanish patent	Opelousas		84 63	100	
B 1265	August 8	Pierre Carrier	Gideon Fitz	Settlement and occupancy	Opelousas		143		
B 1266	August 8	Malachy Hayes	Representatives of Malachy Hayes,	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	677	800	
A 1267	August 8	Jean Baptiste Figuran	Joseph Andrepant	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Malette			13 arpents and 36 French feet front, and 40 arpents deep.
A 1268	August 8	Jean Baptiste Figuran	Louis Carrier	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Malette	169 25	200	
A 1269	August 8	Jean Baptiste Figuran	Charles Worthington	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Malette	321 58	380	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR AUGUST, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpens and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1270	August 9	Martin Donato	Martin Donato	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Mallette	406 21	480	
B 1271	August 9	Martin Donato	Martin Donato	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	406 21	480	
B 1272	August 9	Baptiste Fontenot	Martin Donato Bello	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche and Carancro	203 10	240	
B 1273	August 9	Baptiste Fontenot	Martin Donato Bello	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	406 21	480	
B 1274	August 9	Joseph Frederick	Martin Donato Bello	Ten years' settlement	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	Grand Prairie. Eagle's Nest.
B 1275	August 9	Maria Donato, free mulatto	Maria Donato	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Malette	406 21	480	
B 1276	August 9	Celestin Moreau	Martin Donato	Settlement ten years	Opelousas	Bayou Malette	406 21	480	
B 1277	August 9	François Petre	François Petre	Requete and ten years' settlement	Opelousas	-	180 40	225	Quarter of Plaisance.
B 1278	August 10	Wallace and others	Cæsar Archinard	Ten years' settlement	Opelousas	-	1,015 53	1,200	Pine Prairie.
B 1279	August 13	John Buller	Heirs of John Buller	Ten years' settlement	Opelousas	B. Plaquem. brûlé	507 76	600	
B 1280	August 13	Pierre Petre	Pierre Forest	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	507 76	600	Prairie Langlois.
B 1281	August 13	John Mouton	Heirs of John Mouton	Possession and occupancy	Opelousas	Bayou Carancro	338 51	400	
A 1282	August 13	John Mouton	Heirs of John Mouton	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Bayou Carancro	338 51	400	
A 1283	August 13	François Provost	François Provost	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	677	800	
A 1284	August 13	François Collet	François Collet	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1285	August 13	Pierre Menard	Heirs of John Baptiste Peytavin	Settlement and possession	Attakapas	-	236 95	280	Cypress Island
B 1286	August 14	Patrick Gurner	Representatives of Abram Martin	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Bayou Robert	338 51	400	
B 1287	August 14	Jeremiah Doud	Representatives of Abram Martin	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Rayou Robert	169 25	200	
B 1288	August 14	John Neville	Representatives of Abram Martin	Requete and settlement	Rapides	Bayou Robert	169 25	200	
B 1289	August 14	John Tear	Representatives of Abram Martin	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Robert	640	756 27	
B 1290	August 14	William Bowers	Representatives of Abram Martin	Settlement	Rapides	Bayou Robert	338 51	400	
B 1291	August 14	Matthew Nugent	John Hay	Requete and possession	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	507 76	600	
B 1292	August 14	Jarrard Brandon	John Hay	Order of survey and possession	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	338 51	400	
B 1293	August 14	Samuel Wells	John Hay	Requete and possession	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	406 21	480	
B 1294	August 14	John Hay	John Hay	Settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	640	756 27	
B 1295	August 14	John Henry	William Moore	Settlement and occupancy	Attakapas	Teche	507 76	600	
B 1296	August 16	Simon Broussard	Heirs of Simon Broussard	Possession and occupancy	Attakapas	Bayou Tortue	744 72	880	
B 1297	August 16	Aaron Drake	Aaron Drake	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	-	846 28	1,000	Gross Isle.
A 1298	August 20	Olivia Thibodeau	Jean Baptiste Cormier	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	355 43	420	
B 1299	August 20	Edward Foreman	Edward Foreman	Settlement and occupancy	Attakapas	Queue de Tortue	640	756 27	
B 1300	August 20	Edward Forstall	Louis Viellon	Settlement by permission	Attakapas	Teche	304 65	360	
A 1301	August 20	Jean Maria Armant	Antoine Langlois	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Plaquemino brûlé	677	800	
A 1302	August 20	Jacques Deshautelle	Jacques Deshautelle	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Plaquemine brûlé	677	800	
A 1303	August 20	Charles Johnson	Reps. of Charles Johnson	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Yarborough	169 25	200	
A 1304	August 20	Charles Johnson	Jean Baptiste David	Spanish patent	Opelousas	Bayou Yarborough	169 25	200	
B 1305	August 20	Joseph Frederick	Jean Baptiste David	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Malette	677	800	
B 1306	August 20	Louis Broussard	John Corkran & Dennis McDaniel	Possession	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	Grand Prairie.
B 1307	August 20	Zachariah Martin	Reps. of Christopher Teal	Requete and settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	335 51	400	
B 1308	August 20	Joseph Landry	Joseph Landry	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	677	800	Prairie de Cannes.
B 1309	August 20	John McDaniel	James Teal	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Chico	338 51	400	
A 1310	August 21	Andrew Mass	Jesse E. Lacy	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	812 42	960	
B 1311	August 21	Charles Oliver De Vezin	Louis Judice	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Waters of Teche	466 21	480	
B 1312	August 21	Charles Oliver De Vezin	Louis Judice	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Waters of Teche	135 40	160	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR AUGUST, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1313	August 22,	Lewis Judice,	- Louis Judice,	- Order of survey and possession,	Attakapas,	- - -	406 21	480	Cypress Island.
B 1314	August 22,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Louis Judice,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	728 21	860	
B 1315	August 22,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Louis Judice,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	874 22	1033	
B 1316	August 22,	Jacques Fontenett,	- Jacques Fontenette,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche waters,	406 21	480	
B 1317	August 22,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Jacques Fontenette,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	1219 06	1440	
B 1318	August 22,	James Brown,	- Peter Sydix,	- Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	Beaver creek,	200	236	
B 1319	August 23,	Alexander Declouette,	- Louis Judice,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	270 80	320	
B 1320	August 23,	Alexander Declouette,	- Louis Judice,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	146 45	173	
B 1321	August 23,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Louis Judice,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	203 10	240	
B 1322	August 23,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Louis Judice,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	169 25	200	
B 1323	August 23,	Charles O'Niel,	- Dominique Prevost,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	- - -	287 79	340	Cypress Island.
B 1324	August 23,	Charles O'Niel,	- Dominique Prevost,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	- - -	135 40	160	
B 1325	August 23,	Joseph Melancon,	- Joseph Melancon,	- Possession and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	390 98	462	
B 1326	August 23,	John Green Welch,	- Heirs of Gabriel Martin,	- Settlement with permission,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	640	756 27	
B 1327	August 23,	Jacob Hooter,	- Stephen Tippet,	- Requete and settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	338 51	400	
B 1328	August 23,	Thomas Berwick,	- Nathaniel Cochran,	- Possession and occupancy,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	677	800	
B 1329	August 24,	William Brown,	- Matthew Stone,	- Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Hemphill's creek,	640	756 27	
B 1330	August 24,	Uriah Wiggins,	- Matthew Stone,	- Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Red river,	560 69	662 55	
B 1331	August 24,	Benjamin Grubb,	- Reubeu White,	- Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Red river,	269	317 86	
B 1332	August 24,	François Prevost,	- François Prevost,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	677	800	
B 1333	August 24,	Olivier De Vezin,	- Dominique Prevost,	- Settlement, - - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	135 40	160	Cypress Island.
B 1334	August 24,	George Toucheque,	- Heirs of George Toucheque,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- - -	203 10	240	
B 1335	August 24,	Alphonso Etier,	- Antoine Etier,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1336	August 24,	Alphonso Etier,	- Pierre Etier,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1337	August 24,	Antoine Etier,	- Antoine Etier,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	677	800	
B 1338	August 24,	Pierre Etier,	- Pierre Etier,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	677	800	
B 1339	August 26,	John Hebrard,	- François Tournier,	- Settlement and permission,	Rapides,	- - -	203 10	240	
B 1340	August 26,	John Marcote,	- Joseph Carmache,	- Settlement and permission,	Rapides,	- - -	350 43	420	
B 1341	August 26,	Simon Fontenot,	- Simon Fontenot,	- Settlement and permission,	Opelousas,	- - -	135 40	160	
B 1342	August 26,	Henry Fontenot,	- Henry Fontenot,	- Settlement and permission,	Opelousas,	- - -	236 95	280	
B 1343	August 26,	Thomas Huffpower,	- Thomas Huffpower,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Queue Tortue,	677	800	
B 1344	August 26,	Jean Baptiste Paytavin,	- Reprs. of Jean Bap. Peytavin,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	846 28	1000	
B 1345	August 27,	Bernard Dauterive,	- Joseph Landry,	- Settlement, - - -	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	101 55	120	
B 1346	August 27,	James Swift,	- Joseph Irwin,	- Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Black river,	640	756 27	
B 1347	August 27,	Jean Baptiste Soileau,	- Jean Baptiste Soileau,	- Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	236 95	280	Madame Bellaire's Prairie.
B 1348	August 27,	Simon Fontenot,	- Simon Fontenot (Bellevue)	- Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	Bayau Cannes,	507 76	600	
B 1349	August 27,	Godfroi Soileau,	- Godfroi Soileau,	- Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	338 51	400	
B 1350	August 27,	Angelica Deshautelle,	- Angelica Deshautelle,	- Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	- - -	203 10	240	
A 1351	August 27,	Jean Baptiste Hebert,	- Jean Baptiste Hebert,	- Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche, - - -	710 86	840	
A 1852	August 27,	Jean Labbé, Sen.	- Jean Labbé, Sen.	- Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	677	800	
A 1353	August 27,	Joseph Broussard,	- Joseph Broussard,	- Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	710 86	840	
A 1354	August 27,	Michael Meaux,	- Michael Meaux,	- Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	1015 53	1200	
A 1355	August 27,	Olivia Thibodeau,	- Olivia Thibodeau,	- Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	356 43	420	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR AUGUST, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundreths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 1356	August 27,	Jean Labbé, Jun.	Jean Labbé, Jun.	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	947 82	1120	
A 1357	August 28,	Joseph Decond,	François Grevemberg,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	203 10	240	
B 1358	August 28,	Joseph Maton,	François Grevemberg,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	270 80	320	
B 1359	August 28,	Jean Labbé and others,	Heirs of Al. Devince Bienvenue	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	812 40	960	
B 1360	August 28,	François Prevost,	François Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	846 28	1000	Pine Hill.
B 1361	August 28,	Catharine Toupart,	François Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	338 51	400	
B 1362	August 28,	Claude Duhou,	François Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	355 43	420	
B 1363	August 28,	Pierre Nezat, Sen.	Andre Martin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nementao,	338 51	400	
B 1364	August 28,	Antoine Charpentier,	Andre Martin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nementao,	338 51	400	
B 1365	August 28,	Joseph Charpentier,	Andre Martin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nementao,	338 51	400	
B 1366	August 28,	Alexander Nezat,	Alexander Nezat,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nementao,	338 51	400	
B 1367	August 28,	Augustin Nezat,	Augustin Nezat,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Nementao,	338 51	400	
B 1368	August 28,	François Banderas and others,	François Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	Isle Pivert.
B 1369	August 29,	Anselm Thibodeau,	Eloy Broussard,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	169 25	200	
B 1370	August 29,	Anselm Thibodeau,	Anselm Thibodeau,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	1421 73	1680	
B 1371	August 29,	Widow Pamet,	Widow Pellerin,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Petit Ance,	203 10	240	
B 1372	August 29,	Jacob Nafper,	Jacob Nafper,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	270 80	320	
B 1373	August 29,	Charles H. Oliver De Vezin,	Charles H. Oliver De Vezin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche waters,	2843 48	3360	
B 1374	August 29,	Adam Carol,	Adam Carol,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	677	800	
A 1375	August 30,	Alexander D. Bienvenue,	Alex'r D. Bienvenue's heirs,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	-	320 20	Cypress Island.
B 1376	August 30,	Louis, a free Carteron,	Louis Duseau,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Queue de Tortue,	677	800	
B 1377	August 30,	Jean Baptiste Degruis,	Jean Baptiste Degruis,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Queue de Tortue,	1344 04	1600	
B 1378	August 30,	Dufossar Degruis,	Dufossar Degruis,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Queue de Tortue,	677	800	
B 1379	August 30,	Pierre Grolod,	Pierre Grolod,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	203 10	240	Cypress Island.
B 1380	August 30,	Joseph Carlin,	Alexander Hebert,	Settle'm't & occupancy twelve years,	Attakapas,	Teche,	203 10	240	
B 1381	August 30,	Pierre Fontenot,	Margaret Fisher,	Settle'm't & occupancy twelve years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	169 25	200	
B 1382	August 30,	Jean Pierre Decuir,	Jacques Fontenot,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	372 36	440	
B 1383	August 30,	Baptiste Demarets,	Florentine Poiret,	Settlement twelve years,	Opelousas,	Teche,	135 40	160	
B 1384	August 30,	Andre Neraut,	François J. Ozenne,	Settlement twelve years,	Attakapas,	Tortue,	406 21	480	
B 1385	August 31,	François Marcantel,	John B. Young,	Settlement twelve years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	155 53	193 75	
A 1386	August 31,	Paul Trahan,	Paul Trahan,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	710 86	840	
B 1387	August 31,	P. Ducloslang,	P. Ducloslang,	Settlement and occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Teche,	107 63	127 20	
B 1388	August 31,	P. Ducloslang,	P. Ducloslang,	Settlement and occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Teche,	192	227	
B 1389	August 31,	Simon Broussard,	Heirs of Simon Broussard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1390	August 31,	Charles Olivier, Jun.	Agricole Fusillier,	Requete and ten years' settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	880 13	1040	
B 1391	August 31,	Pierre Morin,	Reps. of Joseph Guidry,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	677	800	
B 1392	August 31,	François Armant,	François Armant,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche waters,	42 31	50	
B 1393	August 31,	Bernard Apante,	Claire B. De St. Clair,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	677	800	

A true copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the western district of the Territory of Orleans for August, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for September, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water courses.			
B 1394	Sept. 2,	Adrian Rondo	Amiable Covellon	Settlement eighteen years	Rapides	-	330 50	390 25	In Avoyelles.
B 1395	Sept. 2,	— Boloque	Joseph Guillory	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	-	203 10	240	Grand Prairie.
B 1396	Sept. 2,	Richaume Soileau	Reps. of Pierre Manuel	Settlement seventeen years	Opelousas	-	152 35	180	Grand Prairie.
B 1397	Sept. 2,	Louis & Alexander de la Houssage	Louis & Alexander de la Houssage	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	3385 12	4000	
B 1398	Sept. 2,	Louis and Heloy Dugat	Louis and Heloy Dugat	Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Feche waters	203 10	240	
B 1399	Sept. 2,	Francois Veillon	Maria Joseph Fontenot	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Bayou Chico waters	169 25	200	
B 1400	Sept. 3,	Nicholas Robineau	John Reeves	Settlement	Attakapas	Bayou Sally	640	756 27	
B 1401	Sept. 3,	— Leville	Jesse E. Lacy	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	135 40	160	
B 1402	Sept. 3,	Le Pelletier de la Houssage	Jesse E. Lacy	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	406 21	480	
B 1403	Sept. 3,	Joseph Provost	Jesse E. Lacy	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	677	800	
B 1404	Sept. 3,	Joseph Provost	Jesse E. Lacy	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	169 25	200	
B 1405	Sept. 3,	Jesse E. Lacy	Jesse E. Lacy	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1406	Sept. 4,	— Dautrive	Pierre Merin Le Norman	Possession and occupancy 22 years	Attakapas	Teche	290 28	343	
B 1407	Sept. 4,	Jacques Dupre	Jacques Dupre	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	Prairie Faketacke.
B 1408	Sept. 4,	Ennemund Meullion	Marie Claude	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	169 25	200	Quartier De Plaisance.
B 1409	Sept. 4,	Ennemund Meullion	Antoine Dupre and Scholastic Roy	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	507 76	600	
B 1410	Sept. 4,	Ennemund Meullion	Antoine Dupre and Scholastic Roy	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	507 76	600	
B 1411	Sept. 4,	N. Deshautelle and Diego Lafleur	Nicholas Deshautelle and Diego Lafleur	Settlement ten years	Opelousas	Bayou Petit Pass	330 30	390 15	
B 1412	Sept. 4,	John Lafleur	John Lafleur	Settlement ten years	Opelousas	Bayou Petit Pass	338 51	400	
B 1413	Sept. 4,	Maria and Jacques	Maria and Jacques	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	Grand Prairie.
B 1414	Sept. 4,	Etienne Noel Soileau	Etienne Noel Soileau	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	575 37	680	Grand Prairie.
B 1415	Sept. 5,	John and Henry Bosler	John and Henry Bosler	Settlement and permission	Attakapas	Teche	640	756 27	
B 1416	Sept. 5,	William Newman	Christopher Adams	Settlement	Attakapas	Berwick's bay	558	659 40	
B 1417	Sept. 5,	Thomas Murdock	Antoine Guidery	Possession twenty-four years	Opelousas	-	338 51	400	Prairie De Coteau.
B 1418	Sept. 5,	John Peter Folse	John Peter Folse	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1419	Sept. 5,	Michael Arnaud	Michael Arnaud	Settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Cannes	640	756 27	
B 1420	Sept. 5,	Nicholas Deshautelle	Helene Soileau	Settlement fourteen years	Opelousas	Crocodile	338 51	400	
B 1421	Sept. 5,	Thomas Berwick	Heirs of Thomas Berwick	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	1354 04	1600	
A 1422	Sept. 6,	Baptiste Bara	Baptiste Bara	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	812 41	960	Not entered, but found of
B 1423	Sept. 6,	Peter Lee	Peter Lee	Settlement five years	Attakapas	Vermillion	640	756 27	[record.
B 1424	Sept. 6,	John St. Clair	John St. Clair	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	406 21	480	
B 1425	Sept. 6,	Widow Moline	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	101 55	120	
B 1426	Sept. 6,	Jacques Catableau	Jacques Roman	Settlement twenty-two years	Opelousas	Teche	677	800	
B 1427	Sept. 6,	Paul Roquigny	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	67 70	80	
B 1428	Sept. 6,	Paul Roquigny	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	270 80	320	
B 1429	Sept. 6,	William Lalonde	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	203 10	240	
B 1430	Sept. 6,	Baptiste Lalonde	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1431	Sept. 6,	William Lalonde	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	135 40	160	
B 1432	Sept. 6,	René Arnaud	Jacques Roman	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	338 51	400	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundr ^{ths} .	Arpents and hundr ^{ths} .	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1433	Sept. 6,	Henry Deprés	- Jacques Roman	- Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	Teche	270 80	320	In the cove of Catareau. In Avoyelles. In Avoyelles.
B 1434	Sept. 7,	François Garvais	- Florintine Poiret	- Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	203 10	240	
B 1435	Sept. 7,	— Bordelon	- François Bordelon	- Settlement nine years	Rapides	-	170 62	201 62	
B 1436	Sept. 7,	Joseph Roy	- Joseph Roy	- Settlement seven years	Rapides	-	67 70	80	
B 1437	Sept. 9,	Estevan V. Nuiseman	- Joseph Broussard	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	2031 06	2400	
B 1438	Sept. 9,	François Provost	- Eugene Borrell	- Possession twenty-two years	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1439	Sept. 9,	John Baptiste Duhon	- Pierre Etier	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	177 71	210	
B 1440	Sept. 9,	John Baptiste Duhon	- William Desk	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	177 71	210	
B 1441	Sept. 9,	Martin Cummissac	- Martin Cummissac	- Settlement	Opelousas	Culqueshoe	640	756 27	
B 1442	Sept. 10,	Angelique Martin	- Angelique Martin	- Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	169 25	200	
B 1443	Sept. 10,	Polone Martin	- Polone Martin	- Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	169 25	200	
B 1444	Sept. 10,	Benoit De St. Clair	- Benoit De St. Clair	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	406 21	480	
B 1445	Sept. 10,	Minguel Bernard	- Minguel Bernard	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	-	338 51	400	
B 1446	Sept. 10,	Bartholomew Grevenberg	- Bartholomew Grevenberg	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	846 28	1000	
B 1447	Sept. 10,	Martin Soudrique	- Martin Soudrique	- Requete and settlement	Attapapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1448	Sept. 11,	Le Vielle	- Agricole Fuselier	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	677	800	
B 1449	Sept. 11,	Le Vielle	- Samuel Fuselier	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	406 21	480	
A 1450	Sept. 11,	Andrée, a free negro	- Samuel Fuselier	- Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	270 80	320	
B 1451	Sept. 11,	Louis de la Houssage	- Louis and Alexander de la Houssage.	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	473 91	560	
B 1452	Sept. 11,	Louis Judice, Sen.	- Louis and Alexander de la Houssage	- Requete and 12 years settlement	Attakapas	Teche	1354 04	1600	
B 1453	Sept. 11,	François Segura	- François Segura	- Settlement six years	Attakapas	Lake Flamand	406 21	480	
B 1454	Sept. 11,	Manuel Prados	- François Segura	- Settlement three years	Attakapas	Lake Flamand	135 40	160	
B 1455	Sept. 11,	Marie Ruis	- François Segura	- Settlement nine years	Attakapas	Lake Flamand	135 40	160	
B 1456	Sept. 11,	Peter Harkman	- Jacob Miller	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1457	Sept. 11,	Joseph Leblanc	- Joseph Leblanc	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Bayou Tortue	338 51	400	
B 1458	Sept. 11,	Antoine Vickner	- Antoine Vickner	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1459	Sept. 11,	Silvain Saunier	- Silvain Saunier	- Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	101 55	120	
B 1460	Sept. 12,	Pierre Vidrine	- Pierre Vidrine	- Settlement	Opelousas	-	609 31	720	
A 1461	Sept. 12,	James Patin	- Jacques Roman	- Spanish patent	Opelousas	Caron waters	203 10	240	
A 1462	Sept. 12,	Jacques St. Mont	- Jacques Roman	- Spanish patent	Opelousas	Teche	473 91	560	
B 1463	Sept. 12,	J. A. Patin and S. Roman	- Jacques Roman	- Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Caron waters	338 51	400	
B 1464	Sept. 12,	Widow of Jonathan Darby	- Rep's of Jonathan Darby's widow	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	1015 53	1200	
B 1465	Sept. 12,	Delisle La Barthe	- Ch. Olivier De Vezin	- Settlement twenty-five years	Attakapas	B. Petite Ance	677	800	
B 1466	Sept. 12,	Ch. Olivier De Vezin, Jun.	- Ch. Olivier De Vezin, Jun.	- Requete and settlement	Attakapas	Teche waters	640	756 27	
B 1467	Sept. 12,	Joseph Carriere	- John Leger	- Settlement seventeen years	Attakapas	Vermillion	338 51	400	
B 1468	Sept. 12,	Jean Baptiste Grevenberg	- Louis Grevenberg	- Settlement twenty-two years	Attakapas	Teche	812 42	960	
B 1469	Sept. 13,	Lepelletier de la Houssage	- François Provost	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	406 21	480	
B 1470	Sept. 13,	Joseph Decuire	- Therese Laurent	- Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	203 10	240	
B 1471	Sept. 13,	François Bossier	- Jacques Roman	- Settlement ten years	Opelousas	Teche	338 51	400	
A 1472	Sept. 13,	Emon Meuillon	- William L. Collins	- Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	947 83	1120	
B 1473	Sept. 13,	Malbert Sansafogon	- Antoine Lacour	- Settlement eleven years	Opelousas	Bayou Crocodile	440 06	520	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.		
					County.	Water course.					
B 1474	Sept. 13,	Pierre Guillory	- -	Florentine Poirer	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	101 55	120	Grand Prairie.
B 1475	Sept. 13,	Clement	- -	William Collins	- -	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	- -	67 70	80	
B 1476	Sept. 13,	Pierre Aucom	- -	William Collins	- -	Settlement twelve years	Opelousas	- -	67 70	80	
B 1477	Sept. 13,	Françoise Pellerin	- -	Françoise Pellerin	- -	Requete and settlement 22 years,	Attakapas	Teche waters	677	300	
A 1478	Sept. 13,	Emon Meullion	- -	Florentine Poirer	- -	Spanish patent	Opelousas	- -	406 21	480	Grand Prairie.
A 1479	Sept. 13,	John Darby	- -	Representatives of John Bte. St. Marc Darby	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	2,780 08	3,200	Cypress Island. Cypress Island. Cypress Island. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record. Not ent'd, but found of record.
B 1480	Sept. 14,	Joel Roberts	- -	Job Bass	- -	Settlement with permission	Concordia	Mississippi	640	756 27	
B 1481	Sept. 14,	Thomas Greer	- -	Robert Gibson	- -	Settlement with permission	Concordia	Mississippi	640	756 27	
B 1482	Sept. 14,	William Graves	- -	Rep's of William Graves	- -	Settlement with permission	Concordia	Mississippi	640	756 27	
A 1483	Sept. 14,	François Decuir	- -	Rep's of A. D. Bienvenu	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	- -	677	800	
B 1484	Sept. 14,	Antoine D. Coirin	- -	Rep's of A. D. Bienvenu	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	- -	203 10	240	
A 1485	Sept. 14,	Alexander D. Bienvenu	- -	Rep's of A. D. Bienvenu	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	- -	304 65	360	
B 1486	Sept. 14,	John McLeod	- -	John Maylone	- -	Settlement with permission	Concordia	Mississippi	640	756 27	
B 1487	Sept. 14,	Alexander Declouett, Jun.	- -	Miguel B. Barrier	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	126 89	150	
B 1488	Sept. 14,	Bartelemy Lebluc	- -	Rep's of Bartelemy Lebluc	- -	Settlement	Opelousas	Lake Gulkeshoe,	610	721	
A 1489	Sept. 21,	Germain Trahan	- -	Germain Trahan	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 86	840	
A 1490	Sept. 21,	Miguel Trahan	- -	Miguel Trahan	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 86	840	
A 1491	Sept. 23,	Paul Pelletier de la Houssage	- -	John Dugat, Bte. Le Beauve and Charles Dugat	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	4,062 12	4,800	
A 1492	Sept. 23,	Jacques Faustin	- -	Heirs of Jacques Faustin	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 87	840	
A 1493	Sept. 23,	Louis Broussard	- -	Louis Broussard	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 87	840	
A 1494	Sept. 23,	Augustin Broussard	- -	Augustin Broussard	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 87	840	
B 1495	Sept. 23,	Stephen Risson	- -	Stephen Risson	- -	Settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 87	840	
B 1496	Sept. 23,	Michel Rider	- -	Heirs of Jacob Knight	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	591 40	698 80	
B 1497	Sept. 23,	Jacob Knight	- -	Heirs of Jacob Knight	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1498	Sept. 23,	Elijah Clark	- -	Elijah Clark	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Tensaw waters,	590	697 06	
B 1499	Sept. 23,	Chiliab Smith	- -	Chiliab Smith	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Bayou Vidal	640		
B 1500	Sept. 23,	Anthony Crockett	- -	Anthony Crockett	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Tensaw waters,	640		
B 1501	Sept. 23,	Thomas Patterson	- -	Thomas Patterson	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Bayou Vidal	640		
B 1502	Sept. 23,	Ezra Marble	- -	Ezra Marble	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Tensaw	640		
B 1503	Sept. 23,	Thomas Jones	- -	Thomas Jones	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Tensaw	614 40		
B 1504	Sept. 23,	William Denman	- -	William Denman	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Bayou Vidal	616		
B 1505	Sept. 23,	Thomas Marble	- -	Thomas Marble	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Tensaw	646		
B 1506	Sept. 23,	John Lobdel	- -	John Lobdel	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Mississippi	633 95		
B 1507	Sept. 24,	James Usery	- -	James Usery	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Bayou Vidal	640		
B 1508	Sept. 24,	Thomas Newman	- -	Thomas Newman	- -	Settlement and permission	Concordia	Bayon Vidal	640		
A 1509	Sept. 24,	Joseph Borell, Jun.	- -	Nicholas Hebert	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	575 40	680	
A 1510	Sept. 24,	Joseph Borell, Jun.	- -	Heirs of Solomon Andrus	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	101 55	120	
A 1511	Sept. 24,	Amant Broussard	- -	Rosaline Hebert	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
A 1512	Sept. 24,	Amant Broussard	- -	Catharine Hebert	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
A 1513	Sept. 24,	Hugh Coyle	- -	A. Fulton and Wm. Miller	- -	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Bayou Boeuf	236 95	280	
B 1514	Sept. 24,	Mathurin Hebert	- -	Catharine Hebert	- -	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of cla'n.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1515	Sept. 24,	William Ruftee	Margaret Vickner	Settlement eighteen years	Rapides,	- - -	263 88	300	Avoyelles.
B 1516	Sept. 24,	King Holston	John Pillars	Settlement ten years	Rapides,	- - -	640	756 27	
B 1517	Sept. 24,	John Louis Hebert	Rosaline Hebert	Order of sur. & settlem't 10 y'rs,	Attakapas,	Teche	338 51	400	
A 1518	Sept. 25,	Jean Bernard	Pierre Vincent	Spanish patent	Attakapas,	Vermillion	473 91	560	
B 1519	Sept. 25,	Joseph and Eleanor Berwick	Jos. Berwick & W. Newman	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche	2,369 57	2,800	
B 1520	Sept. 25,	Jacob Holler	Talmadge Dunleavy	Settlement	Attakapas,	Teche	236 93	280	
B 1521	Sept. 25,	Charles McDaniel	Charles McDaniel	Settlement	Attakapas,	Teche	203 10	240	
B 1522	Sept. 25,	Nicholas Verrette	Nicholas Hebert	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- - -	338 51	400	Prairie Petite Ance.
B 1523	Sept. 25,	Joseph Jeffrion, Jun.	Joseph Jeffrion, Jun.	Settleme't with permission	Rapides,	- - -	451 42	533 45	In Avoyelles.
B 1524	Sept. 26,	Manuel Wikoff	Manuel Wikoff	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Courtableau	423 41	509	
B 1525	Sept. 26,	Stephen Wikoff	Stephen Wikoff	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Courtableau	423 41	500	
B 1526	Sept. 26,	Wm. Wikoff, the younger	Wm. Wikoff, the younger	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Courtableau	423 41	500	
B 1527	Sept. 26,	Michael Barry	Michael Barry	Settlement with permission	Rapides,	- - -	640	756 27	In Avoyelles.
B 1528	Sept. 26,	Asa White	Asa White	Settlement with permission	Rapides,	- - -	620 25	-	In Avoyelles.
B 1529	Sept. 28,	Pierre Mayoux	John Bro. Mayeux	Order of survey and settlement,	Rapides,	- - -	107	126 43	
B 1530	Sept. 28,	Pierre Metoye	Pierre Metoye	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Petite Passe,	677	800	
B 1531	Sept. 28,	Catharine Toupert	Pierre Etier	Settlement ten years	Attakapas,	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1532	Sept. 28,	John McLaughlin	Henry Hergeroder	Requete and settlement	Attakapas,	Teche	541 60	640	
B 1533	Sept. 30,	Willam Turner	Benjamin Kitchen	Settlement and permission	Concordia,	Mississippi	507 76	600	
B 1534	Sept. 30,	Jean Bte. Lefleur	John McDaniel	Possession & occupancy 11 years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico	406 21	480	
B 1535	Sept. 30,	Jacques Lefleur	John McDaniel	Possession & occupancy 11 years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico	507 75	600	
B 1536	Sept. 30,	François Pitre, Jun.	François Pitre, Jun.	Possession & occupancy 10 years,	Opelousas,	- - -	483 21	571	Prairie Point de Jour.
B 1537	Sept. 30,	Daniel Callaghan	James McCleland	Possession & occupancy 10 years,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brûlé,	338 51	400	
B 1538	Sept. 30,	Chevalier Poiret	Rep's of Antoine Simien	Requete and settlement	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes	338 51	400	
B 1539	Sept. 30,	Joseph Silvester	Jerrie Aucoin	Settlement twenty-seven years	Opelousas,	Petite Passe	135 40	160	
B 1540	Sept. 30,	Maria Redeau	Maria Simien	Settlement twenty-two years	Opelousas,	- - -	84 62	100	Grand Prairie.
B 1541	Sept. 30,	Jacob Miller	Jacob Miller	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	- - -	169 25	200	Germain Prairie.
B 1542	Sept. 30,	John Garic	John Garic	Settlement	Attakapas,	Vermillion waters,	640	756 27	
B 1543	Sept. 30,	— Etc	William Desk	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Teche	677	800	
B 1544	Sept. 30,	Paul Roquigny	Pierre Pario	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Bayou Capuchin	338 51	400	
B 1545	Sept. 30,	William Prather	David Harman	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	- - -	370 80	320	Prairie Jacob.
B 1546	Sept. 30,	Dautrieve Dubuclé	Dautrieve Dubuclé	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Teche	677	800	
A 1547	Sept. 30,	Michei Bernard	Heirs of Michel Bernard	Spanish patent	Attakapas,	Teche	426 50	504	Not entered, but found of record.
B 1548	Sept. 30,	Guillaume Lalonde	James L. Johnson	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Bayou Capuchin	169 25	200	
B 1549	Sept. 30,	Guillaume Lalonde	Peter Poirier	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Bayou Capuchin	507 76	600	
A 1550	Sept. 30,	François Grevenberg	François Grevenberg	Spanish patent	Attakapas,	Bayou Petite Ance,	507 75	600	

A true copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners of the western district of the Orleans Territory, for September, 1811.

JOHN THOMPSON, Clerk

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for October and November, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents & hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 1551	Oct. 2,	François Grevenberg	François Grevenberg	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Bayou Petite Ance	1015 52	1200	
B 1552	Oct. 2,	Louis Borell	Louis Borell	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	640	756 27	
B 1553	Oct. 2,	Pierre Carrier	Pierre Carrier	Settlement 13 years	Opelousas	Bayou Tesson	276	326 14	
B 1554	Oct. 2,	John Brown	John Brown	Settlement	Concordia	Mississippi	615	726 72	
B 1555	Oct. 2,	Hugh White	Hugh White	Settlement	Concordia	Mississippi	640	756 27	
B 1556	Oct. 2,	John Frederick Mire	John Clayton	Settlement 10 years	Rapides	-	325 62	384 76	
B 1557	Oct. 3,	Jacob Haller	James L. Johnson	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	101 55	120	
B 1558	Oct. 3,	Solomon Andrus	Solomon Andrus	Settlement five years	Attakapas	Teche	640	756 27	
B 1559	Oct. 3,	Charles Comeau	John Baptiste David	Requete and settlement	Opelousas	Bayou Mallette	640	756 27	
B 1560	Oct. 3,	Antoine Chenier	John Baptiste Noraut	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1561	Oct. 4,	Joseph Ring	James Lyons Johnson	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	232 72	275	
B 1562	Oct. 4,	Joseph Ring	Jean Nofper	Settlement	Attakapas	Teche	407 28	481 27	
B 1563	Oct. 4,	Louis Dutisné	William Johnson	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	135 40	160	
B 1564	Oct. 4,	Louis Dutisné	Andre Neraut	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	203 10	240	
B 1565	Oct. 5,	Pierre Mayau	Mark Elishe	Order of survey and settlement	Rapides	-	169 25	200	In Avoyelles.
B 1566	Oct. 5,	François Veillon	Henry Hargroider	Settlement 17 years	Opelousas	Teche	304 65	360	
A 1567	Oct. 5,	Jacob Vampelt	Antoine Paillet	Spanish patent	Opelousas	-	169 25	200	
B 1568	Oct. 7,	Alexander Nexon	John Boslier's represent's,	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	473 91	560	
B 1569	Oct. 7,	François Milhamc	William Addison	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	203 10	240	
A 1570	Oct. 8,	Rene Leblanc	Heirs of Rene Leblanc	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Vermillion	710 87	840	
B 1571	Oct. 8,	Michel Immel	Henry Hergroider	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	B. Placquemine brûlé	677	800	
B 1572	Oct. 9,	Michel Broussard	Michel Broussard	Settlement	Attakapas	Vermillion	640	756 27	
B 1573	Oct. 9,	Pierre Verdine	Pierre Verdine	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Coule de Maron	677	800	
A 1574	Oct. 9,	Joshua Garrett	William and John Garrett	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Achafalia	406 21	480	
A 1575	Oct. 9,	Nicholas Forstall	Jacques Molon	Spanish patent	Attakapas	Teche	1861 81	2200	
B 1576	Oct. 10,	Baptiste Verdine	Baptiste Verdine	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Coule de Maron	507 76	600	
B 1577	Oct. 10,	John Baptiste Sinnett	John and William Garrett	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche waters	338 51	400	
B 1578	Oct. 10,	Jacob Nofper	Jean Nofper	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	169 25	200	
B 1579	Oct. 10,	Jacob Nofper	John Franco	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	169 25	200	
B 1580	Oct. 10,	Jacob Nofper	Reps. of Jacob Nofper	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	338 51	400	
B 1581	Oct. 10,	Antoine Lanclos	Andrew Neraut	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Teche	135 40	160	
B 1582	Oct. 10,	John Baptiste Verdine	John Baptiste Verdine	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Coule de Maron	677	800	
B 1583	Oct. 10,	Alexander Verdine	Alexander Verdine	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Coule de Maron	677	800	
A 1584	Oct. 11,	Nicholas Forstall	John and William Garrett	Spanish patent,	Attakapas	Teche	372 36	440	
B 1585	Oct. 11,	Alexander Nickson,	William Addison	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	203 10	240	
B 1586	Oct. 11,	Joseph Caron	Jean H. Lastrapé	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	110 97	131 16	
B 1587	Oct. 11,	Joseph Caron	Francisco P. Caron	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	135 40	160	
B 1588	Oct. 11,	Alexander Declaunet	Louise Faveratt	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	1049 38	1240	
B 1589	Oct. 11,	John Buller	Henry Hargroider	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	Placquemine brûlé	507 76	600	
B 1590	Oct. 12,	Jacques Fontinette and Charles Olivier	Jacques Fontinette and Charles Olivier	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	-	677	800	Coté a Corin.
B 1591	Oct. 12,	Madame William Andrie	Charlotte Broutin	Settlement 10 years	Attakapas	Teche	135 40	160	
B 1592	Oct. 12,	Le Pelletier Delahausaye	Joseph Provost	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	Teche	541 61	640	

1811.] LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA. 709

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents & hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1593	Oct. 14,	Pierre Trahan,	- Jacob Harman,	- Settlement,	- Opelousas	Nementao,	338 51	400	Gross Isle.
B 1594	Oct. 14,	Louis Badin,	- Chote and J. F. Gerod,	- Settlement,	- Ouachita	Ouachita river,	444 29	525	
B 1595	Oct. 16,	François Freeloe,	- François Freeloe,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas	Teche,	640	756 27	
B 1596	Oct. 17,	Louis Veillon,	- Louis Veillon,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas	-	507 75	600	
B 1597	Oct. 17,	Henry Hergroider,	- Henry Hergroider,	- Possession and occupancy 12 years,	- Opelousas	Placquemine brule,	677	800	
B 1598	Oct. 19,	John Chote,	- John Thomas and David Chote,	- Order of survey and settlement,	- Attakapas	Teche,	338 51	400	
A 1599	Oct. 21,	Jean Guilbeau,	- Jean Guilbeau,	- Spanish patent	- Attaka's and Opelousas	Carancro,	710 86	840	
A 1600	Oct. 21,	Joseph Labaume,	- Daniel Clark,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas	Nezpique,	2708 09	3200	
B 1601	Oct. 23,	Joseph Saulais,	- Joseph Saulais,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas	-	194 64	230	
B 1602	Oct. 23,	Joseph Rabalais,	- John Baptiste Rabalais,	- Settlement 10 years,	- Rapides	-	338 51	400	
B 1603	Oct. 24,	John Lovelace, Sen.,	- John Lovelace, Sen.,	- Requete and settlement,	- Rapides	Bayou Flacon,	640	756 27	
B 1604	Oct. 24,	Mary Lambert,	- Mary Lambert,	- Order of survey and settlement,	- Opelousas	Placquemine brule,	406 21	480	
B 1605	Oct. 24,	William Peters,	- John Carlisle,	- Order of survey and settlement,	- Attakapas	Teche,	270 80	320	
A 1606	Oct. 24,	Noel Soileau,	- Antoine Lambert,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas	-	609 32	720	Grand Prairie.
B 1607	Nov. 5,	Elijah Brown,	- William Gordon Foreman,	- Requete and settlement,	- Concordia	Lake Concordia,	406 21	480	

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the journal of decisions of the Board of Commissioners for the western district of Orleans Territory, for the months of October and November, 1811.

L. POSEY, *Clerk.*

Monthly return of certificates issued by the Commissioners of the western district of Orleans Territory, for December, 1811.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1608	Dec. 4,	Charles Mulholland,	Charles Mulholland,	Settlement by permission,	Rapides,	Red river,	440	520	
B 1609	Dec. 4,	Widow Rachal,	Manuel Rachal,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	160 79	190	
B 1610	Dec. 4,	Widow Rachal,	Maria Lameth, widow Rachal,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	160 79	190	
B 1611	Dec. 4,	Jacques St. André,	André St. André,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	8 46	10	
B 1612	Dec. 4,	Louis C. Deblanc,	Louis C. Deblanc,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Teche,	2200 32	2600	
B 1613	Dec. 4,	Celeta Lovelace,	Celeta Lovelace,	Requete and settlement,	Rapides,	Red river,	358 51	400	
B 1614	Dec. 5,	André St. André,	André St. André,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	662 76	783 14	
B 1615	Dec. 5,	Martin Danato,	La Rouille,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Woods of the Malette,	406 21	480	
B 1616	Dec. 6,	John Stevens,	Richard S. Badger,	Settlement by permission,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	640	756 27	
B 1617	Dec. 6,	Pierre Bailliat,	Manuel Rachal,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	203 10	240	
B 1618	Dec. 6,	Pierre Bailliat,	Madame Maria Lamalathaie,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	66 10	78 10	
B 1619	Dec. 6,	James Clurk,	James Clark,	Settlement and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sallé,	640	756 27	
B 1620	Dec. 6,	Basil Landry,	Basil Landry,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	186 18	220	
B 1621	Dec. 6,	Dautrieve,	Basil Landry,	Settlement and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	186 18	220	
B 1622	Dec. 6,	Joseph Guidry,	Jean Charles Hebert,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1623	Dec. 6,	Jean C. Hebert,	Jean Charles Hebert,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	169 95	200	
B 1624	Dec. 7,	John Baptiste Davion, Sen.	John Baptiste Davion, Sen.	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	166 83	197 15	
B 1625	Dec. 7,	Joseph Jeanriz,	Dominique Davion,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	236 95	280	
B 1626	Dec. 7,	Madame Veuve Gaspard,	Madame Veuve Gaspard,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Waters of Red river,	25 90	30 60	
B 1627	Dec. 7,	Joseph Foret,	Joseph Foret,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	4 13	4 89	
B 1628	Dec. 7,	Louis Lamalithe,	Louis Lamalithe,	Requete and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	413 71	489	
B 1629	Dec. 7,	Widow Grappe,	Benoit Mantanry,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	178 06	210 42	
B 1630	Dec. 10,	Edward Cadwell,	David B. Morgan,	Settlement by permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	270 80	320	
B 1631	Dec. 10,	Maria C. Sauvage,	Maria C. Sauvage,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1632	Dec. 10,	Etienne Vergé,	Auguste Langloise,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1633	Dec. 10,	Diego Ramirie,	Louis Tamasin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1634	Dec. 10,	John Baptiste Labery,	Louis Buard,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1320 19	1560	
B 1635	Dec. 10,	Remegio Poisseau,	Auguste Langloise,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	575 47	680	
B 1636	Dec. 11,	John Miller,	John Miller,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	338 51	400	
B 1637	Dec. 11,	Joseph Maria, and Therese Armand,	Joseph M. and Therese Armand,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	74 64	88 22	
B 1638	Dec. 11,	Louis Totin,	Louis Totin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	218 80	256 23	
B 1639	Dec. 11,	Bourguignon,	John L. Buard and John B. Buard,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1640	Dec. 11,	George W. Humphreys,	George W. Humphreys,	Requete and settlement,	Concordia,	Lake St. Peter,	640	756 27	
B 1641	Dec. 12,	Chevallier Villier,	Louis Carrier,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou De Bellaire,	253 87	300	
B 1642	Dec. 12,	Patrick McAlley,	Patrick McAulay,	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	338 51	400	
B 1643	Dec. 12,	Joseph Frederick,	Reuben T. Sackett,	Possession ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	677	800	
B 1644	Dec. 12,	Joseph Frederick,	Augustine Frugé,	Possession ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	169 25	200	
B 1645	Dec. 13,	Reverend Dagobert,	Police Jury of Natchitoches,	Possession ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	118 18	140	
B 1646	Dec. 13,	Athanase Le Cour,	Athanase Le Cour,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
A 1647	Dec. 13,	Louis Clauseau,	Louis Clauseau,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	181 94	215	
B 1648	Dec. 13,	Isidore Louvier,	Isidore Louvier,	Settlement and occupancy,	Attakapas,	Teche,	440 06	520	
A 1649	Dec. 13,	Widow Triche and Gilbert Clauseau,	Widow Triche and Gilbert Clauseau,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	In Teche Comté,	169 25	200	
A 1650	Dec. 13,	Jucheven St. Denis,	Pierre Joseph Mais,	French patent,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Quisaschie,	1354 04	1600	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR DECEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1651	Dec. 13,	Jucheven St. Denis,	Pierre Joseph Mais,	Possession and occupancy,	-	Bayou Quisaschie,	1354 04	1600	
B 1652	Dec. 14,	François Bossie,	Heirs or legal repres. of Louis Claseau,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Black lake,	777	800	
B 1653	Dec. 16,	Barnabe Cheletre,	Bartholomew L. Estage,	Settlement and occupancy,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	71 24	84 20	
B 1654	Dec. 16,	Joseph Malige,	Joseph Malige,	Settlement and occupancy,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67	79	
A 1655	Dec. 16,	Pierre Cheletre,	Pierre Cheletre,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	86 32	102	
B 1656	Dec. 16,	Dartigeaux,	Jean Jacques Paillette,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	947 87	1120	
B 1657	Dec. 16,	Everiste Lauve,	Everiste Lauve,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Jancko,	7 03	8 30	
A 1658	Dec. 16,	Françoise Manginot,	Françoise Manginot,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	71 93	85	
A 1659	Dec. 16,	Jean B. Buard,	Jean B. Buard,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	632 16	747	
A 1660	Dec. 17,	François La Conte,	François Ginon,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	265 72	314	
B 1661	Dec. 17,	Joseph Taris,	Pierre Michell,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1662	Dec. 17,	Paul Cotty,	Pierre Michell,	Settlement and cultivation,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	169 25	200	
B 1663	Dec. 17,	Madame Michel Hernandes,	Pierre Michell,	Settlement and cultivation,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1664	Dec. 17,	Antoine Vascoeu,	Antoine Vascoeu,	Possession and occupancy,	Natchitoches,	-	101 55	120	Isle Au Vache, Cow Isl'd.
A 1665	Dec. 17,	William Lestage,	Widow William Lestage,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	253 87	300	
B 1666	Dec. 17,	Athanase De Meziere,	Athanase de Meziere,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	12 11	14	
B 1667	Dec. 17,	Pierre Derbonne, Jun.	John Baptiste Buard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	135 40	160	
B 1668	Dec. 17,	Pierre Derbonne, Jun.	Joha Baptiste Buard,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67 70	80	
B 1669	Dec. 17,	François Dubois,	François Dubois,	Settlement and permission,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	609 31	720	
A 1670	Dec. 17,	Pierre Derbonne,	Pierre Derbonne,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	506 06	598	
A 1671	Dec. 17,	François Roquier, Jun.	François Roquier, Jun.	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	663 46	784	
B 1672	Dec. 18,	Athanase Poisot,	James Blutworth,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	253 88	300	
A 1673	Dec. 18,	Remy Possaie,	James Blutworth,	French patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67 70	80	
B 1674	Dec. 18,	Athanase Poisot,	James Blutworth,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	236 95	280	
A 1675	Dec. 18,	Joseph Lattier,	John Jacques Paillette,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	256 42	303	
A 1676	Dec. 18,	Widow Dartigaux,	Widow Dartigaux,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	1100 97	1415	
A 1677	Dec. 18,	Louis Varchaire,	Louis Varchaire,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	575 47	680	
A 1678	Dec. 18,	Louis Barthelemew Rachel,	Louis Barthelemew Rachel,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	260 61	308	
A 1679	Dec. 18,	Maria Theresa, free negress,	Maria Theresa, free negress,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	67 70	80	
B 1680	Dec. 18,	Jean Baptiste Larenaudiere,	Jean J. Poillette and Company,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1015 53	1200	
A 1681	Dec. 18,	Joseph Connard,	Jean J. Poillette,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	River Burginon,	86 32	102	
B 1682	Dec. 18,	Jacques Lan,	Jean J. Poillette,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	659 93		
B 1683	Dec. 18,	— Dupre,	François Roquier, Jun., attorney in fact,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1354	1600	
A 1684	Dec. 19,	Pierre Metoyer,	Pierre Metoyer,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	986 91	1165	
A 1685	Dec. 19,	Pierre Metoyer,	Pierre Metoyer,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	252 19	298	
A 1686	Dec. 19,	Philip Frederick, Jun.	Philip Frederick, jun.	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	213 34	258	
B 1687	Dec. 19,	Charles Lemain,	Remy Lamber,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	541 60	640	
B 1688	Dec. 19,	Baptiste Lavigne,	Remy Lamber,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1689	Dec. 19,	Joseph Rabalais,	Remy Lamber,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	406 21	480	
B 1690	Dec. 19,	Pierre Larenaudiere,	Remy Lamber,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	541 60	640	
R 1691	Dec. 19,	Jean Baptiste B. Rachel,	Remy Lamber,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	406 21	480	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR DECEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hund'ths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1692	Dec. 19,	Jean Varangue, - - -	Remy Lamber, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	1015 50	1200	Grand Prairie.
B 1693	Dec. 19,	Joseph Capuran, - - -	Remy Lamber, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	1354 04	1600	
B 1694	Dec. 19,	John McLaughlin, - - -	John McLaughlin, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	640	756 27	
B 1695	Dec. 19,	Remy Poisat, - - -	Remy Lamber, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	541 60	640	
A 1696	Dec. 19,	Charles Hebert, - - -	Charles Hebert, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, -	677	800	
A 1697	Dec. 19,	Pierre Gaillard, - - -	Pierre Gaillard, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, -	677	800	
B 1698	Dec. 20,	Pierre Broset, - - -	Joseph Derbonne, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	
B 1699	Dec. 20,	Pierre Broset, - - -	John C. Carr, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Casatches, -	338 51	400	
A 1700	Dec. 20,	Widow Himel, - - -	Widow Himel, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	-	718 50	
B 1701	Dec. 20,	Alexis Clautier, - - -	Alexis Clautier, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	
B 1702	Dec. 20,	Darothé Manet, - - -	Darothé Manet, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	50 77	60	
B 1703	Dec. 20,	Marguerite Le Roy, - - -	Ambrose Lecompte, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	2031 06	2400	
B 1704	Dec. 20,	Madame Capuran, - - -	Bartholomew Shamburg, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red riv r, -	-	1 05	143 39 sq. sup. poles.
B 1705	Dec. 21,	Elie Bernard, - - -	Joseph Touzin, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	70 30	80 12	
B 1706	Dec. 21,	Remigio Poisat, - - -	Pacalie, free negro, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	101 55	120	
B 1707	Dec. 21,	Marly, - - -	Joseph Touzin, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	1 48	1 75	
B 1708	Dec. 21,	Maes, - - -	Jean J. Paillette, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	154 03	182	
B 1709	Dec. 21,	William Lebrun, - - -	Antoine Prudhomme, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	
B 1710	Dec. 21,	Pedro La Cour, - - -	Antoine Prudhomme, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	
B 1711	Dec. 21,	Pierre Darbonne, - - -	Antoine Prudhomme, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	338 51	400	
B 1712	Dec. 21,	Joseph Dupré, - - -	Joseph Dupré, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	1354 04	1600	
B 1713	Dec. 21,	John McDaniel, Jun. - - -	John McDaniel, Jun. - - -	Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	640	756 27	
A 1714	Dec. 23,	John Bapt. Ailhaud St. Anne, - - -	John Bapt. Ailhaud St. Anne, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	River Burginon, -	352 05	416	
A 1715	Dec. 23,	Miguel Hernandez, - - -	Miguel Hernandez, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	River Burginon, -	209 03	247	
B 1716	Dec. 23,	François St. Gemin, - - -	Alexis Clautier, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	338 51	400	
B 1717	Dec. 23,	Joseph Rabalais, - - -	Joseph Rabalais, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	169 20	200	
B 1718	Dec. 23,	Etienne Racheal, - - -	Jacques St. André, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	744 72	880	
B 1719	Dec. 23,	Michel Cazennive, - - -	Michel Cazennive, - - -	Settlement and occupancy, - - -	Natchitoches,	- - -	2 97	3 49	
B 1720	Dec. 23,	Felix Trudeau, - - -	Felix Trudeau, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	67 70	80	
B 1721	Dec. 23,	François Manginot, - - -	Felix Trudeau, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	17 06	20 15	
B 1722	Dec. 23,	Joseph Deprong, - - -	Joseph Deprong, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Wigg's Bayou, -	638 18	754 11	
B 1723	Dec. 24,	Pierre P. and A. Thibodeau, - - -	Pierre P. and Ans. Trudeau, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Tiger, -	640	756 27	
B 1724	Dec. 24,	John Banton, - - -	John Banton, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Red river, -	332 47	-	
B 1725	Dec. 24,	Basil Gagnier, - - -	Pierre Ternier, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	236 95	280	
B 1726	Dec. 24,	Peter Leglise, - - -	Peter Leglise, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Red river, -	640	756 27	
B 1727	Dec. 24,	Michel Chagneau, - - -	Michel Chagneau, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	406 21	480	
B 1728	Dec. 24,	Michel Chaignon, - - -	Joseph Jeanriz, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	270 80	320	
B 2930	Dec. 24,	William Prather, - - -	William Biggs, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	169 25	200	
B 2930	Dec. 24,	Marianne Beaudouin, - - -	John Baptiste Bossier, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	507 76	600	
B 1731	Dec. 24,	William Barbaroux, - - -	William Barbaroux, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	169 25	200	
A 1732	Dec. 27,	Jacques Le Vasseur, - - -	Jacques Le Vasseur, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	-	118	
A 1733	Dec. 27,	Pierre Joseph Mais, - - -	Pierre Joseph Mais, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	-	305	
A 1734	Dec. 27,	Darothé Manet, - - -	Darothé Manet, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR DECEMBER, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 1735	Dec. 28,	Claude Martin, - - -	Dosite Martin, - - -	Spanish patent - - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche, -	406 21	480	
B 1736	Dec. 28,	Agricole Fuselier, - - -	Jean Bernard, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche, -	677	800	
B 1737	Dec. 28,	John Brinton, - - -	Nathaniel Cochran, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes, -	507 76	600	
B 1738	Dec. 30,	Pierre Contant, - - -	Pierre La Cour, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	338 51	400	
B 1739	Dec. 30,	Pierre Metoyer, - - -	Pierre Metoyer, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Lake à Casé, -	1354 04	1600	
B 1740	Dec. 30,	Michel Robin, - - -	Pierre La Cour, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	372 36	440	
B 1741	Dec. 30,	John Berard, - - -	Valentine Landry - - -	Settlement, - - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	152 33	180	
B 1742	Dec. 30,	François Prudhomme - - -	François Perault, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	406 21	480	
B 1743	Dec. 30,	Louis Mercier, - - -	François Perault, - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	101 55	120	
B 1744	Dec. 30,	Henry Hergroider, - - -	Henry Hergroider, - - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sallé, -	677	800	
B 1745	Dec. 30,	Antoine Vascocu, - - -	George McTire, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	236 95	280	
B 1746	Dec. 30,	Jean B. Sennet, - - -	Jean B. Sennet, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	640	756 27	
A 1747	Dec. 30,	Joseph Grange - - -	Maria Simien, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	67 70	80	
B 1748	Dec. 30,	Jacob Schnell, - - -	The heirs of François Stelly,	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Opelousas,	- - -	507 75	600	Prairie des Femmes.
B 1749	Dec. 30,	Pierre Jerome, - - -	Heirs of John Collins - - -	Occupancy ten years, - - -	Opelousas,	Bayou Courtableau -	203 10	240	
B 1750	Dec. 31,	François McKimm, widow of Robert McKimm,	François McKimm, widow of Robert McKimm,	Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	Red river, -	128 64	152	
B 1751	Dec. 31,	Nicholas Deville, - - -	Nicholas Deville, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Rapides,	La Rigolet de Chanier	640	756 27	Gully of the Oak.
B 1752	Dec. 31,	Gabriel Martin, - - -	Paul Leger, - - -	Settlement, - - -	Opelousas,	Gully à Blaze, -	270 80	320	
A 1753	Dec. 31,	Blaise Lejeune, - - -	Paul Leger, - - -	Spanish patent, - - -	Opelousas,	Bayou Carancro, -	67 70	80	

I certify that the foregoing report is a true transcript from the decisions of the Board of Commissioners, from the 4th of December to the 31st of the same month.
Given under my hand at Opelousas, January 15, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, for January, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1754	Jan'y 1,	John Hebrard,	- Charles Miles,	- Occupancy 10 years,	- Rapides and Concordia,	- Black river,	1000	1181 64	
B 1755	Jan'y 1,	John Hebrard,	- John Henry,	- Occupancy 10 years,	- Same,	- Black river,	1000	1181 64	
A 1756	Jan'y 8,	Ygnacio Babid,	- Thomas Crothers,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Vermillion,	355 43	420	Grand Prairie.
A 1757	Jan'y 9,	François Bossier,	- François Bossier,	- Spanish patent,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	848 83	1003	
B 1758	Jan'y 9,	Louis Romain De La Fossé	- Joseph Augé,	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Opelousas,	- - - - -	169 25	200	Grand Prairie.
B 1759	Jan'y 9,	Fremé Robisseau,	- Fremé Robisseau,	- Occupancy 10 years,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Teche,	169 25	200	
B 1760	Jan'y 17,	Noble Wilkins,	- Noble Wilkins,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Teche,	554 30	655	
A 1761	Jan'y 17,	Michel Prudhomme,	- Michel Prudhomme,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	- - - - -	203 10	240	Point Gaignard.
B 1762	Jan'y 17,	Eugene Sennet,	- Eugene Sennet,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Attakapas,	- Teche,	541 61	640	
B 1763	Jan'y 17,	Philip Veret,	- Philip Veret,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Attakapas,	- Teche,	1286 33	1520	
B 1764	Jan'y 17,	Joseph Melancon,	- Joseph Melancon,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Attakapas,	- Teche,	390 98	462	
B 1765	Jan'y 17,	Michel Pivoteau,	- Michel Pivoteau,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	- - - - -	338 51	400	Hargrave's Gully.
B 1766	Jan'y 17,	Widow Marie Grano,	- Antoine Romero,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	- Lake Taxe,	118 47	140	
B 1767	Jan'y 18,	André Voscoeu and Antoine Lenoir,	- André Voscoeu,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	126 94	150	
B 1768	Jan'y 18,	Mary Grano Romero, Widow Romero,	- Mary Grano Romero, Widow Romero,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Attakapas,	- Lake Taxe,	135 40	160	
B 1769	Jan'y 18,	Christian Hesser,	- Christian Hesser,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	120	142	
B 1770	Jan'y 18,	— Romero,	- Godfroy Decuir,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Attakapas,	- Lake Taxe,	169 25	200	
B 1771	Jan'y 18,	Louis Monet,	- Jean Baptiste Dorbonne,	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	677	800	
B 1772	Jan'y 18,	François Lambert,	- François Lambert,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	- Vermillion,	169 25	200	
A 1773	Jan'y 18,	François Le Beaus,	- Joseph Babin,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- River Teche,	406 21	480	
B 1774	Jan'y 22,	Bertrand Plaisance,	- Bertrand Plaisance,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	78 01	92 22	
B 1775	Jan'y 22,	Sebastian Prudhomme,	- Baptiste Plaisance,	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	142 17	168	
B 1776	Jan'y 22,	Hypolite Bordelon,	- Hypolite Bordelon,	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	377 21	445	
B 1777	Jan'y 22,	Etienne Duguett,	- Charles Wolstancroft,	- Settlement,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	640	756 27	
B 1778	Jan'y 23,	Joseph Martin,	- Joseph Martin,	- Settlement,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	440 06	520	
B 1779	Jan'y 23,	F. Levasure, alias Jolie Bois,	- François Lavassure,	- Settlement,	- Natchitoches,	- Bayou Magio,	357 16	422 04	
B 1780	Jan'y 23,	Athanase De Maziere,	- Athanase De Maziere,	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	672 85	795 17	
B 1781	Jan'y 23,	A. De Maziere, Messrs. Paire and Metoyer	- Athanase De Maziere	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	1 55	1 81	
B 1782	Jan'y 23,	Edmund Lavassier,	- Edmund Lavassier,	- Settlement,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	52 90	62 50	
A 1783	Jan'y 23,	Anselm Martin,	- Anselm Martin,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Petite Ance,	677	800	
A 1784	Jan'y 23,	Antoine Bonnain,	- Antoine Bonnain,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Petite Ance,	677	800	
A 1785	Jan'y 23,	Joseph Armant,	- Joseph Armant,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	- - - - -	1015 53	1200	Pointe Cataro.
B 1786	Jan'y 23,	Antoine Prudhomme,	- Emanuel Lavassier,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	105 78	125	
A 1787	Jan'y 23,	Augustin Nezet,	- Augustin Nezet,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Carancro,	213 26	252	
A 1788	Jan'y 23,	Joseph Nezat,	- Joseph Nezat,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Carancro,	213 26	252	
B 1789	Jan'y 23,	Antonio Nezat,	- Antonio Nezat,	- Spanish patent,	- Attakapas,	- Bayou Carancro,	213 26	252	
B 1790	Jan'y 24,	Etienne Rachel,	- Jacques St. Andrew,	- Order of survey & settlom't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	744 72	880	
A 1791	Jan'y 24,	Pierre Gagnier, Jun.	- Pierre Gagnier, Jun.	- Order of survey & settlem't,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	677	800	
B 1792	Jan'y 24,	Pierre Alerge,	- John Bapte. Darion, cadet,	- Occupancy ten years,	- Natchitoches,	- Red river,	77 43	91 50	

1813.] LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA. 715

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JANUARY, 1811—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundths.	Arpents & hundths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1793	Jan'y 24,	Louis Lambry,	Louis Lambry,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1015 53	1200	
B 1794	Jan'y 24,	Benoist Montanery,	Benoist Montanery,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	214 83	253 85	
B 1795	Jan'y 24,	Joseph Latier,	Antoine Grillet,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	33 85	40	
B 1796	Jan'y 24,	Agricole Fuzilier,	Agricole Fuzilier,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	236 95	280	
B 1797	Jan'y 27,	Clantilda Bourassas,	Clantilda Bourassas,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Placquemine	640	756 27	
A 1798	Jan'y 27,	Joseph Grange,	Maria Simien,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	11 33	13 39	
A 1799	Jan'y 27,	Joseph Grange,	Charles Normand,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	171	202 06	
B 1800	Jan'y 27,	Eugene Carline,	Eugene Carline,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	-	640	756 27	De Le Loma Paiguir.
A 1801	Jan'y 28,	Claudio Bosoliel, alias Claude Broussard,	Claudio Bosolier, alias Claude Broussard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Vermillion,	406 21	480	
A 1802	Jan'y 28,	C. Bosoliel, alias C. Broussard,	Benjamin Hargrove,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Vermillion,	101 55	120	
A 1803	Jan'y 28,	C. Bosoliel, alias C. Broussard,	Jacob Ryan,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Vermillion,	169 25	200	
B 1804	Jan'y 28,	Mrs. Nicholas,	Jean Bte. Ailk and St. Anne,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	33 85	40	
B 1805	Jan'y 29,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	François and Augustin Roubieau,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	Le Village Boitcure.
B 1806	Jan'y 29,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	François Lavespere,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	Le Village Boitcure.
B 1807	Jan'y 29,	Louis Derbonne,	Louis Derbonne,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	River Cannes,	270 80	320	
B 1808	Jan'y 29,	Pierre Jos. Maes,	Pierre, Jos. Maes,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Kan Goque,	1354 03	1600	
B 1809	Jan'y 29,	Bartholomew Rachel,	Jean Bpte. Ailhand St. Anne,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	12 23	14 46	
B 1810	Jan'y 29,	Jacques Lacasse,	Joseph Verchire,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1811	Jan'y 29,	Pierre Baden,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67 70	80	
B 1812	Jan'y 29,	Pierre Baden,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	186 17	220	
B 1813	Jan'y 29,	Sebastian Prudhomme,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	-	338 51	400	Nahoy Cayes.
B 1814	Jan'y 29,	Jean Baptiste Brewoele,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Connant,	812 42	960	
B 1815	Jan'y 29,	Dominique Rachel,	Emanuel Prudhomme,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	406 21	480	Isle aux Brevet.
B 1816	Jan'y 30,	Madame Gagné,	John Sibley,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	226 61	267 61	
B 1817	Jan'y 30,	Jean Palvadeau,	Heirs of Julian Besson,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	406 21	480	
B 1818	Jan'y 30,	Antoine Plauché,	Louis Vascocu,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1819	Jan'y 30,	Louis Vascocu,	Louis Vascocu,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Black lake,	64 55	76 27	
B 1820	Jan'y 31,	Antoine Rachel,	Antoine Rachel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Cannes,	677	800	
B 1821	Jan'y 31,	Antoine Le Mone,	Antoine Rachel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Cannes,	812 42	960	
B 1822	Jan'y 31,	Pierre Larenaudier,	Jean François Levasseur,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	145 05	171 40	

LAND OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, February 11, 1812.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the decisions of Land Claims, for the month of January, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for February, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents & hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1823	Feb. 1,	William Lindsay,	- William Lindsay and Jonathan Thompson,	Requete,	Concordia,	Lake St. Peter,	640	756 27	
B 1824	Feb. 1,	Louis Legnon,	- Louis Legnon,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	846 28	1000	
B 1825	Feb. 1,	John Ramirez,	- Eliza Middleton,	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	7 62	9	
B 1826	Feb. 1,	Eliza P. Cuny,	- Widow and heirs of Nicholas Guinard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	2369 57	2800	
B 1827	Feb. 3,	Joseph Adair,	- Joseph Adair,	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 27	
B 1828	Feb. 3,	Robert Welch,	- Elijah Smith,	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	507 75	600	
B 1829	Feb. 3,	John King,	- Charles S. Lee,	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	472	557 72	
B 1830	Feb. 3,	William McCoy,	- Widow and heirs of William McCoy,	Settlement and permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	472	557 72	
B 1831	Feb. 3,	Jean Bte. Balthazar,	- Jean Ete. Balthazar,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	406 21	480	
B 1832	Feb. 3,	Jesse E. Lacy,	- John White,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1833	Feb. 3,	Dominique Mettoyer,	- Dominique Mettoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	541 61	640	
A 1834	Feb. 3,	Pierre Nazet,	- Pierre Nazet,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Carancro,	338 51	400	
B 1835	Feb. 3,	Jean Techever,	- Louis Derbonne,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	220	260	
B 1836	Feb. 3,	Margarette,	- Louis Derbonne,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1837	Feb. 3,	Jesse White,	- Jesse White,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1838	Feb. 4,	Julien Rachel,	- Julien Rachel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	846 28	1000	
B 1839	Feb. 4,	Richard Simmes,	- Baptiste Rachel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1840	Feb. 4,	Michel Comeau,	- William McCoy,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	640	756 27	
B 1841	Feb. 4,	Pierre Bodouin,	- Pierre Mettoyer, alias Connequin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Bourquinon,	406 21	480	
B 1842	Feb. 4,	Antoine Poiset,	- John Sibley,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1843	Feb. 4,	Louis M. Lecour De Prelle,	- Barthelemy Lecour,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	395 66	467 53	
A 1844	Feb. 4,	Don Juan Decartegeaux,	- Jean Pomiere,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1172 52	1385 50	
B 1845	Feb. 4,	Jean Pomiere,	- Jean Pomiere,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1846	Feb. 4,	Julien Rachel,	- Julien Rachel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	812 42	960	
A 1847	Feb. 4,	Joseph Landry,	- Christian Simon Abud and Ch's Comeau,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 1848	Feb. 4,	Nicholas Galien,	- Nicholas Galien,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	406 21	480	
B 1849	Feb. 4,	Louis Mathias Lecourt,	- Nicholas Galien,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	609 31	720	
B 1850	Feb. 5,	Nicholas Rosseau,	- Emanuel Prudhomme,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1354 04	1600	Isle a Breville.
B 1851	Feb. 5,	Thomas Nickelson,	- Thomas Nickelson,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Gully W. Vermillion	640	756 27	
B 1852	Feb. 5,	Gonsalos De Pradoes and François Decuir,	- François Decuir,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Lake Flaman,	270 80	320	
B 1853	Feb. 5,	François Decuir,	- François Decuir,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Lake Flaman,	270 80	320	
B 1854	Feb. 5,	François Decuir and Julien De Aquelar,	- François Decuir,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Lake Flaman,	135 40	160	
B 1855	Feb. 5,	Pierre Bovier,	- Gaspard La Cour,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	575 47	680	
B 1856	Feb. 5,	Pierre Bovier,	- Widow of Louis Anty,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	135 40	160	
B 1857	Feb. 5,	Lacourt De Prelle,	- Maria Louisa Porter, widow of Louis Monet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	812 41	960	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR FEBRUARY, 1812—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1858	Feb. 5,	Lacourt De Prelle,	Maria Louisa Porter, widow of Louis Monet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1218 64	1440	
B 1859	Feb. 5,	Charles Daignion,	Antoine Conindet,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	203 10	240	
B 1860	Feb. 5,	Antoine Conindet,	Antoine Conindet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	541 61	640	
B 1861	Feb. 5,	Louis Toumazin,	Nicholas Docla,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 1862	Feb. 6,	François Davion,	François Davion,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	677	800	
B 1863	Feb. 7,	John Pierre Cloutier,	John Pierre Cloutier,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	640	756 27	
B 1864	Feb. 7,	Charles Daignion,	Athanase Lacour,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	67 70	80	
A 1865	Feb. 7,	François Lemelle,	François Lemelle,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	1354 03	1600	
B 1866	Feb. 10,	François Mongenot,	François Cheleter,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1867	Feb. 10,	François Mongenot,	Jacques Lacaze,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	338 51	400	
B 1868	Feb. 10,	Isaiah Slater,	Isaiah Slater,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Hemphill's creek,	640	756 27	
B 1869	Feb. 11,	Anthony Glass,	Anthony Glass,	Settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	451 56	533 57	
B 1870	Feb. 12,	François, or John B. Bossier,	Jacques Roman,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche,	372 36	440	
B 1871	Feb. 12,	Peter O'Riley,	Peter O'Riley,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sallé,	338 51	400	
B 1872	Feb. 13,	Louis Fontenot,	Widow and heirs of Louis Fontenot,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1354 04	1600	
B 1873	Feb. 13,	Jean Bte. Pridfirm,	Widow and heirs of Louis Fontenot,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1861 80	2200	
B 1874	Feb. 13,	Antoine Dubois, Louis Vococu, and John Poiret,	Widow and heirs of Louis Fontenot,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	33 85	40	
B 1875	Feb. 13,	François Dubois,	Widow and heirs of Louis Fontenot,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	406 21	480	
B 1876	Feb. 13,	Julian Beason,	Pelage Grapé, widow of Louis Fontenot,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	947 83	1120	
B 1877	Feb. 14,	Athanase Poissot,	John Hadley, and others,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	256 63	303 25	
B 1878	Feb. 14,	Pierre Dartego,	John Nancarrow,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	31 04	35 66	Lake Blackland.
B 1879	Feb. 14,	Pierre Marain,	Louis Demarets,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	677	800	
B 1880	Feb. 14,	Widow of Louis Pellerin,	Louis Demarets,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	2000	2363 28	
B 1881	Feb. 14,	Baptiste Grappé,	Widow and heirs of Bte. Grappé,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	545	644	
B 1882	Feb. 14,	James Teal and Arnaud,	James Teal,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Caseachie,	640	756 27	
B 1883	Feb. 14,	André Rambin,	André Rambin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Fausse river,	541 60	640	
B 1884	Feb. 14,	Antoine Lenoir,	Hypolite Bordelon,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	Lake Poule Deau,
B 1885	Feb. 14,	John Bte. Prudhomme,	Jean Bte. Trichel,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67 70	80	
B 1886	Feb. 14,	William P. Collins,	Rep's of Laurence Milligan,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Robert,	640	756 27	
A 1887	Feb. 14,	Pierre Lacoste,	Pierre Lretien,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Nezpique,	2708 08	3200	
A 1888	Feb. 14,	Charles Lacosse,	Antoine Chenier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	
A 1889	Feb. 14,	Narciso Brontin,	Daniel Clark,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	677	800	
A 1890	Feb. 14,	François Brutin,	Daniel Clark,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Placquemine brûlé,	677	800	
A 1891	Feb. 14,	John Gradinigo,	Daniel Clark,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Nezpique,	2708 08	3200	
A 1892	Feb. 14,	François Guilbear,	François Guilbear,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	426 52	504	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR FEBRUARY, 1812—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1893	Feb. 14,	Robert and James McKim, -	Simon Burney, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Opelousas,	Beaver Dam Bayou, branch of Nezpique,	550	649 90	
B 1894	Feb. 17,	William Lebrun, -	Charles Lemoine, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	Little river, -	51 98	61 02	
B 1895	Feb. 17,	Madeline Labarie, -	Madeline Labarie, -	Settlement, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	252 92	299 09	
A 1896	Feb. 19,	William Luix, -	William Luix, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, -	270 80	320	
B 1897	Feb. 20,	William Cheverd, -	Edward Murphy, -	Order of survey and settlement, -	Natchitoches,	Lake Poisson, -	423 14	500	
B 1898	Feb. 20,	Grand Maison Etienne, -	François Rouquiere, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	-	19 36	22 87	
B 1899	Feb. 20,	Antoine Prudhomme, -	Edward Murphy, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	35 49	42	
B 1900	Feb. 20,	Daniel Callaghan, -	Louillier Brothers, -	2 orders of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	Tisson's bayou, -	20 32	23 81	
B 1901	Feb. 20,	Daniel Callaghan, -	William McKoy, -	2 orders of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	Tisson's bayou, -	66 94	72	
B 1902	Feb. 2	Louis Guillery, -	Athanase, (free negro,) -	Settlement, -	Natchitoches,	Bayou Aux Cannes, -	338 51	400	
B 1903	Feb. 2	The legal rep's of Sam Fusilier, (free mulatto,) -	Sam Fusilier, (free mulatto,) -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	Prairie of the Dutch.
B 1904	Feb. 22,	Rep's Sam Fusilier, (free mulatto.) -	Rep's of Sam Fusilier, (free mulatto,) -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Dutch Prairie.
B 1905	Feb. 22,	Thomas Ledeaux, -	Nicholas Droyer, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	-	-	-	
B 1906	Feb. 22,	Joseph Martineau, -	François Latier, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Chicot, -	507 75	600	
B 1907	Feb. 27,	Conrad Reckner, -	Isaiah Slater, -	Requete, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	677	800	
B 1908	Feb. 27,	Charles Duhon, -	Heirs of Charles Duhon, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Rapides,	Hemphill's creek, -	640	756 27	
B 1909	Feb. 28,	Jonas Scroggins, -	Jonas Scroggins, -	Requete, -	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion, -	135 40	160	
B 1910	Feb. 28,	John B. Staley, Jun. -	John B. Staley, Jun. -	Settlement, -	Rapides,	Bushley creek, -	640	756 27	
B 1911	Feb. 29,	William Comstock, -	Luke Bryant, -	Settlement, -	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes, -	338 51	400	
B 1912	Feb. 29,	François Ortiz, -	Joseph Broussard, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Attakapas,	Chaffallico bay, -	640	756 27	
B 1913	Feb. 29,	Balthazar Marcs, -	Heirs of Balthazar Marcs, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Isle Aux Cannes.
B 1914	Feb. 29,	Pierre Arseneau, -	Heirs of Balthazar Marcs, -	Order of survey and settlem't, -	Opelousas,	B. Grand Coteau, -	541 60	640	
						Bayou Bourbeau, -	677	800	

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the record of decisions of the Board of Commissioners, for the month of February, 1812.

WESTERN LAND OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, March 11, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of certificates issued by the Commissioners of the western district of Orleans Territory, for March, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim,	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.	
					County.	Water course.				
B 1915	March 3,	Maria Joseph Dauphin,	John Baptiste Sennet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	270 80	320	Grand Prairie.	
B 1916	March 3,	Maria Joseph Dauphin,	John Louis Drouet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	338 51	400		
B 1917	March 3,	Joseph Collet,	François Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Champique,	338 51	400		
A 1918	March 3,	Michel Brignacs,	Legal reps. of Michel Brignacs,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	406 21	480		
B 1919	March 5,	Thomas Fletcher,	Thomas Fletcher,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Vermillion,	640	756 27		
B 1920	March 5,	Joseph Boisdore and William O'Donnaghan.	Heirs and legal reps. of William O'Donnaghan.	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Waters of bayou Cannes,	1015 53	1200		
B 1921	March 6,	Jacob Miller,	Jacob Miller,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	220	260		
B 1922	March 7,	Jesse Bowden,	Jesse Bowden,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Big creek,	640	756 27		
B 1923	March 7,	Josiah Prickett,	Josiah Prickett,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Crocodile,	640	756 27		
B 1924	March 7,	Francis Stockley,	Francis Stockley,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Stockley's creek,	320	378 13		
B 1925	March 7,	Francis Stockley,	Resin Bowie, Jun.	Settlement,	Rapides,	Stockley's creek,	320	378 13		
B 1926	March 11,	Joseph Le Blanc, son of Simon.	Joseph Le Blanc, son of Simon,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Waters of bayou Teche,	203 10	240		
B 1927	March 11,	Joseph Chevalier Poirer,	Bennet Jopling,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou of Mallet's woods,	913 98	1080		
B 1928	March 11,	Lucas Fontenot,	Baptiste Johnson,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	406 21	480		Cove Prairie, Bellair Fontenot.
B 1929	March 11,	Lucas Fontenot,	Louis Fontenot Bellaire,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	609 31	720		Ditto ditto.
B 1930	March 12,	Jean Henry Lastrapes,	Jean Henry Lastrapes,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Catarcau,	1015 53	1200		
B 1931	March 13,	Christostome Perrot,	Christostome Perrot,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800		Campite.
B 1932	March 13,	William Snoddy,	John C. Perrot,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800		Fayard.
B 1933	March 14,	Mark Powell,	Hugh Bailey,	Settlement,	Rapides,	Horse-pen creek,	575 17	680		Sactolaye.
B 1934	March 16,	William Lee,	John Holly,	Requete,	Rapides,	Catahoula bayou,	640	756 27		
R 1935	March 19,	Stouts,	Talmage Dunleavy,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	640	756 27		

I, Lloyd Posey, clerk of the Board of Commissioners for the western district of the Territory of Orleans, certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the record of decisions for the month of March, 1812.

Opelousas, April 6, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of certificates issued by the Commissioners of the western district of Orleans Territory, for April and May, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hundr'ths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1936	April 2,	William McCulloch,	Reps. of Wm. McCulloch,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	135 40	160	
B 1937	April 2,	Louis Legnon,	Louis Legnon,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	338 51	400	
B 1938	April 2,	Pierre Doucet,	Pierre Doucet,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Aux Cannes,	507 75	600	
B 1939	April 3,	Philip Verot,	Soyrel Contamine,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	213 63	252 44	
B 1940	April 3,	Antoine Boisdore,	Nicholas Simon, (called Larrouille.)	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Petite Pass,	677	800	
A 1941	April 3,	Ballair Fonteneau,	Joseph Guillory,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	
A 1942	April 3,	Bellair Fonteneau,	Augustin Bellair Fonteneau,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	1015 53	1200	
B 1943	April 4,	Francis Le Broton,	James Saunders,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	406 21	480	
B 1944	April 4,	John Chote,	Henry Hergeroeder,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	304 65	360	
B 1945	April 8,	Christopher O'Brian,	Legal reps. of C. O'Brian,	Requete,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	640	756 27	
B 1946	April 8,	Jacob Stroop,	Charles Betin,	Requete,	Washi a,	Bayou Siard,	406 21	480	
B 1947	April 8,	Alexander Breard,	Alexander Breard,	Settlement,	Washita,	River Washita,	609 31	720	
B 1948	April 10,	Paul Roquigny,	Dudley Shipp,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayous Teche & Fusilier,	196	231 60	
B 1949	April 29,	Samuel Robb,	James Foster,	Settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 27	
B 1950	April 29,	William Row,	Joshua G. Clark,	Requete,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	540	638 12	
B 1951	April 29,	William Row,	Ferdinand Lee Claiborne,	Requete,	Concordia,	Lake Concordia,	100	118 15	
B 1952	April 30,	Pierre Metoyer,	Augustin Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Plat,	395 31	468 and	576 toises.
B 1953	April 30,	Louis Metoyer,	Louis Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	883 69	1044 20	
B 1954	April 30,	Jean Massis,	Jean Massis,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	-	304 65	360	Isle Au Brevet.
B 1955	April 30,	John Horn,	Augustin Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	507 76	600	
B 1956	April 30,	Pierre Michel,	Augustin Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	-	677	800	
B 1957	April 30,	William Lebrun,	Augustin Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	812 42	960	
B 1958	May 1,	Joseph Vidal,	Joseph Vidal,	Order of survey and settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	677	800	
B 1959	May 1,	Joseph Vidal,	Daniel Vidal,	Order of survey and settlement,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	406 21	480	
B 1960	May 1,	Augustin Metoyer,	Augustin Metoyer,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	128 25	152 and	368 toises.
B 1961	May 1,	Pierre Derbaunce,	Pierre Derbanne,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	384 23	454	
B 1962	May 1,	Joseph Rabalais,	Andrew Michel,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Aux Cannes,	355 43	420	
A 1963	May 2,	Louis Rachal,	Placide Bossie,	Spanish patent,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	413 83	489	
B 1964	May 5,	David Douglass,	Legal reps. of St'n Douglass,	Settlement by permission,	Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 27	
B 1965	May 7,	John Bowie,	John Bowie,	Settlement,	Rapides,	-	640	756 27	Island of Sicily.
B 1966	May 9,	Joseph Provost,	Pierre Petit,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	2031 06	2400	Parc Perdu.
B 1967	May 9,	Jos. Provost, alias Collet,	Jos. Provost, alias Collet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	
B 1968	May 9,	Gabriel Martin,	John McDaniel,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chicot,	270 80	320	
B 1969	May 9,	Samuel Wells,	John McDaniel,	Occupancy ten years.	Opelousas,	Bayou Chicot,	270 80	320	
B 1970	May 11,	Jeau, François, and Adam Uval.	Jean, François, and Adam Uval.	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	270 80	320	
B 1971	May 13,	Jean, François, and Adam Uval.	Jean, François, and Adam Uval.	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	270 80	320	
B 1972	May 14,	John Miques,	Joseph Broussard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	Isle Aux Cannes.
B 1973	May 14,	Christopher Note,	Thomas Chote,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Chaffalia,	640	756 27	
B 1974	May 14,	Michel Riter,	Seth Hanchet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	321 57	380	Riter's Bridge.
B 1975	May 15,	Brunier De Clouett,	Pierre Guidery,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	406 21	480	Prairie Gros Cheveral.

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR APRIL AND MAY, 1812—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hund'ths.	Arpents and hund'ths. in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 1976	May 15,	Pierre Guidery,	Pierre Guidery,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	1692 55	2000	Prairie Gros Cheveral.
B 1977	May 15,	Augustin Frederick,	Bernard Mailloche and wife,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	River Bourgenon,	-	534	
B 1978	May 15,	William Rolings,	Legal reps. Peter McDaniel,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chicot,	640	756 27	
B 1979	May 16,	John Perkman,	Charles Myers,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	640	756 27	
B 1980	May 16,	Clair Dautrive Du Blucet,	Clair Dautrive Du Blucet,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	-	744 72	880	La Chute.
B 1981	May 19,	Madame Lousel,	Alexander S. Southerland,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	338 51	400	
A 1982	May 19,	Michel Maux,	Charles Dugat,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	279 27	330	
B 1983	May 19,	John Doucet,	Bastien Casteyo,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	203 10	240	
B 1984	May 20,	Michel Riter,	Margaret Seaman,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	169 25	200	Riter's Bridge.
B 1985	May 20,	Michel Riter,	Seth Hanchett,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	118 45	140	Riter's Bridge.
B 1986	May 21,	Louise and Caroline De Clouet.	Baptiste Calais,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	270 80	320	
B 1987	May 22,	François Brant,	Daniel J. Sutton,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Courtableau,	640	756 27	Avoyelles' Prairie.
B 1988	May 22,	Pierre Dupuis,	Pierre Dupuis,	Occupancy ten years,	Rapides,	-	340 52	400 36	
B 1989	May 26,	Pierre Moreau,	Pierre Moreau,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	169 25	200	
B 1990	May 26,	Louise and Caroline De Clouet.	Antoine Patin,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	406 21	480	
B 1991	May 26,	John Price,	Heirs of John Price,	Occupancy ten years,	Rapides,	Washita river,	1541 30	1821 26	
B 1992	May 27,	Antoine Tupard,	Chol and Giror,	Settlement,	Washita,	Washita river,	97 39	115 08	
B 1993	May 27,	Louis Durac,	John C. Carr,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	585 77	-	
B 1994	May 27,	-	Legal reps. of John Baptiste Paytavin.	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	406 21	480	
B 1995	May 27,	François Decuir,	Legal reps. of John Baptiste Paytavin.	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	203 10	240	
B 1996	May 27,	Nicholas Herbert and Phillip Veret.	Nicholas Hebert,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	-	389 28	460	Prairie Mall.
B 1997	May 28,	Paul Bonnain,	Paul Bonnain,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Petit Ance,	338 51	400	
B 1998	May 28,	Joseph Boisdore,	Samuel Laughlin, and C. Hanchett.	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	338 51	400	
B 1999	May 28,	Louis Pellerin,	Heirs of John Collins,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Courtableau,	624	-	
B 2000	May 28,	John Bowls,	Louailliers, (brothers,)	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Waters of Vermillion,	203 10	240	
B 2001	May 28,	Seth Hanchett,	Louailliers, (brothers,)	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Waters of Vermillion,	203 10	240	
B 2002	May 29,	Mary Simean, free negress,	Mary Simean, free negress,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	48 21	57	
B 2003	May 30,	François Grapp and Henry Trichel.	François Grapp and Henry Trichel.	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1231 57	1455	

I, Lloyd Posey, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the western land district, certify the foregoing to be true transcripts from the record of decisions for the months of April and May, 1812.
LAND OFFICE, Opelousas, June 8, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the western District of Orleans Territory, for June, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2004	June 4,	Chrisostom Perrault	Chrisostom Perrault	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Waters Black lake	226 63	267 82	Prairie Nacassye. Grand Prairie. Grand Prairie.
B 2005	June 9,	Joha Hernandez	Henry Bureau	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	550 15	-	
B 2006	June 9,	John Hernandez	Antoine Anselin	Order of survey and settlement	Opelousas	-	466 32	-	
B 2007	June 9,	Gaspar Dore	Alexander Devince Bien- venue.	Occupancy ten years	Attakapas	-	506 08	598	Cypress Island.
B 2008	June 9,	Contant	William Patterson	Settlement	Natchitoches	River Aux Cannes	290	342 67	
B 2009	June 9,	Joseph Boisonet	Maria Jeane	Settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	90	106 34	
B 2010	June 9,	Grapp and Trichel	Madame Benoist, widow of Montanery	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	136 07	160 79	Lake Noir.
B 2011	June 9,	Jacques Christien	John Laland	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	-	67 70	80	
B 2012	June 10,	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage	Louis and Alexander De la Houssage	Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas	-	2273	1666	
B 2013	June 11,	Jacques Lamber	Francois Chabus	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	239 37	282 88	
B 2014	June 11,	John Baptiste Laberry	Francois Chabus	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	155 71	184	
B 2015	June 11,	Soulang Bossic	Francois Latcir	Settlement	Natchitoches	River Bourgenon	420 60	497	
B 2016	June 11,	Francois Chabus	Louis Thomasino	Requete,	Natchitoches	River of Oannes	640	756 27	
B 2017	June 11,	Joseph Rabale	Dominique Metoyer	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	406 21	480	
B 2018	June 12,	Marly	John Horne	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	-	11 81	14	Lake Terre Blanc.
B 2019	June 15,	Etienne Verger	Legal repres's of Edward Murphy	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	114 20		
B 2020	June 15,	Etienne Verger	Legal repres's of Edward Murphy	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	72 20	85 70	
B 2021	June 15,	Remy Poisset	Legal repres's of Edward Murphy	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	64 72		
B 2022	June 15,	John Varangue	Legal repres's of Edward Murphy	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	171 79	203	
B 2023	June 16,	Antoine Lenoir	George McFire	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	59 46		
B 2024	June 16,	Louis Buard, sen.	John Baptiste Ailhaud St. Ann.	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	67 70	80	
B 2025	June 16,	Pierre Badin	John Baptiste Ailhaud St. Ann.	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	67 70	80	
B 2026	June 16,	Widow Buard, and others	John Baptiste Ailhaud St. Ann.	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	186 17	220	
B 2027	June 16,	Louis Buard, sen.	John Baptiste Ailhaud St. Ann.	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	169 20	200	
B 2028	June 16,	Louis Buard, sen.	John Baptiste Ailhaud St. Ann.	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	16 92	20	
B 2029	June 16,	Louis Fontenot	Widow and heirs of L. Fonte- not.	Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches	Red river	406 21	480	
B 2030	June 16,	Edward Murphy	Legal repres's of Edward Murphy	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches	Red river	108 70		
B 2031	June 16,	Remy Perrault	Remy Perrault	Requete	Natchitoches	Red river	478 75	565 72	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE, 1812—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2032	June 16,	Charles Lemoine	- Legal represent's of Edward Murphy	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	105		
B 2033	June 16,	Charles Lemoine	- Legal represent's of Edward Murphy	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	61 80		
B 2034	June 16,	John Lamber	- Legal represent's of Edward Murphv	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	119 51		
B 2035	June 16,	Maria Margaret Langloise	- John Sibley	- Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches,	Red river	320	378 13	
B 2036	June 17,	Simon Gonelle	- Simon Gonelle	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	406 21	480	
B 2037	June 17,	Gascon Ortalon	- John C. Carr	- Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches,	Red river	152 32	180	
B 2038	June 17,	John Laberry	- Athanase Poisot	- Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches,	Red river	170 80	320	
B 2039	June 17,	John Baptiste Lemoine	- John Baptiste Lemoine	- Settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	169 25	200	
B 2040	June 17,	Pierre Gagnier	- Pierre Ely	- Settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	49 23		
B 2041	June 17,	Edward Murphy	- Legal represent's of Edward Murphy	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	B. GrandRousseau	846 28	1000	
B 2042	June 18,	Charles Larnordier	- Francois Roquier, sen.	- Occupancy ten years	Natchitoches,	Red river	1 02	1 20	
B 2043	June 18,	Ignatius Maillieux	- Francois Roquier, sen.	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	440 06	220	
B 2044	June 18,	Francois Roquier	- Francois Roquier, sen.	- Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	677	800	Isle Aux Yaches.
B 2045	June 19,	Julien Beason	- Julien Beason	- Settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river	575 45	680	
B 2046	June 19,	Michel Meaux and others	- Michel Meaux and others	- Occupancy ten years	Attakapas,	-	640	756 27	Grand Prairie of Attakapas.
B 2047	June 23,	Francois Lelue	- Francois Lelue	- Occupancy ten years	Attakapas,	B. Petite Ance	304 65	360	
B 2048	June 23,	Philip Duplichien	- Philip Duplichien	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche	406 21	480	
B 2049	June 23,	Pierre Zerangue	- Nicholas Provost	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	Vermillion	270 80	320	
B 2050	June 23,	Alex'r C. G. Delhorme	- Ferdinand V. Potier	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	River Teche	812 41	960	
B 2051	June 23,	John Gravier	- John Gravier	- Order of survey and settlement	Attakapas,	River Teche	1015 53	1200	Bois de Cassein.

I, Lloyd Posey, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners for the western district of the Territory of Orleans, certify that the foregoing is a true transcript from the record of decisions for the month of June, 1812.

J. LOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for July, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of the land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2052	July 6,	Thomas Gemmil, - -	John Foster, - -	Settlement, - -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	541 61	640	The island of the bayou Cotye.
B 2053	July 7,	Caleb Perkins, - -	Joseph Harrison, - -	Requete, - -	Concordia,	Mississippi, -	203 10	240	
B 2054	July 10,	John Hemphill, - -	Legal reps. of Cesar Archinaud,	Order of survey and settlement,	Rapides,	- -	338 51	400	
B 2055	July 13,	Françoise Hebert, - -	Françoise Hebert, - -	Settlement, - -	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	284	336	
A 2056	July 13,	Joseph Babin, - -	Joseph Castillo, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Vermillion, -	177	210	
A 2057	July 13,	Joseph Babin, - -	Joseph Babin, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Vermillion, -	177	210	
B 2058	July 13,	Daniel Boon, and others, - -	Jean Bourque, - -	Settlement, - -	Opelousas,	Carancro, -	236 95	280	
B 2059	July 14,	Mary Barbara Frazer, - -	Mary Barbara Frazer, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Opelousas,	Burbeaux, -	640	756 27	
B 2060	July 14,	Basil Lincomb, - -	Basil Lincomb, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Opelousas,	E. br. Plagem. brûlé,	493 53	583 17	
B 2061	July 14,	Mark Lee, - -	Mark Lee, - -	Settlement, - -	Attakapas,	B. Queue de Tortue,	640	756 27	
B 2062	July 15,	Pierre Rousseau - -	Pierre Petit, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Attakapas,	Vermillion, -	1692 55'	2000	
B 2063	July 17,	Blanchard, Duhon, and Toupart,	Nicholas Provost, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	1015 53	1200	
A 2064	July 17,	Joseph Boisdore, - -	Legal reps. of Louis Boisdore,	Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	- -	677	800	Grand Prairie.
B 2065	July 20,	John Charles Dugas, - -	John Charles Dugat, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- -	169 25	200	
B 2066	July 20,	Pierre Dugas, - -	Ozite Dugas, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- -	169 25	200	Prairie Sorrell.
B 2067	July 20,	Ozite Dugas, widow Charles Hebert,	Ozite Dugas, widow of Charles Grange,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- -	169 25	200	Prairie Sorrell.
B 2068	July 20,	Charles Dugas, - -	Charles Dugas, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- -	186 18	220	
B 2069	July 24,	François Roquier, - -	Legal represent's of F. Roquier,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	1354 03	1600	
B 2070	July 24,	Joseph Antoine Dubuclet, - -	Pierre Petit, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Lake Parc Perdue,	541 60	640	
B 2071	July 24,	Pierre Petit, - -	Pierre Petit, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Parc Perdue,	677	800	
B 2072	July 24,	Joseph Thompson, - -	Joseph Thompson, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Rapides, -	338 51	400	
B 2073	July 24,	Jacques Roman, - -	Legal represent's of Jacques Roman,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche, -	67 70	80	
B 2074	July 25,	Jacques Roman, - -	Legal represent's of Jacques Roman,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche, -	677	800	
B 2075	July 30,	Valentine Layssard, - -	Valentine Layssard, - -	Requete, - -	Rapides,	Bayou Robert, -	640	756 27	

I, Lloyd Posey, clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the western district of the Territory of Orleans, certify the foregoing a true transcript from the record of decisions for the month of July, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of Orleans Territory, for August, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.]
					County.	Water course.			
B 2076	Aug. 4,	Gregoire Masse, - -	Pierre Verdine, - -	Settlement, - -	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	441 25		
B 2077	Aug. 5,	Eugene Sennet, - -	Rufus Nickelson, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- - -	338 51	400	
B 2078	Aug. 5,	John Baptiste Cormier, -	Maria Martin, widow of Claude Martin,	Occupancy ten years, - -	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche, -	338 51	400	
B 2079	Aug. 7,	Louis and Caroline Declouet,	Jean H. Lastrapes, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche, -	338 51	400	
B 2080	Aug. 7,	Pierre Charon, - -	Pierre Charon, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Washita,	Washita river, -	1946 34	2299 87	
B 2081	Aug. 7,	Bertrand Lassabe, - -	Nemissis Bossier, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- - -	1015 53	1200	Bois Cassiene.
B 2082	Aug. 7,	Widow Carrier, - -	Jean H. Lastrapes, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- - -	1354 03	1600	Prairie Gros Cheveral.
B 2083	Aug. 7,	Louis and Caroline Declouet,	Jean H. Lastrapes, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche, -	338 51	400	
B 2084	Aug. 7,	Francis Daniel, - -	François and Amelia Hoffpour,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Plaquemine brulé,	338 51	400	
B 2085	Aug. 7,	Pierre Maran, - -	Pierre Maran, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Ouachita,	Ouachita river, -	1918 40	2267	
B 2086	Aug. 7,	David Glisson, - -	David Glisson, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Ouachita,	Bayou de Siard, -	406 21	480	
B 2087	Aug. 7,	Alexander Laurence, -	David Glisson, - -	Settlement, - -	Ouachita,	Bayou de Sirard, -	338 51	400	
B 2088	Aug. 10,	Louis Goulet, - -	Louis Goulet, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Ouachita,	Washita river, -	640	756 27	
B 2089	Aug. 10,	John Vaible, - -	John Vaible, - -	Settlement, - -	Opelousas,	- - -	203 10	240	Prairie Jean Decuir.
B 2090	Aug. 10,	John Vaible, - -	Michel Vaible, - -	Settlement, - -	Opelousas,	- - -	203 10	240	Prairie Jean Decuir.
B 2091	Aug. 19,	Louis Theband, - -	The widow and heirs of Louis Theband,	Settlement, - -	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	338 51	400	
B 2092	Aug. 21,	Widow Mongenot, - -	François Mongenot, -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Natchitoches,	River Bourgenon, -	205 58	242 92	

LAND OFFICE, AT OPELOUSAS, May 29, 1824.

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the book of returns in my office. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

VALENTINE KING, Register,

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, September, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 2093	September 2,	Silvain Sonnier,	- Legal representatives of S. Sonnier,	- Spanish patent	- Opelousas,	Cove of Plaquemine brulé,	507 75	600	
A 2094	September 16,	Louis Boisdore,	- Louis Guillory & Bolque Boisdore,	- Spanish patent,	- Opelousas,	- -	677	800	
B 2095	September 16,	Edward Caldwell,	- Washington Stubblefield,	- Requete,	- Concordia,	Mississippi,	271 10	320 34	
B 2096	September 17,	Louis Huit, Sen.	- Legal reps. of Louis Huit, Sen.	- Requete,	- Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	203 10	240	
B 2097	September 17,	Louis Huit, Jun.	- Louis Huit, Jun.	- Settlement,	- Rapides,	Bayou Rapides,	203 10	240	
B 2098	September 23,	James Hunter,	- Samuel R. Rice,	- Settlement,	- Attakapas,	Chaffalia,	640	756 27	
B 2099	September 23,	John Baptiste Girod,	- John Baptiste Girod,	- Settlement,	- Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 27	
B 2100	September 24,	Charles Bowles,	- Catharine Brown,	- Requete,	- Concordia,	Mississippi,	640	756 27	
B 2101	September 25,	John Wade,	- John Word,	- Requete,	- Concordia,	Mississippi,	541 60	640	
B 2102	September 25,	Louis Badin,	- Jacques Chol,	- Order of survey,	- Washita,	Washita river,	380 82	450	

WESTERN LAND OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

I certify the foregoing a true transcript from the record of decisions, for the month of September, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, October, 1812.

No.	Date	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favour issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths in front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2103	Oct. 9,	John Poirer,	Louis De Castro,	Occupancy ten years,	Washita,	- - -	67 70	80	Prairie of Cannes.
B 2104	Oct. 9,	John De Leuse,	Joseph Derbanne,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	- - -	541 60	640	
B 2105	Oct. 24,	Antoine Prudhomme,	Antoine Prudhomme,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	- - -	338 51	400	Isle Aux.
B 2106	Oct. 24,	William Le Brun,	Antoine Prudhomme,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	141 05	166 67	
B 2107	Oct. 24,	Charles Lemoine,	Jacques Lavassieure,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	101 55	120	
B 2108	Oct. 24,	Victor Romos and Louis de Soto,	Reps. of Louis Soto,	Requete and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Chico,	640	756 27	
B 2109	Oct. 24,	William Shetland,	William Shetland,	Settlement,	Rapides,	- - -	338 51	400	Avoyelles.
B 2110	Oct. 26,	Edward Murphy,	Legal reps. of Edward Murphy,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Trichel's lake,	677	800	Grand Point.
B 2111	Oct. 27,	John Baptiste Trichel,	John Baptiste Trichel,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Chevre,	640	756 27	
B 2112	Oct. 27,	Louis Monet,	Madame Louise Porter,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	135 40	160	
B 2113	Oct. 28,	John Adley,	Remy Perot,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	50 93		
B 2114	Oct. 28,	Margaret Pantaloon,	Margaret Pantaloon,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	- - -	15 83	18 70	Horse Island.
B 2115	Oct. 29,	Simon Le Blanc,	Simon Le Blanc,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Carancro,	338 51	400	
B 2116	Oct. 29,	Henry Bradley,	William Miller and Alex. Fulton,	Order of survey and settlement,	Rapides,	Bayou Bœuf,	507 76	600	
B 2117	Oct. 29,	Juan Sobier and John Adley,	Thomas M. Limard,	Settlement,	Natchitoches,	River Bourgenon,	330 40		

WESTERN LAND OFFICE, STATE OF LOUISIANA.

I, Lloyd Posey, clerk of the Commissioners of said office, certify the foregoing a true transcript from the record of decisions, for the month of October, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, for November, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2118	Nov. 2,	Richard Lovelace, -	Richard Lovelace, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon, -	640	756 27	Grand Prairic.
B 2119	Nov. 3,	Thomas Lovelace, -	Thomas Lovelace, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Bayou Flacon, -	640	756 27	
B 2120	Nov. 3,	Antoine Poisot, -	John Laland, -	Settlement, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	-	274	
B 2121	Nov. 3,	George W. Lovelace, -	George W. Lovelace, -	Requete, -	Rapides,	Red river, -	640	756 27	
A 2122	Nov. 5,	Armant Prejean, -	William Cruthers, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	- - -	355 43	420	
A 2123	Nov. 5,	Pierre Le Blanc, -	Louis St. Julian, -	Spanish patent, -	Attakapas,	- - -	355 43	420	
B 2124	Nov. 6,	Jacques Fort, -	Dominique Sorrell, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	203 10	240	
B 2125	Nov. 6,	- - -	Charles Pavie, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	- - -	5 88	6 94	
B 2126	Nov. 6,	Pierre Marrionaud, -	Pierre Gonzales, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	- - -	49 90	-	
B 2127	Nov. 6,	John Frugée, -	John Frugée, -	Requete, -	Opelousas,	- - -	338 51	400	
B 2128	Nov. 7,	Maria Louise Davion, widow of Pierre Gagnier,	Maria Louise Davion, widow of Pierre Gagnier,	Occupancy ten years, -	Natchitoches,	Red River, -	95 26	-	
B 2129	Nov. 9,	Margaret, Juliet & Magdalene Broussard,	Margaret, Juliet and Magdalene Broussard,	Requete, -	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue, -	473 91	560	
B 2130	Nov. 10,	Pierre E. Victor Dupar, -	John Baptiste Trichel, -	Settlement, -	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	304 65	360	
B 2131	Nov. 10,	Edward Murphy, -	Legal reps. of Edward Murphy,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Bayou Gd. Rousseau	677	800	
B 2132	Nov. 10,	John Adley, -	John Adley, -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river, -	507 76	600	
B 2133	Nov. 11,	Jos. Andrepont & Ant. Simeon,	Joseph Andrepont, -	Requete & occupancy ten years	Opelousas,	Bayou Bocuf, -	1354 04	1600	
B 2134	Nov. 12,	Joseph Dorough, -	John Muggah, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Attakapas,	Atchaffalia, -	169 25	200	
B 2135	Nov. 16,	Frederick Müller, -	Frederick Miller, -	Requete, -	Opelousas,	- - -	440 06	520	Bois du Mallet.
B 2136	Nov. 16,	François Frugée, -	Frederick Miller, -	Settlement, -	Opelousas,	- - -	236 94	280	
B 2137	Nov. 18,	Jacques Zerbanne, -	Joseph Andrepont, -	Occupancy ten years, -	Opelousas,	Bayou de Bellair,	169 25	200	
B 2138	Nov. 18,	William Southerland, -	William Southerland, -	Settlement, -	Attakapas,	Bayou Saléf, -	338 51	400	
B 2139	Nov. 18,	Cyrille Thibodeau, -	Louis Chachere, -	Requete, -	Opelousas,	- - -	51 88	61 30	
A 2140	Nov. 30,	John Baptiste Bossier,	Legal reps. of John Bap. Bossier	Spanish patent, -	Opelousas,	River Teche, -	1692 56	2000	

I, Lloyd Posey, clerk to the Board of Commissioners of the western land district of the State of Louisiana, certify the foregoing to be a true transcript from the record of decisions for the month of November, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Monthly return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, for December, 1812.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 2141	Dec. 1,	François Bossier, - -	François Bossier, - -	Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	River Teche, - -	1692 56	2000	Grand Prairie.
B 2142	Dec. 8,	Joseph Voible, Sen. - -	Mary Voible, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou del Puente, - -	203 10	240	
B 2143	Dec. 8,	Joseph Voible, - -	Joseph Voible, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Opelousas,	Bayou del Puente, - -	203 10	240	
A 2144	Dec. 8,	Bartelemy Ransat, - -	Geo. King & David F. Sackett,	Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	- - - -	677	800	
B 2145	Dec. 9,	Henry Hergroider, - -	Legal reps. of Philo Norton,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche, - -	677	800	
B 2146	Dec. 15,	Maria Theresa Metoyer, - -	Maria Theresa Metoyer, - -	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Old river branch Red river,	677	800	
B 2147	Dec. 17,	Alexander McIntosh, - -	Adam L. Harris, - -	Requete, - -	Natchitoches,	- - - -	338 51	400	
B 2148	Dec. 17,	Valentine Layssard, - -	Reuben White, - -	Occupancy ten years, - -	Natchitoches,	- - - -	338 51	400	

I, Lloyd Posey, clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the western land district of the State of Louisiana, certify the foregoing to be a true transcript from the record of decisions for the month of December, 1812.

LLOYD POSEY, *Clerk.*

Return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the Territory of Orleans, from the 1st of January to the 31st July, 1813.

1813.1

LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

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No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
A 2149	Jan. 8,	François Lemelle,	John Clay,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	B. Nezpique,	1,354	1,600	
B 2150	Jan. 18,	Jeanne Leroy,	Legal representatives of Robert McAlpin,	Spanish concession,	Natchitoches,	River of Cannes,	541 60	640	Hidden Hill.
B 2151	Jan. 18,	Bartelemy Rachal,	Legal representatives of Robert McAlpin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	River of Cannes,	677	800	
B 2152	Feb. 19,	François Cæsar Bontte,	Pierre Petit,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tigre,	2,031 06	2,400	Mallet's woods.
B 2153	Feb. 19,	Victorie Donato,	Victorie Donato,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	406 21	480	
B 2154	Feb. 19,	John Berard,	John Berard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	406 21	480	
B 2155	Feb. 19,	Marin Muton, Sen.	Marin Muton, Sen.	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	1,354 04	1,600	
B 2156	Feb. 19,	Louise and Caroline Declouet,	Pierre Broussard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	1,015 53	1,200	
B 2157	Feb. 19,	Joseph Drouet,	Madame Desmaret,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	1,015 53	1,200	
B 2158	Feb. 19,	Joseph Drouet,	Joseph Drouet,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	1,015 53	1,200	
B 2159	Feb. 20,	Widow Dautrieve,	François Jacques O. Zenne,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	488 43	587 20	
B 2160	Feb. 20,	Widow Dautrieve,	Maria Vincent Labbe,	Settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	19 33	22 80	
B 2161	Feb. 20,	François J. O. Zenne,	Maria Vincent Labbe,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	253 88	300	
B 2162	Feb. 20,	François J. O. Zenne,	François J. O. Zenne,	Requete and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	253 88	300	
B 2163	Feb. 24,	François Bodreau,	Antoine Bontte,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	677	800	
B 2164	Feb. 24,	Hilarie Bontte, Jun.	Hilarie Bontte,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	406 21	480	
A 2165	Feb. 24,	François Guilbeau,	François Guilbeau,	Spanish patent,	Att. & Opel's,	-	533 14	630	
A 2166	April 2,	François Manne,	John François Mericault and Sibens,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	River Teche,	-	4,413 33	Prairie Manne.
A 2167	April 10,	François Manne,	Madame Pierre Dio,	Spanish grant,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche,	211 57	250	Prairie Manne.
A 2168	April 10,	François Manne,	Maria Jean Lemelle, (free mulattress,)	Spanish grant,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche,	423 14	500	Prairie Manne.
A 2169	April 10,	François Manne,	Valerie O. Zenne, (free mulatto,)	Spanish grant,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche,	423 14	500	Prairie Manne.
A 2170	April 10,	François Manne,	Baptiste Meuillon, (free man of color,)	Spanish grant,	Opelousas,	Bayou Teche,	705 23	833 3	Prairie Manne.
B 2171	April 14,	Joseph Devillier,	Antoine Paillet,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tesson,	67 70	80	
B 2172	April 14,	Joseph Chevalier Devillier,	Louis Chevalier Devillier,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tesson,	142 15	168	
B 2173	April 14,	Joseph Devillier,	François Coulon Devillier,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Tesson,	98 06	116	
B 2174	April 14,	Jean Baptiste Rabalais,	Gabriel Berzat,	Order of survey and settlement,	Rapides,	-	338 51	400	Avoyelles.
B 2175	April 27,	Joseph Sylvester,	Legal representatives of John Leonard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	135 40	160	Grand Prairie.
B 2176	April 27,	Pierre Guillory,	Legal representatives of John Leonard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	135 40	160	Grand Prairie.
B 2177	April 27,	John Leonard,	Legal representatives of John Leonard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	609 31	720	Grand Prairie.
B 2178	April 27,	Joseph Fontenot,	Legal representatives of John Leonard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	169 25	200	
B 2179	May 4,	Widow of Donato Bello,	John Baptiste Guillory,	Settlement,	Opelousas,	-	501 61	640	Nid D'Aigle.
B 2180	June 12,	Samuel Jones,	Samuel Jones,	Requete,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sallee,	640	756 27	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES FROM JANUARY TO JULY, 1813—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths of front.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2181	June 14,	— De Vedrine,	- James Armitage,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	Courtableau, -	500	591	
A 2182	June 14,	François Mann,	- Fanchon Grenoble,	- Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	River Teche, -	70 53	83 33	
A 2183	June 14,	François Mann,	- Baptiste Brunet,	- Spanish patent, - -	Opelousas,	River Teche, -	352 61	416 66	
B 2184	June 21,	Jean Labbe, (grandfather),	- Heirs of Jean Labbe,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	- -	2,031 07	2,400	
A 2185	June 25,	Baptiste Le Beauve,	- Baptiste Le Beauve,	- Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	386	456 15	
A 2186	June 25,	Claude Broussard,	- Amant Brouesard,	- Spanish patent, - -	Attakapas,	Teche, -	419 36	495 53	
B 2187	July 16,	— Pennil,	- Pierre Gourrinat,	- Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Grand Bayou, -	203 10	240	
B 2188	July 26,	George Wallace,	- John McDaniel,	- Settlement, - -	Opelousas,	Bayou Chicot, -	640	756 27	
B 2189	July 28,	Joachim Texier,	- Pierre Gourrinat,	- Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Bayou Mallet, -	422 65	499 42	
B 2190	July 28,	Joseph Derouen, Jun	- Joseph Derouen, Jun.	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	677	800	
B 2191	July 28,	Jacko Derouen,	- Jacko Derouen,	- Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche, -	677	800	

I, L'oyd Posey, Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of the western land district of the State of Louisiana, certify the foregoing a true transcript from the record of confirmations for the months of January, February, April, May, June, and July.

LLOYD POSEY, *Clerk.*

Opelousas, *August 14, 1813.*

Return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, from the 1st of September to the 31st of December, 1813.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
B 2192	Sept. 21,	Jupiter, free negro,	Dennis Carlin,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	710 72	840	
B 2193	Sept. 30,	Louis Monet,	Charles Duret,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river,	258	305	
B 2194	Sept. 30,	Joseph, a christian Indian,	William Murray,	-	Natchitoches,	Red river,	270 80	320	
B 2195	Sept. 30,	Pierre Bolien,	Soulange Bossié,	-	Natchitoches,	Old river,	677	800	
B 2196	Sept. 30,	John Pomier,	Samuel Davenport,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	319 18		
A 2197	Oct. 19,	Joseph De Villier,	Louis Belestre, Sen.	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Teche,	203 10	240	
B 2198	Oct. 21,	Louis Lambre,	Chas. Pavie & Placide Bossié,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	River of Cannes,	1015 53	1200	
B 2199	Oct. 25,	Pierre Jos. Maes,	Pierre Jos. Maes,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river,	677	800	
B 2200	Oct. 26,	François Bossier,	Pierre Jos. Maes,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river,	1354 03	1600	
B 2201	Oct. 27,	Jacob Opock,	Legal reps. of Maria S. Clotier,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	860		
B 2202	Oct. 27,	John Baptiste Lamoin,	Charles Pavie,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river,	811 41	960	Called the river of Cannes.
B 2203	Oct. 27,	Nicholas Mercier,	François Dubois, legal rep. of Nicholas Mercier,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	Red river,	203 10	240	
B 2204	Oct. 27,	John Baptiste Da' tiguaux,	Charles Pavie,	Order of survey and settlement	Natchitoches,	River of Cannes,	1354 03	1600	
B 2205	Oct. 29,	Celestine Gravemberg & John Baptiste Chalon,	Celestine Gravemberg & John Baptiste Chalon,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	270 80	320	
B 2206	Dec. 20,	François La Beauve,	François La Beauve,	Occupancy ten years.	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	378	446 60	
A 2207	Dec. 27,	Joseph De Ronan,	Joseph De Ronan,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	406 21	480	
B 2208	Dec. 27,	Joseph Le June,	Joseph Le June and others,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	Placquemino brûlé,	640	756 27	
B 2209	Dec. 27,	Nicholas Bordelon,	Nicholas Bordelon,	Settlement by permission,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Grand Prairie of bayou Chicot.
A 2210	Dec. 31,	Athanaze Trahan,	François Goussoulin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	203 10	240	Gully of Cypress island.
A 2211	Dec. 31,	Jean Savoy,	Jean Savoy,	Spanish patent,	-	Carancro,	338 51	400	Of Grand Prairie.
A 2212	Dec. 31,	Michel Cormier,	Michel Cormier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	270 50	320	Grand Coteaux.
A 2213	Dec. 31,	Paul Trahan,	François Goussoulin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	-	203 10	240	Gully of Cypress island.
A 2214	Dec. 31,	François Broussard,	Joseph Graugie,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	177 71	210	
A 2215	Dec. 31,	François Broussard,	Olivier Landry,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	177 71	210	
A 2216	Dec. 31,	John Louis Bonain,	John Louis Bonain,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Petite Ance,	677	800	
A 2217	Dec. 31,	Freme Robeclot,	Freme Robeclot,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	355 43	420	
A 2218	Dec. 31,	Pierre Broussard,	Pierre Broussard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	355 43	420	
A 2219	Dec. 31,	Baptiste Broussard,	Baptiste Broussard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Tortue,	355 43	420	
A 2220	Dec. 31,	Pierre Jubert,	Pierre Jubert,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	406 21	480	Grand Prairie, called Plaisance.
A 2221	Dec. 31,	Joseph Hebert,	Legal reps. of J. Hebert,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Petite Ance,	677	800	
A 2222	Dec. 31,	Joseph Broussard,	Joseph Broussard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	279 27	330	
A 2223	Dec. 31,	Antoine Bourdas,	Legal reps. of A. Bourdas,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	279 27	330	
A 2224	Dec. 31,	Jean Baptiste Broussard,	Jean Baptiste Broussard,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	426 52	504	
A 2225	Dec. 31,	Joseph Carrier,	Vallery Roy,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	B. Mara Croquant,	236 95	280	
A 2226	Dec. 31,	Michel Ducet,	Legal reps. of M. Ducet,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	279 27	330	
A 2227	Dec. 31,	Bonaventure Martin,	Legal reps. of B. Martin,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	279 27	330	
A 2228	Dec. 31,	Joseph Carrier,	Joseph Roy, Jun.	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	B. Mara Croquant,	270 80	320	
A 2229	Dec. 31,	Joseph Fréderick,	Pierre Joubert,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Branch of Teche,	488 68	577 45	

I certify the foregoing a true transcript from the record of decisions of the western Board of Commissioners, for the months of September, October, and December, 1813.

LLOYD POSEY, Clerk.

Return of Certificates issued by the Commissioners of the Western District of the State of Louisiana, from the 4th February, 1814, to 9th May, 1815.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of the claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
1814.									
B 2230	Feb. 4,	Theodore Thibodeau,	John Baptiste Mouton,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	W. of Vermillion,	270 80	320	
B 2231	Feb. 4,	Louis Amon Ducrest,	John Baptiste Mouton,	Order of survey and occupancy	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	101 55	120	
B 2232	June 10,	John Baptiste Larenaudier,	A. Rambin and H. Rambin,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	-	52 50	59 70	Cow Island.
B 2233	June 10,	François Mercier,	John Sibley,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	564	666 47	
B 2234	June 30,	— Pellerin,	Antoine Lambert,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	1797	2123 40	Isle of P'Anglois.
B 2235	June 30,	— Pellerin,	Etion R. Lamorandier,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	677	800	Isle of P'Anglois.
B 2236	June 30,	— Pellerin,	Cornelius Voorhies,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	338 51	400	Isle of P'Anglois.
B 2237	June 30,	— Pellerin,	Louis Carrier,	Occupancy ten years,	Opelousas,	-	1187 49	1403 20	Isle of P'Anglois.
B 2238	June 30,	Walter McMorris,	-	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Carron,	47	55 55	
A 2239	Aug. 10,	Louis Gravenberg,	Louis de la Housaye & others,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	677	800	
A 2240	Aug. 10,	Anne Judith Chenel,	Jacques Judice,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	406 21	480	
B 2241	Aug. 19,	Nemizie Bossier,	Reps. of Manuel Castille,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	240 32	280	
A 2242	Aug. 22,	J. Baptiste Gravenberg,	Bartholomew Gravenberg,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	1291 85	1526 50	
A 2243	Aug. 25,	Anna J. Chenal,	Bartholomew Gravenberg,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	203 10	240	
A 2244	Sept. 8,	George Stiley,	George Stiley,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	203 10	240	Prairie of Cateaux.
B 2245	Sept. 9,	Alexander D. Bienvenue,	Legal reps. of Franç. Pellerin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	423 14	500	Isle of Pevert.
B 2246	Sept. 9,	François D. de la Barre,	Legal reps. of Franç. Pellerin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	846 28	1000	Isle of Pevert.
B 2247	Sept. 9,	John Ignace Piedfem,	Legal reps. of Franç. Rouquier,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red River,	640	756 27	
B 2248	Sept. 10,	Laurent Bailly,	Theresa Laurent,	Order of survey and settlement,	Opelousas,	-	215 90	255 11	Prairie Laurent.
A 2249	Sept. 10,	Joseph Saunier,	Louis Lavergne,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	Bayou Barbeaux,	304 66	360	
B 2250	Sept. 20,	John Ignace,	John Lee, Jun.	Settlement,	Opelousas,	Bayou Cannes,	640	756 27	
B 2251	Sept. 20,	Clair Dautriege Dubucet,	Alexander S. Southerland,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	River Teche,	169. 25	200	
B 2252	Sept. 20,	Nicholas Prevost,	Nicholas Prevost,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	-	338 51	400	Movais Prairie.
A 2253	Sept. 20,	Charles Hebert,	Heirs of René Trahan,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	338 51	400	
B 2254	Sept. 20,	William Weeks,	William Weeks,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Vermillion,	677	800	Grand Coté.
B 2255	Sept. 20,	— Dautrieve,	John Berrard,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	249 49	294 81	
B 2256	Sept. 20,	John Berrard,	John Berrard,	Order of survey and settlement,	Attakapas,	Bayou Teche,	214 43	253 38	
B 2257	Sept. 20,	John Bell,	John Bell,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	-	355 43	420	Cote Blanche.
B 2258	Sept. 20,	William Bell,	John Bell,	Occupancy ten years,	Attakapas,	-	279 27	330	Cote Blanche.
B 2259	Sept. 20,	Pierre Badin,	Legal reps. of Pierre Badin,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	76 68	90 60	
B 2260	Sept. 20,	Pierre Badin,	Legal reps. of Pierre Badin,	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	67 87	80 19	
B 2261	Sept. 20,	John Baptiste Davoin,	Legal reps. of Pierre Badin,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	471 89	557 60	
B 2262	Sept. 20,	Emanuel Prudhomme & others,	Heirs of François Roquier,	Occupancy ten years,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	270 86	320	
B 2263	Sept. 20,	Jacques Lambre,	Legal reps. of Jacques Lambre	Order of survey and settlement,	Natchitoches,	Red river,	648	789 15	
1815.									
A 2264	May 9,	John Baptiste Lalande,	Joseph Mouton,	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	177 71	210	
A 2265	May 9,	John Baptiste Lalande,	Louis Arsenault, Jun.	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	177 71	210	
A 2266	May 9,	François Le Beau's repres'ves,	François Le Beau's reps.	Spanish patent,	Attakapas,	Teche,	1489 45	1760	
B 2267	May 9,	Patrick Johnson,	Patrick Johnson,	Requete and settl. ment,	Attakapas,	Bayou Sale,	203 10	240	Prairie of the Hill.
A 2268	May 9,	Michel Carmier,	Mary Toureac,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	67 52	80	Prairie of the Hill.
A 2269	May 9,	Michel Carmier,	Stephen Lamorandier,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	67 52	80	Prairie of the Hill.
A 2270	May 9,	Michel Carmier,	George King,	Spanish patent,	Opelousas,	-	67 52	80	

RETURN OF CERTIFICATES—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of person under whom land was claimed.	In whose favor issued.	Nature of claim.	Situation of land.		Number of acres and hundredths.	Arpents and hundredths.	Remarks.
					County.	Water course.			
	1815.								
A 2271	May 9,	Antoine Pillet - -	Theophilus Elmer -	Spanish patent - -	Opelousas	Teche and Courtableau	12 66	15	Prairie of the Hill.
B 2272	May 9,	Pierre Mallet - -	Theophilus Elmer -	Occupancy ten years -	Opelousas	Teche and Courtableau	17 75	21	Prairie of the Hill.
B 2273	May 9,	Pierre Mallet - -	Japtiste Tiseneau -	Occupancy ten years -	Opelousas	Teche and Courtableau	57 58	70	Prairie of the Hill.
B 2274	May 9,	Michel Waible - -	Seth Hanchet - -	Order of survey and settlement -	Opelousas	Waters of Vermillion	338 51	400	
B 2275	May 9,	Claude Chabot - -	Legal reps. of Joseph Poiret	Ten years' occupancy -	Opelousas	Bayou Malette -	1354	1600	Point Catarau.
B 2276	May 9,	Daniel Callaghan -	Inhabitants of Opelousas -	Order of survey - -	Opelousas	Bayou Bellevue -	-	30	
B 2277	May 9,	Veillon and Guillory	Reps. of William Reed -	Occupancy ten years -	Opelousas	Teche - -	260	307 22	Prairie of Two Marais.
B 2278	May 9,	Daniel Callaghan -	Inhabitants of Opelousas -	Order of survey - -	Opelousas	Bayou Bellevue -	-	30	

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the abstract of confirmations by the Western Land Board of Commissioners of the State of Louisiana, from the 4th day of February, 1814, to the 9th of May, 1815.

LLOYD POSEY, *Clerk.*

13th CONGRESS.

No. 218.

2d SESSION.

SPANISH GRANT TO DANIEL BOONE CONFIRMED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DECEMBER 24, 1813.

MR. MCKEE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Daniel Boone, made the following report:

That the petitioner was invited by Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, under the Spanish Government, to remove from Kentucky; and, as an inducement to his removal, promised the petitioner a grant of land in that country. The petitioner did remove to Louisiana before the year 1798; and, on the 24th day of January, 1798, he received from Zenon Trudeau a concession for one thousand arpents of land, situated in the district of Femme Osage; had the same surveyed on the 9th of January, 1800. It further appears that the petitioner was, on the 11th June, 1800, appointed, by Don Charles D. Delassus, then Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, commandant of the Femme Osage district, and resided in the vicinity of the land granted to him for eight or nine years, but never settled on or cultivated the same. It is alleged by the petitioner, that he failed to settle and cultivate the land granted to him in consequence of his being informed by the said Delassus that his appointment to the command of the Femme Osage district exempted him from the condition of settling and cultivating the land granted to him, a condition generally required by the Spanish laws from the citizens receiving grants of land in that country, under the Spanish Government.

By the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1805, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to settle and adjust the claims of persons to land in the district of Upper Louisiana, an actual settlement and cultivation of the land is required to the confirmation of a claim; and, as the petitioner did not allege that any such settlement or cultivation had taken place, the commissioners rejected his claim. It is presumed that the claim was rejected on this ground alone; inasmuch as the claim of the petitioner was good in every other respect. If, then, the appointment of the petitioner to the command of the Femme Osage district, exempted him from the usual condition of settling and cultivating, his claim must be considered as a good, equitable claim against the Government, but not embraced by the provisions of the act of Congress of 1805.

The committee are not satisfied that the appointment to the command of the district does, of itself, exempt the petitioner from the condition of settling and cultivating; but it is known that the Spanish officers frequently received exemptions from this condition, as a matter of favor or right; and, as the petitioner was induced to omit this settlement and cultivation, by the suggestion of the said Delassus, that it was unnecessary, his claim ought not, on that account, to be rendered in-

valid. It also appears to the committee that the petitioner is in his old age, and has, in early life, rendered to his country arduous and useful services; and ought not, therefore, to be deprived of this remaining resource by a rigorous execution of a provision of our statute, designed to prevent frauds on the Government.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That Daniel Boone be confirmed in his title to one thousand arpents of land, in the Femme Osage district, granted to him by the Spanish Government.

Colonel Daniel Boone, a claim for one thousand arpents of land, situate on Femme Osage, district of St. Charles, produces a concession from Don Zenon Trudeau, Lieutenant Governor, dated January 24th, 1798; and a certificate of survey of the same, dated January 9, 1800; also a letter from Don Zenon Trudeau to him, dated in the year 1798, inviting him to remove with his family to Louisiana, with the promise of a grant of lands; and also a commission from Don Charles D. Delassus, Lieutenant Governor, to him (said claimant) dated 11th of July, 1800, appointing him commandant of the district of the Femme Osage.

Colonel D. Boone stated to the Board that, on his arrival in Louisiana, he took his residence with his lady, at his son Daniel M. Boone's, in the said district of Femme Osage, and adjoining the lands he now claims; that they remained there till about two years ago, when he moved to a younger son's, Nathan Boone, where he now lives. It was proved that the said claimant is of the age of about seventy years, and his wife about sixty-eight. He further stated that, having inquired of Charles D. Delassus, as to the propriety of improving and settling his land, within a year and a day from the date of the concession, as directed by the Spanish laws, he was informed by said Delassus that, being commandant of the said district, he need not trouble himself about the cultivating of the same, as, by the commission he held, (of commandant of the district,) he was not considered as coming within the meaning of said laws.

Testimony taken, February 13, 1806: Jonathan Bryan, being duly sworn, says that he knew Colonel Daniel Boone in this country in the year 1800.

Opinion of the Board. December 1, 1809: Full Board. It is the opinion of the Board, that this claim ought not to be confirmed.

A true copy from the records:

EDWARD TIFFIN,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

DECEMBER 13, 1813.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 219.

2d SESSION.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 31, 1813.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
General Land Office, December 30, 1813.

SIR: Although the law establishing the General Land Office does not require the commissioner to make an annual report of the state of that part of the public concerns confided to his care, yet as there has been a considerable accession of new members to the national Legislature, I have thought it would be acceptable to have a comprehensive view of the extent and situation of the public lands, that such legislative provisions as are required may be the more readily perceived.

A report made to the Senate, on the 19th February, 1812, by the chairman of a committee charged with an inquiry into the state of the public lands, together with the accompanying documents from the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury, afforded the most ample information which the nature of such inquiry could at that time furnish, and has much abridged the labor which would otherwise have been necessary in preparing this memoir.

It appears from public documents in this Department that the United States, after deducting all that has been sold, leaving a sufficiency to satisfy every lawful claim,

will possess a national domain of at least four hundred million acres of land, embracing a variety of soil and climate capable of furnishing all that is necessary for supplying the wants, and affording most of the luxuries of life to man, and which, if properly managed, will secure auxiliary aids to the Government for ages yet to come.

This four hundred million of acres are situated as follows, in the State of Ohio:—

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	6,725,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	5,575,000

Total number of acres of land in Ohio, for the Territory of Michigan - 12,300,000

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,100,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	11,400,000

Total number of acres of land in Michigan, - 16,500,000

In the Indiana and Illinois, south of the parallel of latitude passing by the southern extremity of Lake Michigan:—

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	33,000,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	23,200,000

Total number of ac's in Indiana and Illinois, - 56,200,000

In the territory west of Lake Michigan and north of said parallel of latitude:—

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,500,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	54,500,000

Total number of acres west of Michigan, - 60,000,000

In the Mississippi Territory:—

Lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished,	5,900,000
Lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished,	49,100,000

Total number of acres in the Mississippi Territory, - 55,000,000

In the cession made by the French Government, the 30th April, 1803, and including the Territory of Missouri, the State of Louisiana, and the lands east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans, as far as the river Perdido, at least - 200,000,000

Grand total number of acres of land, - 400,000,000

In the last described portion of Territory, it has not yet been correctly ascertained what proportion of the Indian title has been extinguished, but prior to the period when the United States became possessed of the country, a considerable quantity had been ceded by the Indians, and since that period, cessions have been obtained of the Sacs, Foxes, and Osages, which, with the lands in the occupancy of the inhabitants, are supposed to amount to from twenty-five to thirty millions of acres.

This delightful region, embracing a surface of two hundred millions of acres, has heretofore been least known, but our very intelligent principal surveyor south of Tennessee, who, under instructions from this Department, has been running township lines to ascertain its character and value, gives the most flattering account of it, and from whose information we may safely infer that, at no very distant period, the United States will not only be able to procure within its own boundaries a sufficiency of sugar, molasses, rum, perhaps coffee, and most of the tropical fruits for its own consumption, but be able to spare some for exportation. Within a year last past there have been discovered tracts of country equal to many of the West India islands for quality of soil, not only fit for but of the kind best adapted to produce that precious salt: extracts from some of the communications of the Surveyor will best explain the situation of the lands there. In a letter dated the 21st of January, 1813, he writes, "I have the honor herewith to transmit to you two rough sketches of the north and

southeast district of the State of Louisiana, that you may more distinctly perceive the character of the country. Contrary to our expectations or hope, we are informed, that there is a large body of high primitive soil, extremely rich and valuable, situated southwest of Orleans, about twenty miles distant, and from twenty to fifty miles in extent, on which a flock of some hundreds of buffalo range, and have remained for many years past, living in the high cane lands during the season of inundation, and ranging through the salt marshes during the season of low water: this information is obtained by one of our deputies, and, I presume, may be relied on; if so, it will at once become the most valuable and saleable tract of land in this country, it being in the best position for the growth of sugar cane." &c.

In another, dated September 3d, 1813, he writes, "My principal deputy for the southeastern district of Louisiana has been employed for some time past in extending township lines through and exploring the southern portion of his district. He represents, that there are a number of islands on the coast, some of them of considerable size and good soil; he found a body of high, rich land, in the neighborhood of the ocean, extending along the bayous running into the bays.

"Our surveyors have made some progress in surveying tracts on these water courses under the law for surveying lands on water courses in Louisiana. The lands on the bayou they have been surveying (bayou Cayou) for about thirty miles up extend back from that water course about half a mile, of apparently high primitive soil, heavily timbered, and of the richest quality; thence it descends four hundred and sixty-five perches. There are several other bayous in that quarter, similarly situated, with valuable lands on their margin; these lands are as far south as the Balize, or mouth of the Mississippi; they are exposed to the ocean, and of course better calculated for the growth of sugar cane than any lands on the Mississippi; this tract of country, and the approach to it by water, are very litte, or not at all, known; it would doubtless add much to the value of these lands, and promote their ready sale, to have an accurate survey of the coast, bays, and islands in front annexed to the survey of the interior country, so that purchasers, or those disposed to purchase lands there might see the advantages these lands possess, and their convenient approach and communication with the ocean.

It would swell this paper too much to detail minutely the several representations made of this immensely valuable country; immensely valuable, whether considered as it respects its surface and situation, the products it may be rendered capable of furnishing, or the treasure it is destined to pour into the national coffers.

In this region, a land office is directed by law to be opened in the Territory of Missouri, as soon as the private claims are all ascertained and the lands surveyed, and from which Territory alone it is believed inexhaustible stores of lead may be obtained.

In the State of Louisiana three land offices are provided for by law; one at New Orleans, for the eastern land district; one at Opelousas for the western land district south of Red river; and the other at such place north of Red river as the President of the United States shall designate. The officers in these districts are progressing to a close in ascertaining the character and extent of the private claims, and the surveyors have prepared a considerable part of the eastern district for market, and are progressing fast with the remainder.

In that portion of the country lying east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans, as far as the river Perdido, two commissions are erected by law; one west, the other east, of Pearl river, to ascertain the nature and extent of private claims derived from either the French, British, or Spanish Governments, and to obtain a list of all the actual settlers who have no claims to land derived from either of those Governments; and who are satisfactorily progressing in the discharge of their official duties.

In the Territory of Illinois two land offices are directed by law to be opened; one at Kaskaskia, the other at Shawnee town, so soon as the private claims and donations are all located, and the lands surveyed, which are in great forwardness. By an act of Congress, passed on the 30th April, 1810, it was provided, in section sixth, "That a tract of land in the Illinois Territory, at and including Shawnee town, on the Ohio river, shall, under the direction of the Surveyor General, be laid off in town lots, streets, and avenues, and into outlots, in such manner and of such dimensions as he may judge proper," &c. I quote the words of the act, to show that it was mandatory on the Surveyor General; for it appears, a most unfortunate site for this town has been made; and

that, notwithstanding the expense already incurred in laying out the town, it will be necessary to abandon it; to show the causes for such determination, I beg leave to give extracts from some of the representations made to this office by the present Surveyor General, one of the territorial judges, the principal Deputy Surveyor, and one of the late commissioners at Kaskaskia, who write, August 14th, 1813, as follows:

"When I recently recommended a small change in the plat of Shawnee town, it was then my full conviction that the site itself ought to be changed; but not knowing that others would feel an interest sufficient to induce them to unite in such a recommendation, I was unwilling to move alone in so important an object. I was an eye-witness to one of the two inundations by which that place was visited last spring, and to the great distresses and losses which were experienced. I had before observed, in riding through the woods surrounding the town, the extraordinary height of the water marks upon the trees, which were so visible for the space of about two miles on the road to the Saline, that one might imagine himself riding under water to the depth of from twelve to fifteen feet; but the last spring, I saw the water itself even at a greater height than had been marked by the icy freshes of winter. I rode upon the flood, for more than two weeks in a keel boat, over the principal street of the town, lashed to a merchant's store, and the boat was upon a level with its roof; an attack of ague and fever then compelled me to quit, and seek health in the highlands of Kentucky. The flood continued to rise a few feet afterwards, and was nearly as long in falling as it was in rising; a second inundation quickly succeeded, when the waters rose as high as in the first; at the time I left the boat the waters were about midway on the roofs of the houses generally, and quite to the ridge poles of several; being heavy log cabins they usually did not float until immersed to the last mentioned depth, and I saw about from fifteen to twenty float away; about forty in the whole floated off. It was a merciful Providence that the wind did not blow hard in either of the inundations, for if it had done so, every building of every description must unquestionably have been demolished and swept off. I need not describe the distresses and losses of the inhabitants: several were sickened, some died; every beast perished which could not be taken into boats, or was not seasonably driven to the highlands; all the fences, with every description of improvements around and in the houses, which could float, were taken off. The time occupied by both freshes was about ten weeks. I mean the time that the water lay over the surface of Shawnee town."

It has been observed that Shawnee town was laid out under the authority, and at the expense, of the United States, to which is annexed a most valuable district of rich land, which, with the lots of Shawnee town, are directed to be offered for sale, whenever the President of the United States shall so direct; for all the present settlers there on public lands are volunteers, and have made small temporary improvements, expecting when the sales commenced to become purchasers. But should Congress determine to abandon the present plan from this representation, confirmed by others in this office equally strong and respectable, and authorize the Surveyor General to select a better spot to lay off a town upon, the United States own lands a few miles lower down on the Ohio river, the situation of which, for a town, in every point of view, could not be excelled in the Illinois Territory; and the moneys the sale of the lots would produce, above what the sales in the present town would, will far more than cover the loss incurred by laying out the present town of Shawnee. In this territory there is also a very valuable saline, which is directed by law to be leased in such a way, that the occupants may, while the interests of the United States are secured, produce the greatest possible quantity of salt, and furnish the inhabitants of that country with this essential necessary of life at the lowest possible price.

In the Indiana Territory, two land offices are established and in successful operation; one at Vincennes, on the Wabash, the other at Jeffersonville, on the Ohio, embracing a vast extent of remarkably fertile lands. At the last mentioned office, the fractional sections laying around Clarke's grant, which were not surveyed and ready for market, when the sales first commenced, are now ready, and will be offered so soon as the state of the country will justify the measure.

The existing laws require, "that all lands forfeited for non-payment, shall be offered for sale at the court house of the county in which the offices are situated;" and the register and receiver at Jeffersonville represent, that the court house of their county is fifteen miles from

their offices; that it occasions great inconvenience and derangement of their business to attend the sales at so great a distance; and urge the necessity of legislative interference for their relief.

In the State of Ohio there are six land offices established and in successful operation; one at Cincinnati, one at Chillicothe, one at Zanesville, one at Marietta, one at Steubenville, and the other at Canton. The western boundary line of the Virginia military reservation, embracing the lands between the Sciota and Little Miami rivers in this State, has never yet been satisfactorily established. An essay has lately been made by commissioners, appointed by the United States and the State of Virginia, without success. A report of the commissioners, on the part of the United States, with a plat of the country, and explanations, was made to Congress, and are on their files, giving ample information on that controverted business.

In the Territory of Michigan, one land office has been established at Detroit, the private claims and donations to individuals had been patented soon after the organization of this office, but before they were presented to the persons by their agent, who had them in possession, he was taken prisoner by the enemy, and states that the patents were wantonly destroyed. Application was made here for exemplifications, but, owing to the situation of the Territory at that time, and the very limited means allowed to perform the complicated duties assigned, they have not been issued.

In the Mississippi Territory there are three land offices established, one at Huntsville, in Madison county, one at Washington, east of Pearl river, and the other at Fort St. Stephen's, west of Pearl river. In the latter district the register of the land office states, that a number of persons obtained certificates of pre-emption to land to the amount, in the whole, of twenty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty acres of land; and that the time has elapsed wherein they were bound to complete the payments therefor, but that they have never paid one cent; these lands are therefore reverted again to the United States, most of which will now sell, but it requires an act of the Legislature to authorize their sale.

In this district, the whole of the rich and valuable lands ceded by the Choctaws, and lying along the Tombigbee, are surveyed and ready for market. By the articles of agreement and cession, made between the United States and the State of Georgia on the 24th of April, 1802, the United States are bound to pay to the State of Georgia, out of the first net proceeds arising from the sales of the land ceded, after deducting the expenses incurred in surveying and incident to such sales, the sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; only forty-six thousand three hundred and thirty-two dollars seventy cents of which has yet been paid under the act of April, 1808.

From this view of the state of the public lands, it will appear that, independent of the lands now offered for sale at the several land offices established by law, we have nearly ready to add thereto the balance of the Choctaw purchase, lying along the Tombigbee, and the forfeited pre-emptions in the Mississippi Territory. The eastern and western land districts in the State of Louisiana; the Kaskaskia and Shawnee town districts, in the Illinois, and the fractions around Clarke's grant in the Indiana Territory; and, so soon as the laws can be carried fully into effect and the lands surveyed, the district north of Red river, and the lands to which the Indian title has been extinguished in the Territories of Missouri and Michigan.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office considers it his duty further to state, that, upon the organization of this office the public business assigned to it was greatly behind. Patient industry and incessant application has done much; but the examination and auditing the quarterly accounts of the receivers of public moneys, present such an immense load of labor that he is compelled to solicit additional aid in the estimates for the year 1814, for clerk hire: for by a decision of the Comptroller, as the proper law officer of the Treasury Department, the Commissioner of the General Land Office is compelled to examine and audit all the accounts of the receivers of public moneys as far back as the year 1801; and this immense mass of business is pressing: for some receivers are indebted to the United States in large amounts, and suits cannot be commenced by the Comptroller until the accounts are examined and audited. All which is respectfully submitted by

Your most obedient servant,

EDWARD TIFFIN.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Hon. the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE of the U. S.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 220.

2d Session.

INDEMNITY FOR AN ERROR COMMITTED AT THE LAND OFFICE IN CINCINNATI.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 4, 1814.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of Dennis Clark, made the following report:

That the petitioner, in the spring of the year 1806, purchased from the United States the fractional section number ten, in town number one east in the district of land offered for sale at Cincinnati, State of Ohio, containing two hundred ninety-one acres and ten hundredths of an acre, of which he then paid to the receiver of public moneys one hundred and forty-five dollars and fifty-five cents, being the one-fourth part of the purchase money. On the 17th day of August, 1808, the petitioner paid the receiver aforesaid, in discharge of the second instalment, the further sum of one hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventy-three cents. When the last instalment became due, the petitioner called at the receiver's office with the full amount of principal and interest then due on his certificate, and tendered the same to the receiver, which was rejected upon an allegation that the lot of land contained a surplus of seventy-three acres and ten hundredths, as appeared from the returns of the surveyor in the Register's Office. The petitioner being unable to advance the additional sum required for the payment of the overplus, a forfeiture was incurred, and the land reverted to the United States. It was afterwards purchased by another individual, and on a second survey being made, by order of the Surveyor General, it was found not to contain the surplus alleged by the receiver, the supposed existence of which induced the receiver to refuse the money tendered by the petitioner as aforesaid, and which was, in fact, the full amount of payment for the whole number of acres contained in the tract purchased by the petitioner. After the ascertainment of this fact, the peti-

tioner called on the receiver of public moneys, and requested a return of his money, but was informed by the receiver that he had no power to grant the request. It appears the petitioner, by reason of the aforesaid forfeiture, is reduced to the lowest grade of poverty; that during the time he was in possession of the land, his utmost exertions were used in making improvements on it, which improvements greatly enhanced the value of the land. The petitioner purchased at two dollars per acre; and at the time of the forfeiture your committee have good reason to believe the land was worth ten dollars per acre. Upon a full view of the foregoing facts, your committee have no hesitation in saying, that an indemnification ought to be extended to the petitioner. Your committee cannot for a moment believe, that it is the policy of the Government to enrich the treasury by ruinous forfeitures exacted from its citizens, when such forfeitures have been occasioned entirely by the incorrectness of its own officers. Had a similar case existed between private individuals, the sufferer could easily have found adequate redress in a court of justice. His rights ought to be equally respected, and ample redress as readily afforded when he contracts with Government. To refund the money paid by the petitioner, with interest, would be a very inadequate compensation for the injury he has sustained. Your committee, therefore, recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Dennis Clark is entitled to receive the money with interest, paid by him into the receiver's office aforesaid; and that he be permitted to enter one quarter section of land at two dollars per acre, (to be paid for as other lands of the United States,) in any vacant reserved section or part of a section which has been offered for sale, and not sold in the Cincinnati district.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 221.

2d Session.

APPLICATION FOR GRANTS OF LAND IN INDIANA, ON WHICH TO ERECT MILLS AND OTHER MACHINERY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JANUARY 13, 1814.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Clark and Jefferson counties, of the Indiana Territory, made the following report.

The petitioners ask for a donation or grant of land on terms and conditions contrary to the usual terms offered to the people at large by the Government; and allege, as a reason for the request, the facilities afforded (by the land proposed to be granted) to the establishment of sundry manufacturing institutions, convenient to the neighborhood as well as beneficial to the community at large.

The committee, however much inclined to aid and promote the mechanic arts in the infant settlements of the west, nevertheless believe that they will prosper best when left to individual enterprise, unaided by grants of land or unusual credit which might eventually disappoint the expectations of the petitioners.

Besides, it is important, in the opinion of the committee, to adhere to uniform rules in the disposition of the public lands, where there exists no strong and solid reason for the deviation.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable and ought not to be granted.

Mr. McKEE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Harrison county, in the Indiana Territory, made the following report:

That the petitioners ask for a donation of land for the purpose of erecting a water grist mill thereon, for the convenience of the settlement; and allege as a reason for their request, that there is no convenient seat for mills in the vicinity but the one described by the petitioners. They further state, that the quarter section of land, including the mill seat, is sterile, and not valuable for the ordinary purposes of cultivation. It seems to the committee, from the statement made, that the mill seat, if it is a good one, gives to the quarter section including it, an equal value to the neighboring quarter sections, and affords an equal inducement to purchasers; if the seat is a bad one, a donation thereof to the petitioners would only involve them in useless expense, and, perhaps, eventual ruin.

The committee, therefore, recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners is unreasonable and ought not to be granted.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 222.

2d Session.

CLAIM OF THE NEW ENGLAND MISSISSIPPI LAND COMPANY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 28, 1814.

To the Honorable the Senate of the United States, the memorial of the Directors of the New England Mississippi Land Company, citizens of the State of Massachusetts, respectfully represents:

That they are under the painful necessity of again begging the attention of the Legislature of their country to their just claims on a portion of the territory which was ceded to the United States by the State of Georgia, on the 24th day of April, 1802. That patents of large tracts of that territory had been made, under an act of the Legislature of Georgia by the supreme Executive of that state, and that the immediate purchasers speedily sold the greater part of the same in the eastern states, very remote from Georgia, are facts which have long been publicly known, and need not now be repeated. Your memorialists, relying on the most solemn forms of granting land, and the good faith of the supreme power of an independent State, were of the unfortunate number who paid very large sums of money, as subsequent purchasers, without notice or suspicion that the validity of the grants from the State of Georgia was ever questioned. Under such circumstances, they humbly presume that the universally acknowledged principles of justice and of law must secure to them all the property that the State of Georgia had in the lands thus purchased.

Your memorialists are not apprized that the title of the State of Georgia is now questioned by the Government of the United States. The negotiating for, and acceptance of, the aforementioned cession, are some evidence of acquiescence in this title.

But if this be considered as a question, your memorialists beg leave briefly to state, as proofs of the title of Georgia to the land under consideration, the following facts: King Charles the Second, by charter, bearing date 24th March, 1662, created the colony of Carolina, described therein, as extending from latitude thirty-one to thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, north of the equator, and from the Atlantic ocean to the South sea. About two years after, a second charter was granted to the same colony, in which the southern boundary is said to be the twenty-ninth degree of north latitude. That the limits of either of these charters include the land in question, none will deny. Afterwards these charters were surrendered, and the former colony was then divided into two colonies, under the names of North Carolina and South Carolina, and commissions were issued to governors of each. No new southern or western bounds were given to South Carolina by any of these commissions.

The charter of Georgia was afterwards granted, bearing date June 9, 1732; the lands therein mentioned, as forming the new colony of Georgia, are said to be "*part of South Carolina.*" The southern boundary of the colony of Georgia, by this charter, was the most southern stream of the river Altamaha, and running westwardly from the head of said river, in a direct line to the South Sea. Much of the Territory of South Carolina was situate south of this line, and also a great portion of the lands now in dispute. As the charter of Georgia did not make these a part of that colony, so also, there was nothing in that instrument to take them out of the colony of South Carolina; and the Government of the latter colony exercised jurisdiction there, subsequently to the granting of the charter of Georgia. More than thirty years after this charter, viz: on October 7, 1763, a proclamation was issued under the great seal of Great Britain, the object of which was to divide, under various colonial Governments the territory to which that nation had acquired an indisputable title, by the treaty of peace with Spain, bearing date February 10th, 1763.—By this proclamation, all the land lying between the rivers St. Mary and Altamaha is annexed to Georgia. This does not necessarily cover the land now in question; but West Florida is therein bounded north by the thirty-first degree of north latitude; and if the disputed land was not added to Georgia, it was not placed under

any colonial Government, which was contrary to the manifest intent of the proclamation. The want of correct maps, probably, is the true cause of the defect of precision in the bounds.

But whatever might now be the construction of the proclamation, considered alone, and as an original question, the subsequent commission which issued in pursuance thereof, to James Wright, as Governor of Georgia, appears to afford a contemporary construction of undeniable authority, and to have put the question at rest. This commission bears date January 20th, 1764, three months after the said proclamation, and, with other commissions issued about that time, was most manifestly intended to carry it into effect. The colony of Georgia, in this commission, is bounded as follows; viz: on the north by the most northern stream of a river, there commonly called Savannah, as far as the head of the said river, and from thence westward as far as our territories extend; on the east by the sea-coast, from the said river Savannah to the most southern stream of a certain other river called St. Mary, including all islands within twenty leagues of the coast, lying between the said rivers Savannah and St. Mary as far as the head thereof, and from thence westward as far as our territories extend, by the north boundary line of our provinces of East and West Florida. It has been already stated, that this "north boundary line," by the proclamation, is the thirty-first degree of north latitude.

Your memorialists humbly apprehend, that words cannot be selected better calculated to describe the colony of Georgia, as of sufficient extent, both southward and westward, to cover all the land now in question. If, however, any one can yet harbor doubts they must be dissipated when it is considered that if the disputed land was not thus added to Georgia, it still remained in South Carolina, and that it was afterwards claimed by the latter State; but, on examining the title, the claim was abandoned, or rather the land was formally surrendered to Georgia. The proceedings were as follow: on 1st day of June, 1785, South Carolina petitioned Congress for a hearing and determination of their claim, according to the then existing confederation of the United States, and on the same day Congress appointed a day for the hearing, and gave formal notice to the Legislature of Georgia to appear and answer to the petition of South Carolina. Afterwards, on the 28th April, 1787, the commissioners of those States concluded a convention at Beaufort by which South Carolina relinquished and ceded to Georgia both the jurisdiction and right of pre-emption of soil of the whole tract of country in which the disputed lands are situate. This convention was afterwards, on the 9th day of August, 1787, entered of record on the journals of Congress, as ascertaining the boundaries between the States of South Carolina and Georgia. The right of Georgia having been thus traced, it now only remains to be added, that actual and indisputable possession, both of soil and jurisdiction, had been united to this right, long before the grants were made, under which your memorialists claim. The State of Georgia had erected the county of Bourbon in this very territory; had appointed its civil officers, and had made various grants of land, of great extent; the validity of none of which acts was ever disputed by the United States, or by any one State except South Carolina, whose supposed title Georgia afterwards acquired by cession.

Your memorialists humbly apprehend, that the right of Georgia, by force of the foregoing proclamation, and the commission to Governor Wright, under the British Government, and the right of South Carolina, if she had any, thus transferred to Georgia, by convention, and the ratification of the whole, by the doings of Congress of the United States, form a triple cord, too strong to be broken, while any right in our country shall be held sacred. And when to this is added the actual indisputable possession and jurisdiction above mentioned, the title does appear, to our humble apprehension, absolutely perfect.

All the right and title derived under these we presume we unite in ourselves, by virtue of the grant of Georgia.

Your memorialists are apprized, that, in the year 1764, the board of trade in Great Britain proposed that "an instrument should pass, under the great seal, in like manner as was directed in the case of the extension of the south boundary of Georgia, declaring that the province of West Florida should be bounded to the north by a line drawn from the mouth of the river Yazoo, where it unites with the Mississippi, due east to the river Apalachicola." But this was only advice, and given from confidence in a gross misrepresentation by the Governor of West Florida, as to the breadth and limits of his province, and a part only of the lands in dispute would have been affected by it if it had been executed. But it never was executed. "The extension of the south boundary of Georgia" was, by proclamation, under the great seal: but no proclamation ever issued to extend the north boundary of West Florida; probably the imposition was detected in season to prevent its effects. It seems manifest that no permanent arrangement of this sort ever took place; for the treaty of peace, between this country and Great Britain, in 1783, makes our southern limit the thirty-first degree of north latitude, and our western limit the river Mississippi. It appears absurd to suppose that Great Britain would, in addition to acknowledging the independence of the revolting colonies, give them, without compensation, the better part of the colony of West Florida, which never joined in the revolt. The records of Congress show, that the ministers of the United States, for making this treaty of peace, were expressly instructed to claim to the southern and western bounds aforementioned, *on the ground that the colony of Georgia extended to them.* It is not conceivable that Great Britain gave to the United States the most valuable part of West Florida, without motive or equivalent, merely because, by a treaty made with Spain at the same time, this colony was ceded to that Government. Provinces are not ceded by nations without some adequate consideration: and in the treaty with Spain, Great Britain must have lost just as much as the colony so ceded was diminished.

Your memorialists beg leave further to represent that the aforesaid acceptance and recording of the convention of Beaufort was a public and formal recognition of the right of Georgia, and that many other acts of the Government of the United States, for a long succession of years, have also acknowledged it. In the year 1795, our envoy, who negotiated our present treaty with Spain, was instructed to claim to the southern and western boundaries aforesaid, on the express ground that the colony of Georgia extended to them; and it appears from the negotiation, that he did so claim, and with success. Prior to which, Messrs. Carmichael and Short, commissioners at the court of Madrid, were instructed by the Executive of the present Government of the United States, in pursuance of a report of Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, to claim this land on the ground only of its being a part of Georgia; and they did so claim it. After the Government of the United States have advocated the right of Georgia, and obtained an acknowledgment of its justice by solemn treaties from two foreign nations, at distant periods of time, your memorialists are unwilling to believe that Congress, in order to keep the land for the United States, though they claimed it for Georgia, can be disposed to subvert that very title which they have thus asserted for a long course of years.

Your memorialists humbly submit to the wisdom of Congress the consequences of now alleging that, at that time, and also at the time of the treaty of peace, the country southward of the mouth of the river Yazoo in truth was a part of West Florida. Public considerations forbid the further prosecution of this subject. The principle of justice is settled in chancery, that if the true owner will give color of title to another, so as to encourage a third person to purchase of him who has no right, although the true owner may be ignorant of his own title, yet he shall never claim the land against him who thus purchases. The aforementioned holding of jurisdiction of the petition of South Carolina, and calling on Georgia to answer, and the receiving and recording of the deed of cession from the former to the latter, furnish as strong a case of this sort as can be stated. But this is not a solitary instance of acquiescence in the title of Georgia by the Government of the United States; for a course of years the journals of Congress contain repeated acknowledgments of the title of Georgia, by resolves calling on that State to make a cession to the Union, without pretending that the United States had any other claim than the fitness that Georgia should cede to the nation, for public purposes, in equal proportion with the other States

Your memorialists now beg leave to proceed to another consideration, which by some has been thought to press more heavily on them than the question of the title of Georgia. It has been said that the grants from Georgia, under which they claim, were originally void for fraud, or that they have been vacated by the repealing act, or the amended constitution of Georgia. Whether the grant was absolutely void for fraud it is humbly conceived must be a question for judicial examination, if it can be examined at all. It is a principle both of law and equity that fraud is never to be presumed; such a presumption against the sovereign power of a State would be doubly improper, without some such regular investigation and proof. Proof can only be exhibited and weighed on a formal and impartial trial. Such an examination has hitherto been solicited by your memorialists without success. Whether fraud in the Legislature of a State is a subject for examination before any tribunal, for the purpose of avoiding the grant, it may not be proper for your memorialists to say; nor will they attempt to conjecture what proof could be offered of the fact. Depositions heretofore taken by zealous political partisans, without any opportunity given to the party interested to cross-examine the deponent, would hardly be viewed as competent, certainly not as impartial evidence. The fraud is neither denied nor admitted by your memorialists; we do not know facts enough to be prepared to do either. But, were it even admitted, new and momentous questions would present themselves for consideration. Can a State allege the fraud of its own Legislature to avoid their grant? What number of members must be proved guilty? To what kind or degree of corrupt motive in legislators is the principle to be limited? Intrigue, traffic, and popular arts exist in an infinity of shapes, and every popular assembly is, perhaps, in some degree influenced by them. It is presumed that most of the sales of land that have been made in other States by their Legislatures, are liable, in various degrees, to the very objection that is made to the sales by Georgia. But it is impossible in this form to discuss the subject. Long established principles, necessary to the very existence of civil communities, rise on every side to prove, that, although the members are responsible, and may be punished for mal-conduct, yet the solemn official act of the supreme power of a State cannot be holden void. If first principles did not forbid it, it is apprehended that some precedent would exist in history; but it is confidently believed that the records of civilized society do not furnish an instance in which either an act of the supreme Legislature of a State, or the compact of the sovereign power has been holden void for the benefit of that State, on account of their fraud and corruption. But if it were possible that this should be done, yet a subsequent Legislature seems manifestly incompetent to this office. The obvious duty of a Legislature is to establish general rules, not to try titles. They may repeal such rules made by their predecessors, but cannot rescind their compacts. Even if this were not the general principle, yet the constitution of the United States in express words prohibits it. It is there ordained, that no State shall make any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Similar remarks apply to the attempt to vacate the grants, by the amended constitution of Georgia. This, too, is a law, and cannot be so framed as to "impair the obligation of contracts." The constitution of the United States is declared to be "*the supreme law of the land,*" and it is provided, "that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." But if the most despotic effect were to be allowed to the amended constitution of Georgia, surely it could operate only on the rights of the citizens of that State, as they alone were parties to that civil compact; not on the rights of your memorialists who were citizens of another State, who purchased not only long before the making of this new constitution, but also before the passing of the repealing act, and who never submitted their rights to the decision of a convention in Georgia. But your memorialists, from motives of respect, forbear to press this subject. If the State of Georgia has been defrauded we deeply regret it, and are not anxious to defend the claims of any who, in the least degree, have participated of corruption. We only contend in behalf of ourselves, that we have committed no error in giving full faith to the most solemn act of the sovereign power of a State, when we had *no notice* that it was wrong. We beg leave to offer a brief statement on this part of the subject, and will then cheerfully submit our claims to the consideration of the Legislature. It is believed that even if gross fraud did exist, and rendered all accomplices incompetent to claim, it would be immaterial to the rights of your memorialists,

if, in truth, we had no notice of it. This will be admitted to be equitable, and it has been adjudged at law that an assigner, for a valuable consideration, and without notice, is protected in his purchase, although his assignor obtained his title fraudulently. When the question is, which of two innocent parties shall suffer a loss, it is an established rule that, if it happened by the negligence of one, or by his placing confidence in an agent who has betrayed his trust, the party who was thus negligent or thus misplaced his confidence shall bear the consequences. It seems more reasonable and just that the State of Georgia should suffer from the alleged corruption of that Legislature which they appointed, and the members of which are accountable to them, than that innocent citizens of another State should be punished for respecting the most solemn acts of that Legislature. We have only performed the duty enjoined by the constitution of the United States, which provides that "full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State." The fact, however, rather than the principle, seems to have been questioned by those who resist the claims of your memorialists. On this part of the subject we beg leave to say, that it is physically impossible that we could have had notice of the repealing act, because it was not passed until after we had purchased. Thirteen months elapsed from the date of the letters patent granting the land before the supposed repeal took place; and in that interval the purchases were made, which have proved so calamitous to your memorialists.

But it has been suggested that your memorialists had notice that such fraud had been practised as authorized the repealing act. To this we answer, that, according to the established rules of reasoning and of common sense, we are entitled to call on the person making this assertion for some proof. We hold the negative side of the question: and a simple negative proposition, from its very nature, does not admit of direct proof. If it should be said, in proof, that there was much public altercation in Georgia immediately after granting the land, and that it is probable the purchasers heard, from rumor or from newspapers, that the granting Legislature were charged with corruption, we answer, that no such inference can fairly be made as to your memorialists, when it is considered that we lived more than one thousand miles distant from the place where these things happened, and that there was then no great commercial connexion between that part of the country and our own. Newspapers from Georgia are very rarely seen in Massachusetts. Your memorialists do not know that any persons, except printers, ever read them. It may with truth be affirmed, that the purchasers in Massachusetts, speaking of them generally, had never heard that any objections had been made to the grants, but considered them as the indisputable acts of the supreme power of Georgia. It is believed that not one of them had heard enough to excite alarm in any reasonable mind. Citizens of Georgia seldom visit Massachusetts, and the agents for the vendors certainly would not have published the difficulties that might exist in Georgia. But your memorialists beg leave to ask, what was the utmost we could possibly have known? It was possible for us to know that the minority charged the majority with corruption; that grants of the supreme power of the State, which had passed all the forms of law, were heavily censured by a considerable number of citizens; and that they joined the minority of the Legislature in their accusations. It was possible that this might have been known, though, in truth, it was not known; but it was not possible that secret frauds, practised by members of the Legislature, or by the first purchasers, should have been known, unless they had published their own turpitude, which is not to be presumed. But, even if the existence of a dispute had been known, the most proper inference, because the most respectful, would have been in favor of the purity of the Legislature. Contests of this sort always exist in free Governments, respecting lawful as well as unlawful acts; but it cannot be true that all confidence in public acts, and all proceedings under them, are to be suspended as soon as the discontented and disappointed are able to excite clamor. Similar charges have existed with respect to national compacts; the funding system, the assumption of State debts, and the purchase of Louisiana, furnish prominent instances of similar popular charges on the national Government. It will hardly be contended that the citizens ought not to have respected or acted under these, or placed any confidence in their validity, because many people impeached the motives of the rulers, and it was not absolutely impossible that their successors might pass

acts declaring them void. Such an instance, however, had never occurred, and, therefore, was not to be apprehended; the acts of the most corrupt Governments of other countries, as well as the acts of American Legislatures, were always holden valid. The purchasers had witnessed cases precisely similar to that of Georgia. They had, even in their own State, known sales of vast tracts of fertile country, situate about Genesee river, made to a few individuals, respecting which they had heard similar charges of corruption; but they had never heard any body suggest that it was possible to vacate these grants. But the fact which most conclusively negatives the suggestion of knowledge of fraud practised in Georgia, or of collusion with the original purchasers, is, that your memorialists and their fellow sufferers actually paid, or bound themselves to pay, immense sums of money for the title under the grants of Georgia. We paid, in many instances, double the price for which we had known some of the most fertile tracts in the Union to be sold a short time before by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and a higher price than could at that moment be obtained for some of the best lands in the District of Maine. Insanity is the only cause sufficient to account for this conduct, if we had had any suspicion that the title could be questioned. Will it be suggested that the considerations mentioned in the deeds were fictitious, and, in truth, never paid? Alas! the notorious distresses of the purchasers spoke a language not to be distrusted. The records of our judicial courts show the persevering but unsuccessful efforts of some of the sufferers to avoid payment on the ground that the title had failed. The walls of our prisons have witnessed their sighs; some, who before were affluent, have pined and died in penury, and left families without the means of subsistence, to be supported by the hand of charity. These, and many other facts of public notoriety, unanswerably refute the suggestions of collusion with the first purchasers or knowledge of the title being fraudulent. Your memorialists beg leave to refer their rulers to the knowledge of those members of Congress who more immediately represent that section of country where these facts have occurred.

One suggestion has been made which seems to require some notice. It has been said that suspicion arises from the special nature of the warranty in some of the deeds to the purchasers. But it is not usual for those who practice collusion and secret fraud to suffer evidence of it to appear publicly on the face of their contracts. The innocence of the purchasers best accounts for their not avoiding this source of suspicion. The true reason of the special nature of this warranty was, that the Legislature of the State of Georgia knew the pretence which Spain then made to the lower part of that tract of country, and had no means of ascertaining the quantity contained in the several grants, as no correct surveys thereof had ever been made; and, in its granting act, it had expressly provided that the State should not be subject to any suit or claim on account of any deductions in the quantity of said territory, or on account of any other claims whatsoever. In the sale of so large a tract of country, it would have been folly in the original purchasers to have given a general warranty when the State had refused it to them, and unreasonable in the present claimants to expect it. The repealing act of Georgia rather produced surprise than anxiety, when the news of it reached your memorialists. We believed that the measure was so unprecedented that the State would abandon it. If this should not happen, we had confidence that our rights would always be protected in the courts of the United States. When we were informed that a cession from Georgia to the United States was contemplated, we sent agents to the seat of Government of the Union, to give formal notice of our claims to the commissioners of the United States; these agents, on their return, informed your memorialists that they had done this, and that they had also suggested their intention of presenting a memorial to Congress on the subject; but that the commissioners objected to this measure, alleging that, to bring the subject into discussion in Congress, would throw embarrassments in the way of the negotiation with Georgia; but they engaged, if the claimants would omit to interfere, to provide for them a liberal indemnity by the terms of cession itself. It was impossible to distrust the assurances of public officers so eminently respectable, and the agents were unwilling to disturb a great public arrangement from desire of making private emolument, and therefore acceded to this proposal. A reservation for satisfying claims was accordingly made in the deed of cession, and it was well understood that the claims of your memorialists were especially intended to be provided for; and although the

reservation was but of a small part of the lands we had purchased, yet we were assured it would be so managed as to afford a liberal indemnity to the claimants. We abandoned our prospects of gain; we placed a liberal confidence in the justice of the Government of our country, and believed that nothing remained but to wait a reasonable time for our compensation; Congress appeared to acquiesce in this expectation, and did in fact begin to make arrangements for effecting it. An act was passed, appropriating the whole reservation for satisfying claims; commissioners were authorized to receive proposals of compromise from the claimants; such proposals have long since been made, and, thereupon, the commissioners, in February, 1803, made a report to Congress, recommending compensation, though the amount proposed was very inadequate to the losses of your memorialists; but even this was not carried into effect. With deep regret your memorialists add, that year after year has since passed away, during which our petitions for an adjustment of our claims have been rejected in a

manner too afflicting to be repeated. We are persuaded this would not have been the case had our rights and sufferings been thoroughly known to Congress.

Such are the considerations which have induced your memorialists to make the present appeal.

With sentiments of the most profound respect, and relying with perfect confidence on the wisdom and rectitude of our Government, we again humbly solicit that measures may be speedily adopted for an examination and adjustment of our claims on just and equitable principles.

BENJAMIN HICHBORN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
BENJAMIN JOY,
THOMAS L. WINTHROP,
EBENEZER OLIVER,
JOHN PECK,
GEORGE BLAKE,

Directors of the Mississippi Land Company.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 223.

2d Session.

CLAIMANTS UNDER GRANTS FROM GEORGIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 15, 1814.

Mr. OAKLEY, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," made the following report :

That they have had the subject of the said bill under their consideration, and are of opinion that it is expedient for the Government of the United States to enter into a compromise with the persons claiming lands in the Mississippi Territory, under or by virtue of the act of the Legislature of Georgia of the 7th of January, 1795. The reasons for this opinion do not rest on the strict legality of the title of these claimants to the lands in question, though the committee cannot forbear remarking that that title appears to have all the sanction which can be derived from a solemn decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws. They are grounded on considerations connected with the permanent interests of the United States, as they relate to the Mississippi Territory; with the quiet and speedy settlement of that Territory; with the more easy extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands contained in it; with the security against all future Indian wars in that quarter, which the settlement of the Territory must afford; with the extensive navigation connecting parts of the Western States with the ocean, which must be opened when the population of the Territory shall be adequate to such an object; and with the strength and safety which such a population must confer on the Louisiana frontier.

It may, in addition, be remarked, that there are equitable considerations connected with the present claims, which, in the opinion of the committee, strongly recommend them to the favor of Congress. Although the original act of the State of Georgia might have been procured by fraudulent and corrupt means, it satisfactorily appears to the committee, as far as their inquiries have been extended, that the present claimants, or those under whom they hold, were *bona fide* purchasers of the immediate grantees of Georgia, without notice of any fraud or corruption in the original grant. The committee refer, on this head, to the papers annexed to this report, marked from A to L, inclusive.

As to the terms of the compromise which it may be expedient to make, the committee have considered that those contained in the bill from the Senate are as effectual and practicable, and at the same time as eligible, as ought to be required under the circumstances of the case. They have accordingly directed their chairman to report the said bill without amendment.

The committee have had under consideration the resolution adopted by the House on the 9th instant. As to the "authority vested in the agents now attending to compromise the claims set up by the respective claimants," the committee have procured all the information within their reach. They have examined vari-

ous documents and papers, some of them very voluminous, consisting of conveyances, powers of attorney, letters, &c.; they have also received from the respective agents written representations of the extent of their powers and authority, and of their readiness to accede to the terms of compromise contained in the bill from the Senate. These representations are annexed to this report. The committee did not consider it necessary to report to the House the various documents exhibited to them by the respective agents in support of these representations; such a procedure was supposed not to come necessarily within the purview of the resolution of the House, and would have encumbered this report with a mass of papers. The committee will remark, generally, that the authority of the agents appears to be very extensive, and that, in the course of their inquiries on this head, they have discovered no reason to believe that any one of the claimants will refuse to accede to the proposed compromise.

As to the "amount of money actually paid by *bona fide* third purchasers for grants or titles they may hold under the original grant," the annexed papers afford all the information which the committee have found it "practicable" to obtain. These papers show, to a great extent, the prices at which "*bona fide* third purchasers" contracted for the lands in question, and which were paid in negotiable and endorsed notes, and other securities. But the committee consider it impracticable to ascertain to any extent "the amount of money actually paid," without devoting to the enquiry more time and attention than any committee could bestow on it during any session of Congress, as it would lead to an examination of all the private transactions of the numerous individuals now interested in these claims, which might be connected with the purchases and sales of the lands in question, and with the notes and other securities given in consequence of these purchases and sales.

As to that part of the resolution which instructs the committee to inquire "from which of the original companies the present claimants derive title, and the amount of money withdrawn by any of the original grantees, or persons claiming under them, or their agent or agents, from the treasury of Georgia," the committee also refer to the annexed papers, and to a document accompanying the report of the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act for an amicable settlement of limits with the State of Georgia, and authorizing the establishment of a Government in the Mississippi Territory;" which document is contained in a volume, from page 147 to page 153, inclusive, printed by order of Congress on the 18th day of December, 1809.

The committee also take the liberty to refer to the volume above mentioned, as containing much useful information in relation to the acts and proceedings of the

State of Georgia and of the United States, connected with the subject under consideration. In the same volume will also be found the report of the commissioners above mentioned, and various documents accompanying the same, showing, among other things, the evidence of the fraud and corruption connected with the original grant of these lands by the State of Georgia.

All which is respectfully submitted to the House.

A.

WASHINGTON, *March 11, 1814.*

SIR: In answer to the inquiries made by the committee on the subject of the Georgia claims, I would beg leave to state that I represent the following claimants under grants from the Governor of Georgia, made in compliance with a statute of that State passed in the year 1795:

	Acres.
New England Mississippi Land Company, estimated to contain	11,380,000
The Upper Mississippi Land Company, owned mostly in South Carolina,	2,000,000
Individuals, proprietors, and companies, owned in New England and partly in New York,	9,000,000
Individuals in New York,	2,500,000
Hugh Rose,	600,000
Thomas Tunno, South Carolina,	231,000
Making about,	25,711,000

for all of whom I am ready to compromise on the terms now proposed by a bill from the Senate now before the House. I am unacquainted with the prices at which the above lands were purchased, except the New England Mississippi Land Company, which was at the rate of eleven cents; and the nine millions purchased by the other companies in New England and New York, those were bought at from twelve to twenty-two cents per acre. There are some few of the claimants in Boston whose powers have not yet come on, it not being supposed that they would be wanted before the commissioners sit to examine the claims, and that they would give the form of power and release necessary to be exhibited. With the utmost confidence I can assure the committee that I have no doubt every one of the claimants in New England will compromise their claims on the terms proposed in the bill from the Senate.

I am, with respect, sir, your very humble servant,
B. JOY.

The Hon. the CHAIRMAN of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Georgia Claims, so called.

B.

MARCH 10, 1814.

The Tennessee Company associated in a deed of trust dated the 20th June, 1800, to which three hundred and two shares were subscribed out of four hundred and twenty, into which the company had been divided by the grantees, who were Matthias Maher and Zachariah Cox. It is conjectured that the most of the residue of one hundred and eighteen shares were relinquished to the State of Georgia, and the original purchase money withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia. The trustees were James Strawbridge, Ebenezer Jackson, and Samuel Dexter, Esqrs. By the deed of trust all power of acting was given to James Strawbridge, and, in the event of his death, all the powers given to James Strawbridge devolved on E. Jackson, as surviving trustee, who is ready to subscribe to the terms of compromise proposed by the law which has passed the Senate of the United States. The original deed from the Governor of Georgia, with the original mortgage and satisfaction acknowledged on the same, with all the original papers relative to the affairs of the Tennessee Company, are in the possession of E. Jackson, who has deposited the same in one of the banks of New York for safe keeping. The deed of trust is full and unlimited as to powers of compromise and settlement, and is on record in the Secretary of State's office in Washington City.

E. JACKSON.

C.

WASHINGTON, *February 21, 1814.*

SIR: Having devoted the last two months to the business before Congress relative to the claims under the

act of the State of Georgia of 7th January, 1795, as the agent of the claimants in the State of New York, and my business calling me home, I think it proper to say, in behalf of my constituents, that I assent, as their agent, to the mode of settlement proposed in the bill now before the Senate, to carry into effect, in substance, the report of commissioners made in 1803 by the Hon. James Madison and others.

DANIEL BOARDMAN.

BENJAMIN JOY, Esq.

D.

MARCH 12, 1812.

In obedience to the request made the last evening by the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act for the indemnification of certain Georgia claimants," &c., the undersigned has the honor to state: That, by four letters of attorney herewith exhibited, he represents, in law or equity, claims to the extent of 10,300,000 acres; and that he is willing, provided justice is done to his constituents, according to the provisions of the law now before Congress, to relinquish their claims to the land in question.—(See the accompanying schedule, marked J. G. No. 1.)

That the land conveyed to him by James Gunn and his associates, on the 23d of August, 1795, comprised, by as accurate an estimate as could then be made, on the plat herewith shown, - - - acres, 13,500,000

That, of this, the undersigned conveyed away, from the 24th August to the 28th of November, 1795, - - - 10,352,000
On the 13th September, 1796, - - - 700,000
On the 30th of September, 1796, for the benefit of his creditors, all the unsold residue, (see schedule J. G. No. 2.) 2,448,000

13,500,000

That, although 13,500,000 acres were, as above estimated, conveyed to him, only 11,500,000 acres were considered as sold to him, (in tracts to the supposed extent of 2,000,000 acres, being conveyed by him to Z. Cox and J. Wilson, by the direction of Gunn and his associates,) for which the undersigned paid \$225,000; \$200,000 of which was immediately necessary to enable Gunn and his associates to redeem their bond and mortgage given on the land, to the State of Georgia, which became due in October, 1795, and which, had it not been punctually paid, would have rendered the land forfeit in law. (The terms of the mortgage requiring that it should, in such case, lapse to the State,) together with \$50,000 that had been previously paid.

That, owing to the extreme pressure for money among merchants, in the autumn of 1795, (the yellow fever being at that time in Philadelphia, and having almost depopulated New York and Baltimore,) the undersigned was obliged to make very great sacrifices to raise the money so suddenly required, so that it cost him a much larger sum, and, in his belief, nearly double the amount, say \$400,000.

The undersigned was so entirely unsuspecting of aught wrong or fraudulent, on the part of Messrs. Gunn and associates, or on that of the Legislature of Georgia, that, although he acted under the advice and guidance of able counsel. (Alexander Hamilton and William Tilghman.) he confided principally to the deed of the State of Georgia, which was exhibited to him, and was, in consequence, heedless of any precaution being necessary other than that of having the remainder of the purchase money paid under the eye of an agent, sent for the purpose, the mortgage removed, and the deed given him duly placed on record.

That, when he sold part of the land to persons in Boston, (who were alike heedless and unconscious of wrong,) the undersigned preferred sales on a considerable credit to sales for cash, which he might have made at a disadvantage not much greater than the loss of the legal interest; which preference he certainly should not have given, had he known of, or suspected, any thing fraudulent in the original grant; that, in receiving securities for the payment of the promissory notes given him, he preferred taking mortgages on the land to mortgages on real estate in Boston and its vicinity, which was pressed

on him, and which he certainly should not have refused had he known of any thing fraudulent in the original grant; and that, instead of selling all the land he had, and which he was urged to do, he preferred holding about two and a half millions of acres, as the most eligible estate he could retain for the future benefit of his children; the knowledge of which circumstance will, he trusts, remove every suspicion, if any exists, of his being knowing to the frauds stated to have been made in Georgia.

All which (with the prayer that the imperfections and any small inaccuracies that may appear in this very hastily sketched statement, will be pardoned) is submitted to the gentlemen of the committee,

By their respectful and obedient servant,
JAMES GREENLEAF.

E.

Schedule J. G. No. 1.

James Greenleaf represents the following claims:

A. Under power of attorney of his trustee John Wilson, Jun., dated April 4, 1804.

	Acres.
1st. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to James Wilson; Wilson having conveyed to Henry Lee, and Henry Lee owing bonds to James Greenleaf for \$26,666 66, with interest from 1793,	500,000
2d. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to Z. Cox; Cox owing to James Greenleaf \$100,000, with interest from 1795,	1,000,000
3d. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to Samuel Marsh; Marsh having conveyed to J. B. Bond, and Bond and Marsh owing to Jas. Greenleaf \$2,000, and interest from 1797,	700,000
4th. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to Seth Witmore; S. Witmore having paid none of the purchase money,	160,000
5th. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to T. Dawes; no part of the purchase money being paid,	80,000
6th. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to A. Coagie; this conveyance having been made to secure a debt which has been principally, if not wholly, discharged,	400,000
	2,840,000

B. Under power of attorney from W. Cranch, dated December 23, 1803.

1st. Under James Greenleaf's fifteen conveyances to Jos. Barroll and others; their notes being lodged with Jones, Jeffrey, and Russell, in Boston, as a security, in trust, for which they are answerable to W. Cranch,	3,312,000
2d. Under James Greenleaf's conveyance to B. Haskell; Haskell having paid nothing,	1,200,000
	4,512,000

C. Under power of attorney from Henry Pratt and others, dated April 9, 1805.

For all the residuary interest of Jas. Greenleaf in and to 13,500,000 acres, conveyed by Gunn and his associates,

D. Under power of attorney from John Crawford, sole trustee of Nicholas Le Farre, dated 19th February, 1806.	
For part of the land conveyed by James Greenleaf to James Wilson,	500,000
	10,300,000

JAMES GREENLEAF.

F.

1795. Schedule J. G. No. 2.

August 22, conveyed by James Gunn and his associates to James Greenleaf, per estimate then made,	13,500,000
August 24, conveyed by J. Greenleaf to Jas. Wilson, per stipulation made with J. Gunn and others, supposed,	1,000,000

October 8, conveyed to Z. Cox, by J. Greenleaf, per stipulation made with J. Gunn and others, supposed,	1,000,000	Acres.
		2,000,000

September 23, conveyed to R. Prime and S. Ward for the sum of \$180,000, supposed,	2,800,000	Acres.
		8,700,000

November 27, 1795, conveyed to—		
J. Taphorp eight four-hundredths of 6,400,000 acres, or eight shares of 16,000 acres each, at 13 cents,	128,000	All paid.
T. H. Perkins, 4 shares at 13 cents,	64,000	
J. Lloyd, Jun. 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
G. Gunn, 4 shares at 13 cents,	64,000	
J. Blagge, 4 shares at 13 cents,	64,000	
	400,000	
	8,300,000	

November 27, 1795, conveyed to—		
J. Barroll, 30 shares at 13 cents,	480,000	All paid.
E. H. Derby, 30 shares at 13 cents,	320,000	
L. Jarvis, 10 shares at 13 cents,	160,000	
J. Peck, 20 shares at 13 cents,	320,000	
J. Cooper, 4 shares at 13 cents,	64,000	
J. Greenleaf, 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
W. Witmore, 20 shares at 13 cents,	320,000	
Cragie and Johnson, 30 shares at 12 cents,	480,000	
John Marston, 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
H. Bowman, 20 shares at 13 cents,	320,000	
D. Greenleaf, 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
C. Bullfinch & G. Storrs, 18 shares at 13 cents,	288,000	
W. Suhry, 10 shares at 13 cents,	160,000	
J. Sullivan, 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
W. Shattark, 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
	3,312,000	
	4,988,000	

NOTE.—The notes and mortgages given to J. Greenleaf for the preceding fifteen conveyances, were pledged by him with Jones, Jeffrey, and Russell, in Boston, in security for the payment of a much smaller debt owing by him to them. James Greenleaf has never received information that any of the notes have been paid, or compromised for; Jones, Jeffrey, and Russell are responsible to William Cranch, assignee of James Greenleaf; and James Greenleaf is appointed his attorney.

November 28, 1795, conveyed to Seth Witmore, 10 shares at 13 cents,	160,000	
November 28, 1795, conveyed to T. Dawes, Jun., 5 shares at 13 cents,	80,000	
November 28, 1795, conveyed to B. Haskell, 75 shares at 21 cents,	1,200,000	
	1,440,000	
	3,548,000	

NOTE.—Notes and mortgages given for these three conveyances, but nothing paid; the claims, therefore, are in James Greenleaf's trustee.

November 28, 1795, conveyed to A. Cragie 25 shares (400,000) in security for the payment of \$25,000, which has been partly paid,	Acres. 400,000
September 13, 1796, conveyed to S. Marsh for \$28,000, of which about \$2,000 unpaid,	3,148,000
September 30, 1796, balance conveyed by James Greenleaf to George Simpson, in trust for the payment of a very large amount due to James Greenleaf's creditors; conveyed by George Simpson, March 25, 1797, to Henry Pratt and others, for the same purpose; James Greenleaf appointed their attorney,	700,000 <u>2,448,000</u>

JAMES GREENLEAF.

G.

To the honorable the committee of the House of Representatives on the bill from the Senate for a compromise of the claims of Georgia lands under the act of 7th January, 1795.

The undersigned, being a claimant, takes the liberty, among other claimants, of stating that, of the lands granted to James Gunn and others, for the Georgia Company, and by them conveyed to James Greenleaf, one million of acres were conveyed by said Greenleaf to James Wilson, of which million one undivided moiety was, by the said Wilson and wife, conveyed to the undersigned, by deed bearing date the 24th of October, 1795; that the purchase of this half million was made in several undivided parcels by the undersigned and others, for whom he holds the title, and to whom he is accountable for the proceeds of a sale or compromise; that the rates at which these several purchases were made were never made known to him, which puts it out of his power to state the rates or average rates of those purchases; those made by himself, at different periods, make an average of from eleven to twelve and a half cents.

Having seen the bill from the Senate, and considering that the United States, by a purchase of the lands, have become a party in the dispute as to the title, and exercise the right of deciding on the merits of the claims aforesaid, the undersigned would prefer to release and relinquish his claim, on the terms contemplated in the bill from the Senate, to further delay; because it appears that the claimants have no alternative to which they can resort without subjecting their patriotism to criticisms which, however ill founded, would be unpleasant in the extreme; and, as far as the undersigned has any knowledge of the claimants, he has no hesitation in declaring his full belief that they would all be governed by the same considerations.

ELIE WILLIAMS.

H.

GEORGETOWN, March 14, 1814.

Thomas Young, Esq., of Georgia, holds and claims in the Georgia Company above 687,600 acres.

In the Tennessee Company more than thirty shares, each share one four hundred and twentieth part of the whole, amounting to about 600,000 acres.

I have not the amount paid by Mr. Young, but I am well informed that he paid, *bona fide*, for purchases of the Georgia lands, a sum equal to \$40,000.

I have full and ample powers to compromise in relation to these lands. My powers are on record in the Department of State.

PHILIP B. KEY.

To the COMMITTEE, &c.

I.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, March 12, 1814.

The following tracts of land, held under the Georgia Company, are owned by citizens of Philadelphia, who had no connexion whatever, directly or indirectly, in the original sale, or pretended sale, to the said Georgia Company by the Legislature of Georgia, in the year 1795, or in the taking out of the money from the treasury of Georgia, under the rescinding act, which passed the year following, to wit:

One tract of seven hundred thousand acres; one tract of five hundred thousand acres; and one tract of three hundred and thirty thousand acres,

The two first tracts are held by Walter Sims, of Philadelphia, in trust; and the last mentioned tract by the said Sims, in his own right. They cost the present owners, as near as can be ascertained here, about eighty-nine thousand dollars, exclusive of interest. James Lyle and J. B. Bond, of Philadelphia, hold an original scrip receipt or certificate, signed by the Georgia Company, for two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, in favor of Benjamin Sims, purporting to be for one hundred thousand acres in the Georgia Company.

The undersigned is authorized to state that all of the land herein mentioned will be conveyed to the United States, agreeably to the bill from the Senate now before the House, should it become a law.

J. B. BOND.

K.

MARCH 12, 1814.

At the request of B. Joy, Esq., I certify and declare that, at the time of the sales of lands in Georgia, which were made in Massachusetts, under the act of the first mentioned State, I had knowledge of the general course of the business, and, at that time, and since, have frequently been consulted as counsel on the subject; and have acted, on various occasions, as agent for many of the purchasers, being also interested in some of the purchases, and holding some in trust; and, from these facts, I have the utmost confidence that the purchasers, at the time of purchasing there, were altogether ignorant of any fraud by any members of the Legislature of Georgia, which made the grants; but, on the contrary, fully believed that they purchased under the good faith of a respectable State. And I further certify and declare, that I knew a considerable number of men there who were purchasers, and who, before becoming such, were generally reputed to be men of large property, and who, I fully believe, were so, which men afterwards were notoriously poor, and the general report was that they were ruined by purchasing Georgia lands, which report I have not the least doubt was true; and I also declare that I knew many others, who were esteemed men of property, and of whom it is generally said and believed that they were also purchasers, and that they have been greatly embarrassed and injured, but not absolutely ruined, thereby; and that I fully believe that they were purchasers, and paid for the lands for which they contracted; that, though I have not been an eye-witness to the actual payment of money, except in a very few instances, from my general knowledge of the subject, I have no doubt that many very large sums must have been paid, as it is within my knowledge that payment of the notes given for these lands was at first resisted in the law courts of Massachusetts, but the Supreme Court adjudged that they were good, and the title to the land not vacated by the rescinding act of Georgia; after which some of the purchasers sunk under the weight, and others struggled through their embarrassments. And I further declare that I have full belief and confidence that, should the bill for compromising the claims of the purchasers, which is now before Congress, become a law, the purchasers will very generally agree to the terms of it. This opinion is founded on my knowledge of the principal and influential men among them, and the suffering condition of many of the adventurers.

SAMUEL DEXTER.

To the Hon. the COMMITTEE of the House of Representatives of U. S.

L.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 12, 1814.

SIR: In obedience to your request, I have the honor to submit to you the following very hasty sketch of the principal facts and circumstances which are within my recollection relative to the subject of your present deliberations.

In the summer of 1795, being at Hartford in the State of Connecticut, and engaged in several important land speculations in connexion with the late Mr. Oliver Phelps of Canandaigua, I was introduced by that gentleman to a person then in the city of Hartford by the name of William Williamson, whom Mr. Phelps represented to me as being a gentleman from the State of Georgia, then on his way to Boston, with a view to negotiate a sale of the large tract of territory lying between the Mississippi and Tombigbee rivers, and belonging to an association of persons known by the name of the Georgia Mississippi Company. Until this period, al-

though I had theretofore been extensively concerned in the purchase and sale of wild lands, I had never any knowledge of the tract in question, or of any fact or circumstance connected with it. Being, however, informed by Mr. Phelps, with whom I had been before connected in several important speculations in land, that the tract alluded to was of great value and deserving of attention, I was induced to solicit an interview with Mr. Williamson, in the expectation that I might be able to render him essential aid in the accomplishment of the purposes for which it was understood he was proceeding to Boston. Accordingly, I waited on Williamson, and, on being informed by him that he had been employed to effect a sale of the tract alluded to, it was agreed between us to go on to Boston together, and that if I would procure a company to purchase his lands, he would allow me a reasonable commission for my services. I accordingly accompanied him to Boston, and, in the course of a few weeks after our arrival there, a contract for the sale of the lands in question was opened at the rate of ten cents per acre; and with the aid of H. G. Otis, Esq., who had been associated with me in the agency, the subscription was filled and the list completed in a short time thereafter. The precise tenor of this contract is not within my remembrance, having never seen it, nor had occasion to advert to it for many years past. I remember, however, that it contained a stipulation, on the part of Williamson, that he should proceed forthwith to the State of Georgia, and procure and deliver, within a certain time therein limited, a good and sufficient deed of conveyance from the company owning the land to the persons named in the contract, or such others as should be appointed to receive the same. On the other part, it was stipulated that, on receiving the deed, the purchase money, being ten cents per acre, estimating the tract to contain eleven million three hundred and eighty-three thousand acres, should be secured by notes of hand, with good and sufficient endorsers, payable in instalments, at certain periods, which, without the aid of certain memoranda and documents, which I have not now with me, I am unable to recollect. It is, however, impressed on my mind that the term for the payment of all the instalments was comprised within the space of eighteen months from the delivery of the deed. The contract having been thus executed, Williamson proceeded, if I mistake not, in the month of August of that year, from Boston, on his way to Georgia, for the purpose of obtaining the conveyance, in conformity with the terms of his covenant. In the month of January of the year ensuing, most probably at the beginning of that month, being in the city of Philadelphia, I was met by Mr. Williamson, in company with Amasa Jackson, Esq., now of the city of New York, (who, it seems, had been united with Williamson in the agency for carrying into effect the contract alluded to,) on their way from Georgia to Boston for that purpose. I was informed by these gentlemen that they were in possession of a deed of conveyance from the Georgia Mississippi Company, nearly conformable with the terms of that contract, and that, with certain modifications, the nature of which they did not then explain to me, they would be able, on their arrival in Boston, to carry that contract into effect. Being engaged in other important business in Philadelphia, I remained in that city several days afterwards; but Williamson proceeded immediately to Boston, and within a day or two subsequently I followed him, in company with Mr. Jackson.

On my arrival in Boston, the parties in contract with Williamson were very soon called together to receive his communications, and with a view to the fulfilment of the contract, in conformity with its stipulations. At this time, and for several weeks subsequently, I am absolutely certain that an intimation from any quarter had never reached Boston with regard to any supposed fraud in obtaining the original grant from the Legislature of Georgia. It was understood, and so had been from the commencement of this negotiation, that certain questions might arise concerning the title of certain portions of the land, said to be claimed by individuals under grants from the Crown of Great Britain, as also with respect to the rights of the United States; but I can assert, with the utmost confidence, that at this period a suspicion had never existed in the mind of a single individual among the purchasers in Boston of any fraud or misbehavior in obtaining the original grants from the Georgia Legislature, nor the shadow of doubt that the grantees were in full possession of all the title which had ever belonged to that State. On the contrary, at the period referred to, the purchasers under Williamson appeared to be not only satisfied, but extremely elated

with their bargain; and, indeed, so sanguine were their expectations, that several instances occurred within my knowledge and recollection of sales having been made by individuals, parties to the contract alluded to, of certain portions of their interest therein, at an advance of from thirty to fifty per cent.

Such was the state of feeling and opinion on this subject at the first meeting which took place between the Boston purchasers and Williamson on his return from Georgia. Their expectations were, however, in some measure, disturbed by the statement which was made by Williamson at this meeting, that though he was in possession of the deed, he was not authorized to make a delivery of it on the precise terms specified in the contract; that certain modifications of the terms agreed upon were indispensably requisite; and that, unless these qualifications were assented to, his only alternative would be to recede from his contract, and to subject himself to the penalty therein provided for the case of its non-fulfilment.

One of the qualifications which he then proposed was, that the purchasers should pay, in money, on receiving the deed, one cent per acre, in addition to the ten cents stipulated in the contract. Another condition was, that in place of a deed containing the covenants contemplated in the contract, the purchasers should accept the conveyance which is now before the committee, containing particular restrictions and limitations with regard to the responsibility of the grantors in the case of a failure of title. After much discussion and altercation at several successive meetings, in which the contest was conducted with infinite address and ingenuity on the part of Williamson, the foregoing conditions were eventually assented to, the former with the less hesitancy, inasmuch as the reported value of this property was at these periods actually enhanced nearly fifty per cent.; and with regard to the latter condition, notwithstanding the dubious aspect which it seemed at first to present, it was so managed and softened by the statements and explanations of Williamson, as to be made eventually to seem objectionable rather in form than in substance. It was, among other things, as I well remember, urged by him, that as the grantors named in the deed were acting in the capacity of mere agents and trustees for a company composed of a great number of individuals, and as the interest of the said grantors in this property was comparatively inconsiderable, it would be unreasonable to require of them any thing like a warranty of title, or even a quit-claim deed, in such form as should leave them personally liable, in any possible event, to refund the immense sum of money which was about to pass through their hands, merely for the benefit and use of those whom they represented; that whatever might be the perfect clearness and certainty of the title, it could not be expected that any set of men of ordinary prudence would be willing to incur so heavy a responsibility. It was, moreover, stated, that as the parties executing this deed were men of but moderate fortunes, they would not be able, in case of a failure of title, if their covenants were ever so absolute, to refund any considerable proportion of the immense sum for which they would be legally responsible. It was also suggested that the Georgia Company had always contemplated, in the event of a sale, to stand exempted, by express stipulations, from all possible responsibility for defect of title arising from the claims of the United States, or from grants to individuals under the Crown of Great Britain; and, on this account, the particular qualifications which now appear in the deed ought to be regarded as being perfectly reasonable and appropriate. It was not forgotten by Williamson, in the course of the frequent discussions which took place on these points, to urge, with great emphasis and ability, the unquestionable validity of his title to all the rights which had ever appertained to the State of Georgia, and that the purchasers ought to be satisfied to repose on the faith of that respectable State. These and various other considerations, which were from time to time urged by Williamson, were followed up on all occasions by manifestations of the most perfect indifference on his part whether the terms he had proposed should or should not be accepted; professing always a readiness, and, as was imagined, a disposition also, to rescind the contract, and to hold himself accountable for the specific penalty therein provided for such an event. Under these circumstances, after much discussion and deliberation, it was at length agreed by the purchasers to accept his terms, as being the best that could be obtained from him. The deed was accordingly delivered, and at the same time the one cent per acre in money, was actually paid by each purchaser, and the notes of hand delivered to Williamson and Jackson for the

remaining ten cents, in conformity with the terms of the contract. Without the aid of a single memorandum or document of any kind, and having had no occasion for many years past to retrace the foregoing series of circumstances, it is impossible for me to recollect the precise period at which the deed and the notes of hand were exchanged, as above stated. It is, however, strongly impressed on my mind that this must have occurred some time about the middle of February, 1796. Be this, however, as it may, I feel myself authorized, from a most perfect recollection of a chain of circumstances, to state, that up to the period when the contract was carried into execution, as before mentioned, and for a considerable time afterwards, the purchasers in Boston were utterly ignorant that any imputation of fraud had ever been conceived against the original grantees under the State of Georgia; and I am well assured that, had the slightest suspicion of this kind existed in the minds of the purchasers, they could not have been persuaded to engage in the speculation on any terms that could have been proposed, much less to have placed in jeopardy their entire fortunes, as most of the contractors certainly did, by being concerned in the contract referred to. I am the more confirmed as to the entire correctness of this statement, from my perfect recollection of the astonishing effect produced on the minds of the purchasers in Boston by the first rumors, vague and indefinite as they were, which preceded the intelligence of the actual rescinding of the grant by the Georgia Legislature, and by the consideration, moreover, that at the first moment the certainty of that fact was made known in Boston, the lands referred to, which, until the first intimations of fraud had reached us, were selling currently at from thirteen to sixteen cents per acre, were so materially affected, that sales could not afterwards have been made at any price.

In this state of things the purchasers had at first resolved, as the mode affording the best prospect of escape from the impending ruin, to contest the validity of the notes of hand they had issued, on the ground of a total failure of consideration; and, accordingly, the payments were not made at the periods stipulated. This question

was, however, soon put at rest by a decision in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in a case wherein I was of counsel for the defendant, (the case of Derby and Blake,) in which, after a full argument upon every point which could arise upon the notes, their validity, and the inefficacy of the rescinding act of Georgia, so far as a judicial decision of the highest tribunal of the State could extend, were fully established. The purchasers were then left to make the best terms they could with Messrs. Williamson and Jackson, who were the holders of these securities.

With regard to the sums of money which were from time to time paid to Williamson and Jackson in satisfaction of these notes, I am unable to communicate any precise information. It is obvious that this can be ascertained only by reference to the particular manner in which each of the purchasers satisfied his own particular debt. I have, however, been well acquainted with the terms upon which several of the most considerable purchasers adjusted those claims with Messrs. Jackson and Williamson; and I have reason to believe that, making all proper allowance for several instances of insolvency, and for all other deductions, the money actually paid upon these notes could not have been less than seven-elevenths of the whole sum stipulated.

It ought to be understood that the foregoing very crude and imperfect statement is the result of present recollection only, unaided by a single paper or document of any kind relative to the subject. The principal facts are, however, so familiar to me, that I think I cannot be mistaken with regard to any of the material circumstances herein detailed. It should, moreover, be understood that I have still an interest in the property alluded to, and that, for this reason, it has been with much hesitancy that I have consented to make any statement respecting it.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect,
Your most obedient servant,
GEORGE BLAKE.

To the Hon. CHAIRMAN of the Committee
on the Yazoo Claims.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 224.

2d SESSION.

CLAIM OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE VIRGINIA LINE, ON STATE ESTABLISHMENT, FOR BOUNTY LAND.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 25, 1814.

Mr. NELSON, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Jasper Anderson, and a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th January, directing an inquiry into the justice of making good certain bounties in land promised during the revolutionary war, by the Commonwealth of Virginia, to her officers and soldiers, seamen and marines, on State establishment, made the following report:

That, during the war of the revolution, the Commonwealth of Virginia, holding within her chartered limits large tracts of unappropriated lands, to fill up the complement of her troops did offer bounties in lands to those who should join her standard, either in the regiments for the service of the United States, or in her own State establishment. That, in pursuance of these promises held out, she engaged men in the land and sea service, on continental and on State establishment, who, fulfilling the duties required of them, anticipated the performance of the contract on the part of the State. That a certain portion of the public lands on the south and west boundary of that State, was set apart as a fund for the satisfaction of these public engagements; but this tract of country, lying contiguous to North Carolina, between whom and Virginia the boundary being then unsettled, left its extent within the territory of Virginia indefinite and uncertain, was afterwards, by the establishment of the line between these two adjoining States, so far diminished as to leave the engagements, to a very considerable amount, on the part of that State, unsatisfied and unfulfilled. That, at the time this fund was set apart by Virginia, and also at the time she made these engagements, she held within her limits and as part of

her territory, an immense tract of country northwest of the river Ohio, which, forming a part of her then unappropriated lands, was equally subject to the fulfilment of her engagements with her officers and soldiers. That the Congress of the United States, calling on the States forming the confederation, who held tracts of unsettled lands, to throw them into a common stock to form a common fund to support us in the struggle for our independence, and to enable the States to maintain their pledged faith in their public engagements pure and unswayed, the State of Virginia promptly obeyed the call, and transferred to the United States the whole of her territory northwest of the river Ohio, only stipulating for the fulfilment of those engagements which she had made to her officers and soldiers; to those officers and soldiers who had served the common cause of all the States, and in all the benefits resulting from whose high and meritorious services every State had equally participated. That, in the cession made, a provision was contained securing the claims of the officers and soldiers on continental establishment, but omitting therein the State service. It appears by the journals of the House of Delegates of Virginia, in the first proposition made by the United States for a cession, that the State troops were equally included with the continental troops; whence it is presumed that the United States had notice of this claim. In the progress of the treaty, it appears, that the State troops are left out without any cause assigned for it; and, finally, the cession was consummated, securing only the claims of the troops on the continental establishment.

These promises were made by Virginia holding these public lands. By the transfer of their lands, she is ren-

extended to the circumjacent lands, and produced an enhancement of value of at least five hundred per centum. The committee, upon the view of the case of the petitioners, which they have taken and exhibited, are of opinion that they have a well founded claim to the beneficial interposition of the National Legislature; and therefore report a bill for quieting and adjusting claims to the lands in the Mississippi Territory.

A list of British grants filed with the Register of the Land Office at Washington, Mississippi Territory, and claimed by non-residents.

	Acres.	Acres.
Earl of Eglinton, near Natchez, -	20,000	
F. A. Haldeman, three tracts, near Natchez, -	1,500	
Sir G. B. Rodney's heirs, on the Mississippi above Natchez, -	5,000	
John Stevenson, three tracts a few miles from Natchez, -	3,000	
Augustin Prevost, do. do. -	9,000	
Mrs. Wegg, do. do. -	3,000	
Elihu Hall Bay, of South Carolina, several tracts, -	16,375	
Alex. McCullah, do. do. -	3,700	
Philip Barbour, Governor of Virginia, on the Mississippi, at Grand Gulf, -	2,000	
Robert Farmer's heirs, of Pennsylvania, on Tombigbee, -	3,000	
Thomas Davy, now Admiral Spry, bayou Pierre, &c. -	3,500	
William Wilton's heirs, several tracts, -	1,600	
James Amos, on Mississippi, -	600	
John Peck, of Boston, legal representative of Thaddeus Lyman, bayou Pierre	20,000	
		92,275
The following claimed by Seth Hunt:		
For the heirs of Herbert Munster, near Natchez, -	2,000	
For the representatives of Major Francis Hutchinson, near Natchez, -	3,000	
For Sir William Dalling, on Mississippi, fifteen miles above Natchez, -	5,000	
For the heirs of Hon. John Vaughan, above Natchez, -	1,000	
For the heirs of Thomas Creik, -	1,000	
For the heirs of Capt. Thomas Boyd, near Natchez, -	1,350	
For the heirs of John Bradley, near Natchez, -	4,140	
For Major Thomas Gamble, near Natchez; two tracts, -	2,000	
For Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, on Mississippi, below Natchez, -	1,000	
For the heirs of Maj. John Small, near Natchez, -	3,000	
For Sylvester Fanning, at Loftus Heights, -	2,000	
For the heirs of John Jones, at Loftus Heights, -	600	
For the Earl of Harcourt, forks of Second and Homochitto, -	10,000	
For Admiral Ferguson, back of Natchez, -	3,000	
For Captain Nunn, back of Natchez, -	3,000	
For Admiral McDougal, bayou Pierre, -	3,000	
For the heirs of Arthur Neil, bayou Bufalo, -	3,500	
For the heirs of William Burrows, -	600	
For the heir of Thomas Comyn, on Mississippi, -	10,000	
For Admiral Bentick, -	10,000	
For the heirs of Philip Affleck, -	5,000	
For Robert Tindall, Esq., -	2,000	
For Samuel Fortinello, -	3,000	
For Louis Gordon, -	3,000	
		82,190
	Acres, -	174,465

Remarks on the claims to land in the Mississippi Territory.

There are in the Mississippi Territory and in other parts of the United States, a number of speculators who are anxious to engross as much of the valuable lands of

the Territory as possible, while, on the other hand, there are a number of poor men who have settled themselves down on vacant land and made improvements, who are well worthy of protection. Some of the lands were granted by the British Government while it was a British province, and others again by the Spaniards, while under the Government of Spain. In consequence of many persons settling where it suited them, on vacant or *patented land*, without regard either to British or Spanish grants, there has arisen a great variety of clashing claims to lands, which have been spun out by the memorialists to the number of thirty-two kinds or classes of claims; but all these may be comprised within a few principal heads. The following, it is presumed, will be found to embrace the whole of those which have been enumerated, viz:

1st. Lands granted by the British Government, and held in possession ever since by the first proprietors, or their assigns, to the present time.

2d. Lands granted by the British Governors by virtue of *mandamus* from the King, which have never been occupied by the grantees or their agents.

3d. Lands granted by British *letters patent*, containing certain conditions, to be performed in three years from the date of grant; otherwise to be forfeited, on failure of the improvements.

4th. Spanish grants on vacant lands.

5th. Spanish grants on lands formally granted by the British.

6th. Lands sold by the Spanish Government, for the supposed rebellion of the proprietor, during the siege of Pensacola.

7th. Lands for which *warrants of survey* had been obtained before the Spanish treaty, but not presented till after the treaty.

8th. Warrants obtained since, and no patent.

9th. Settlements by occupancy.

10th. Companies claiming under Georgia.

From the foregoing enumerations it is easy to perceive, that a wide field is opened for speculations. I have given each claim a cursory consideration.

1st. In answer to the first claim, there can be no doubt on this head. Every man holding under a valid grant, and always occupying his lands in consequence of it, such a right must be *indisputable*.

2d. With respect to *mandamus grants* from the King, there is no difference between them and other grants when made, except that, prior to the passing of the grant, the British Governors had a discretionary right to grant or refuse as they thought proper; but when commanded by the King, it was *peremptory*; they were obliged to obey, and pass the grant. Such were all those kinds of grants made by the Crown for extraordinary services, and were generally large grants, from ten to twenty or twenty-five thousand acres each. When once they passed the great seal, (for whatever quantity they might be,) they were exactly upon the footing of all other grants, and must be governed by the same principles as govern every other British grant.

3d. Lands granted by *British letters patent*, containing certain conditions to be performed in three years, otherwise to be forfeited.

There were conditions imposed upon the grantee, to make certain buildings, and clear a given quantity of land, in three years after the date of the grant, and are exactly similar to those which were inserted in the grants throughout all the British colonies, while they remained as such. But there never was an instance of a forfeiture, or an instance of one acre being resumed by the Crown in any part of America. Indeed it could only be done in a Court of Exchequer, which had peculiarly the care of the King's rights. But no such tribunal ever existed in America, though it was at one period in the contemplation of the British ministers, but never carried into execution.

All the commissions in the colonies to the governors and judges permitted the exercise of the powers of the courts of *Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, &c.* None ever possessed the powers of a Court of Exchequer; of course there never was a forfeiture. Even in that court an *inquest* might be found by a jury which was *traversable*, and the party might plead to it, and deny the fact, or show that he was excused from performing the conditions. One thing, however, is certain, that, if the British Government lay by, and never took advantage of the non-performance of any of these conditions, during all the time the colonies remained dependent on the Crown, (for the forfeiture was the Crown of Great Britain) no third party, who is a stranger to the original contract, can ever avail himself of it.

4th. Spanish grants on vacant lands.

There can be little doubt but that after West Florida was ceded to Spain the Spanish Government had a right to grant vacant lands. But it is well worthy of observation, that all the Spanish grants were mere *tenancies at will*. None of them create *fee simple estates*, or make them transcendable of right to heirs. The grantee was removable, at the pleasure of the Spanish governors or commandants, whenever they thought proper, and generally on the death of the grantee the land was given to another, unless there was a son grown up who could give a *douceur* to the Spanish governor, &c. The truth is, that few or none of these lands were run out, or granted to *real Spaniards*, or, if they were, the grantees were *nominal*, and persons who never intended to settle them. They were purchased up by American monopolizers, or speculators, who paid but a trifle to those nominal grantees, and who now wish to convert them into *fee simple estates*, and who are to be the loud advocates for the poor, &c. If a true census could be taken of the inhabitants of the Mississippi Territory, with a proper discrimination of land holders, it would appear that not one in twenty throughout the Territory were settlers trusting to Spanish grants, but those who, under pretence of Spanish grants, have got claims to lands which they now wish to retain in order to sell out again to emigrants, who may hereafter go down to that country in order to make their fortunes.

5th. Spanish grants on lands which had formerly been granted away by the British Government.

This forms by far the most important class of claims, in the Mississippi Territory; and is, indeed, of ten times as much importance and consequence as all the rest (which are enumerated) put together.

In the course of the seventeen or eighteen years that West Florida remained to Great Britain, as a colony or province, a large proportion of the most valuable lands had been granted away to individuals from the *Natchez* down to *Manchac*. To induce Congress, therefore, to give some kind of sanction to any measure to defeat or call in question these original grants, or give some kind of sanction to those new Spanish grants, laid upon them so as to deprive the original proprietors of their freeholds, was one of the principal objects of the memorialists. To accomplish this end no pains has been spared, nor will any thing be omitted or untried, within the reach of the memorialists and others. It is a matter of *primary* importance to them; for if they can, by this side blow, set aside the old *British* grants, and convert these new *Spanish possessory rights* into *fee simple estates*, they will then be masters of a very valuable part of the Territory. But it has always appeared to me that this was a matter of judicial investigation rather than for legislative interference; and this, too, on principles of the law of nations, and not on any municipal regulations; upon this ground, therefore, let us proceed to consider this important article in the enumeration of claims preferred by the memorialists.

One of the fundamental principles by writers on the laws of nations, respecting acquisitions in war by conquest, is, "that a prince, taking a town or province from an enemy, can justly acquire over it the same right, particularly with regard to lands, as belonged to the sovereign against whom he took up arms."*

The same author, (*Vattel*), further treating on this subject, says: "Formerly in conquests even individuals lost their lands, and it is not strange that in the first ages of Rome such a custom prevailed. The wars of that era were carried on between popular republics and communities. The State possessed very little, and the quarrel was in reality the common cause of all the citizens. But at present war is less terrible to the subject; things are transacted with more humanity; it is against one sovereign that another makes war, and not against the quiet subjects; the conqueror lays his hands upon the possessions of the *State* or what belongs to the *public*, while *private persons are permitted to retain theirs.*"† It was upon this ground (says *Vattel*, in page 329) that the King of Prussia, in the conquest of Silesia from Austria, was obliged to take it subject to the debts due to the English merchants, for which it was mortgaged. Subjects and neutrals suffer but indirectly by the war, and to them the result is, that they only change masters or paymasters.

Again, the same judicious author observes: "Some have dared to advance the monstrous principle that the conqueror is absolute master of his conquest, and that he

may dispose of it as his property, treat it as he pleases, according to the common expression of treating it as a conquered country. Hence, he says, the origin of despotic Governments, who reduce man to the state of transferable goods, (that is, slaves,) who deliver them up as the patrimony of another man. This (says the same author) is not arguing on principles of reason, or becoming humanity. The whole right of a conqueror proceeds from a just defence of himself, which contains the prosecution and support of his own just rights. We are always to remember that the law of nature permits no injury to be done to an enemy, unless in taking measures necessary for a just defence and a reasonable security."**

Locke, on *Civil Government*, treating on the rights of conquerors, says: "The conqueror may gain a power over those subdued, (that is, soldiers in arms,) but not over the lives and fortunes of those not engaged in the war; nor over the possessions, even of those who are in arms, and actually engaged in the service. He cannot take the goods and possessions from the wife and children. They too had a right and title to the goods he enjoyed, and a share in the estate he possessed."†

From the foregoing principles of *Vattel*, and the other authors quoted, I think it is evident, that the King of Spain acquired no other right by his conquest than what appertained to the King of Great Britain at the time this country was given up to Spain. These rights were that of *sovereignty* and *dominion*, and the right of *soil* in all the vacant lands, or lands not granted, in the territory. But the right of individuals, or peaceable subjects or citizens, remained *inviolable*. By that, I mean *inviolable* by any known or approved modern principle of the law of nations.

I do admit that princes have sometimes exercised a power of disposing of private possessions as they pleased; but this is a *power without right*, which constitutes *tyranny*.‡ No man, however, who holds himself bound by civil obligations will or can justify such a privation of rightful possessions a moment after the tyrant's power ceases. With that power, every thing built upon it ceases, and tumbles into ruins. I do admit further that sometimes cruel and hard stipulations are forced upon a conquered country by treaties and capitulations; by which the faith of the nations, and particularly that of the contracting parties, may, in a great degree, be bound. None, however, of that kind, ever existed in the capitulation or treaty between Great Britain and Spain respecting West Florida.§

By the capitulation in 1781, between *Don Galvez* and General *Campbell*, eighteen months were given to the inhabitants who held property, to sell, (if they chose,) but there is nothing in it *compulsory* or *obligatory* to sell if they did not choose, or to incur any thing like a forfeiture, unless such sale was made. Those who chose to retain their estates, and trust to some fortunate event for better times to possess themselves of them, or make sales of them, had a right so to do. There is not a sentence in the capitulation to the contrary, nor is there any thing mentioned in the *definitive treaty of peace* on the subject,|| nor any thing from which such an inference can be drawn. In fact, it is perfectly silent on the occasion, and this leaves room for the application of another great leading principle in the law of nations, laid down by *Vattel* on this subject, to wit: "Things not mentioned in the treaty of peace remain in the condition wherein they happen to be at the time of its conclusion, and are tacitly ceded on both sides."¶

Besides, it was notorious to all the world that *real estates* could not be sold among the *Spaniards* at that time; they would not give money for them, not over the thousandth part of their value, and none others could purchase. The clause, therefore, in the capitulation, as to landed property, was illusory—a phantom—a thing in name only, but void of substance or reality.

But giving the utmost latitude which is contended for respecting the time given by this capitulation, it is not even pretended that between the *signing of that instrument* and the *definitive treaty* any lands were ever disposed of by the Spanish Government. It was temporary in its nature, as were also the stipulations in it. It ceased and became void upon the signing of the *definitive treaty*. By the terms of this capitulation, "*West Florida was to remain to Spain till the conclusion of the war*, then to be subject to the *disposal* of their *Britannic*

* *Vattel*, page 576. † *Locke*, 2d vol. fo. page 218.

‡ *Locke* on Government, 2d vol. page 224.

§ See the capitulation.

|| See the definitive treaty in 1783, between Spain and Great Britain.

¶ *Vattel*, page 589.

* *Vattel*, 574; *Grot.* 580, note 2, of chap. 6, of 3d book. See also *Puff. Lib.* 8, chap. 6, page 102. *Locke* on *Civil Government*, chap. 15.

† *Vattel*, 575.

and *Catholic Majesties*." In the definitive treaty, this capitulation is not even referred to, nor any of its stipulations made the basis of any part of the treaty. It therefore became as null and void as if never made or entered into.

It is highly probable that the great mistake the memorialists have committed respecting the time given for selling lands, and the prolongation of it by Spain, has taken its rise from the circumstance of their relying on the terms mentioned in this capitulation, and not on the definitive treaty of peace; when, in fact, the former had ceased to exist, and the latter is *totally silent* on that important subject; which leaves every thing respecting West Florida and all its landed concerns to be determined by the law of nations and the principles of natural justice. It is also worthy of remark, that there is nothing said in the treaty of 1795, with Spain, concerning these Spanish grants, on lands formally given away by the British Government, or any other claims to private property whatever, which leaves every thing respecting private rights to be ultimately determined by the foregoing rules and principles.

While on this subject of the law of nations, it is as well to notice another principle of national law, connected with the particular subject under consideration, and that is the *Jus Postliminium*.*

The *Jus Postliminium* is that by which persons and things taken by an enemy are restored to their former state, or owners, when coming again under the power of the nation to which they formally belonged. The foundation of this right is predicated upon the reciprocal obligations of sovereigns and subjects in *monarchies*, and of State and citizen in *republics*. The former are bound to protect persons and estates, and the latter to yield their money and services to furnish the means of protection. Hence that great obligation of States to restore to citizens their rights and estates which, by fortunate events, shall be brought back under their power and dominion. When a town or province, therefore, surrendering to the enemies' arms, is *retaken* by its sovereign, the subjects or citizens thereby become restored to all their former rights.†

As to immovables, (that is land,) it is to be remembered that the acquisition is not complete, till confirmed by treaty of peace; and when a country once conquered is afterwards subdued and brought under the jurisdiction of another, (or is ceded to another country,) they undergo the same destiny, as when first conquered, as naturally as a part follows the whole.‡

"There is a distinction between movables and immovables. The acquisition of the first in war must be considered as valid and lawful; because, if the ancient proprietor could reclaim them from neutral people, where commerce had transported them, every State would find itself exposed to war against its will, as it would be obliged to examine whether the thing taken be good prize or not."§

"But as to immovables, I do not find (adds the author) that it is established by the common consent of nations, that the ancient owner ought to have less right against the third person, who holds under the enemy, by what title soever acquired, than against the enemy himself, unless that an ancient owner has declared in some manner that he has abandoned his right; and, in case of a transfer or cession of country, immovables being in their nature immovable, those to whom a State, which has taken them from an enemy, would resign them, can hardly be ignorant of the manner in which the enemy possessed them."||

Another principle laid down by the same author, is, that this *postliminary* right is not barred by *prescription*, for (says he) lands by *postliminy* shall be restored to their former owners, not admitting those prescriptions of time against them which the Roman laws had introduced, which seems to be of very ancient date. "Thus the Lacedaemonians restored the island of *Ægina*, recovered from the Athenians, to the ancient lords. So Justinian and other Emperors restored the lands recovered from the Goths and Vandals to the heirs of the ancient possessors, notwithstanding the right of possession set up against them."¶

And so it was provided by the laws of Spain that countries and other hereditary jurisdictions shall return by *postliminy*, in what manner soever the sovereign gets possession of it.

By a law of the Emperor *Honorius*, it was declared that though Spain was left in possession of the Vandals, yet, while the Vandals possessed it, *he would not allow a prescription of thirty years to prejudice the ancient lords*.

And, in like manner, with respect to lands in Africa possessed by the Vandals a great length of time, it was decided by the council of *Seville* that the church ought to recover the lands and parishes it had before the war, and that it cannot be *deprived of this right by prescription*, just as, by the Roman laws, a *prisoner of war* recovers his possessions when he returns from captivity, without respect to *time or limitation*.*

From these *postliminary* principles last quoted, it may be clearly and fairly inferred (if not proved beyond all contradiction) that if West Florida had been reconquered by Great Britain in the course of the war, the latter would have been bound to have restored back to all the ancient proprietors the lands which belonged to them before the conquest; or, if Spain had ceded back to Great Britain the province, it would have been bound by the same principles.

This territory, however, never was reconquered by Great Britain, but *ceded* to the United States. Do not the United States, therefore, as to all private rights, stand exactly in the shoes of Spain? Did they not acquire it, by this act of cession, with all the advantages, and subject to all the rules and obligations by which Spain held it prior to the cession? They surely did; and if Spain was under these obligations to protect, to preserve the *vested rights* of individuals; shall it ever be said that a *free country*, which boasts of a constitution founded on civil liberty and the protection of property, will ever abandon rights originating in the immutable and everlasting principles of justice, and the general and universal consent and law of nations, as well ancient as modern? I trust posterity will never have it in their power to brand our common country with such flagrant injustice.

Hitherto Congress, both by the acts and resolutions of that body, has carefully guarded against any interference of the temporary Government of that country, with respect to private claims to lands in that territory, until some competent tribunal shall be established for the trial of them. The act of December, 1800, has expressly restrained the Assembly of the Mississippi Territory from passing any law which might affect the right of Georgia, or of any other person or persons, to the right of soil in that territory; but all such rights and claims are declared to be as *firm and available as if that act had never passed*. And the 10th section of the said act points out a mode of ascertaining such claims; but this mode seems to be defective, inasmuch as it is in a summary way not authorised by the constitution.

The late convention between Georgia and the United States (if Georgia had any right to the territory) stipulated for the actual settlers within the Mississippi Territory in October, 1795, whether claiming under *British* or *Spanish* grants, or by *occupancy*; but the point of the subsequent *Spanish* grants laid on prior to British patented lands is not mentioned. This point is, therefore, left completely open to the admission of all the foregoing principles of the laws of nations.

The last point I shall touch upon under this head is the conduct of the United States after our revolutionary war. All the titles of British subjects to lands (except those confiscated by the different States) were held *secured and secured* to individuals, many of whom had *taken up arms against America*; and although, after the war, many of the officers and soldiers, who had fought for American Independence, obtained *warrants of survey*, and got *grants passed upon the old British grants*, yet not one of them was ever recognised by our courts of justice. The rights of the original grantees were universally protected and secured to them or their assigns.

6th. The sixth ground of claim stated by the memorialists is, sales made by the Spanish Government for the supposed rebellion of the owner.

If any such cases did exist, (of which there is great doubt,) it must have been for efforts made by British subjects before the peace to retake the fort of the *Natchez* during the siege of Pensacola, and again to reduce that part of the country under the British dominion; but even supposing this act of treason had been committed, the Spanish Government could only sell the property of the offender at the time when the supposed offence was committed. The cases alluded to by the memorialists are cases, it is believed, of this kind.

* Vatel, 531. † Vatel, page 535. ‡ Vatel, pages 329, 539.

§ Grot. lib. 3, chap. 6, page 530, also note 2.

|| Poff. de officio. Hom. and Liv. lib. 2, chap. xvi. page 303

¶ Grot. page 622.

* Grot. 4, note to l. b. 3, sec. 13, page 622.

7th. Lands for which warrants of survey were obtained before the treaty in 1795, but not *patented* till after the treaty.

A warrant of survey is only an *inchoate right*, which is the authority to the surveyor to designate the boundaries. The passing a grant is transferring the soil to the grantee within these boundaries. This supposes a right on the part of the State granting, which did not (after the treaty) exist in Spain. It follows, of course, then, that any grant made by the Spanish Government afterwards must be *ipso facto* null and void. It may, however, be an equitable ground for the American Government to prefer such a claim when a land office shall be opened.

8th. Warrants of survey obtained since the treaty.

These are null and void, for the reasons last above mentioned.

9th. Titles by occupancy.

This is a kind of title which deserves some consideration, because it is often relied upon, though not well understood.

With respect to *postliminary* rights, we have seen above that prescriptions shall not bar the original owner from recovering them; no length of possession shall defeat his claim.* There are other claims, which are equally as high by the law of nations. Grotius, treating on this head, says, it cannot take place between *two Kings*, or between *King and subject*, or between a *King and the subject of another nation*, or between *two subjects of different States*. These seem to be the exceptions to the general rules of prescriptions among nations.† Indeed Great Britain has incorporated one of them into her common law system, for *nullum tempus occurrit regi*.

There is no doubt, however, but the law of nature and nations in certain cases recognises the doctrine of prescription, or title by *occupancy*. But this is to be understood to be in force between citizens and subjects of the same common country, who have an equal right to prosecute their claims, if they think proper, though the exact or precise time which is to bar seems to be uncertain and indefinite. It appertains to municipal regulations only to fix and ascertain the exact time which is to operate as a perpetual bar.‡

Vatel treating on this subject, says, that prescription which prevents the former owner and their descendants from recovering right once possessed, is founded on the ground of his *relinquishing or giving up his right*.§

Presumption of this relinquishment, or voluntarily giving up a right, arises from the circumstance of a man's remaining long without asserting it, and in such case the possession repulses the demand of the original owner or proprietor by prescription.¶

But a few years' negligence does not authorise this presumption of the owner having abandoned it. The law of nations is indefinite upon this head; it has not determined the number of years requisite to found this prescription upon. This, Vatel says, must depend on the nature of the property and the peculiar circumstances of the case.¶

There is one kind of prescription, however, which he says may be reduced to certainty, and that is *immemorial* prescription; that is, where possession has been held beyond the memory or recollection of any one living to the contrary, which is tantamount to that kind of possession recognised by the old English common law, *time out of mind*.**

In *ordinary* prescription, however, he says, it cannot apply where there are good reasons for silence, or for not asserting a right, or where there was well grounded fear of banishment for asserting a right. In all these,

and a variety of similar cases, there is a well grounded presumption that the right was *never abandoned*.

There is some little apparent difference of opinion between Grotius and Vatel on the subject of *prescription*. Grotius says that prescription is the creature of municipal or civil laws, and his learned commentator, Barbeyrac, says, in note 3, or Grot. lib. 4, sec. 1, that the right of prescription is founded on the will of legislators, and there is nothing in the law of nature or nations to authorize it; but he goes on and says, that, admitting it had some foundation in the principles of a law common to all men, yet the precise determination of the time allowed for prescription (which is not the same in different countries) can serve as a rule only to the *subjects of the same nation*.

But however these great and learned men may differ on the right of prescriptions, as founded on the law of nations, they all agree in one point, that it can only be among people of the *same nation*, and that the precise time must be fixed by the will of every nation in the universe. From the different quotations under this head it is evident that the law of nations has fixed no precise period for prescription, or a term of possession, which shall bar an original owner. It is equally evident that no time whatever will or can bar the right of a State; and further, even admitting that a reasonable prescription be allowable, by the national law, it can only be good where one subject or citizen of the same nation or State holds over against another subject or citizen of the same State, and can be of no avail where the *subject of a different State* holds against the citizen of another State. If the Spanish common law (if Spain can be said to have any thing which may be called by that name) is to be taken, even as the rule, between Spanish subjects, thirty years will not bar; and if the *English common law* is to be the rule, it will require, at least, twenty years to bar by possession. The United States, as a nation, has no *common law* upon the subject: it is silent on it. The different States in the Union, it is true, have limitation laws, some more and some less, which will regulate estates within their respective limits; but none of them can apply or extend to *West Florida*, and that province never had an act to that effect, though it was once attempted, but failed by a large majority against the measure.

Upon the whole, therefore, no legal title by occupancy can have accrued in this territory, for it remained altogether in possession of Spain only about twelve years; and if you take off four years, which the memorialists state were allowed for British patentees to come in and make their claims, it will leave but about seven years of occupancy, and that too by Spanish subjects, against the original owners, none of whom belonged to the nation, or resided within the dominions of Spain; a time much too short to give even a *color of title*, especially too when the arbitrary nature of its Government is considered, and what little chance there was of obtaining justice from the hands of its Governors. It is not, therefore, much to be wondered at that the original owners never thought proper, under such circumstances, to make their claims, but rested content till some fortunate event should put it in their power to obtain justice from a country and people, whose boast and glory it is to administer it. So much, therefore, for title by occupancy.

10th. The tenth and last claim to be noticed is that of the New England Company, as they are termed, or are pleased to term themselves.

These are the speculators who purchased up the *Yazoo* grants from the Georgia speculators. The validity of which grants must, in the first instance, depend on the right of Georgia, which State, however, has since declared them all void, and obtained by fraud, and has burnt their records. But even supposing they could rise up out of their ashes, they cannot possibly affect any of the elder grants for lands within the territory.

*Grot. page 622.

†Grot. lib. 4, page 1, Note 3.

‡Grot. chap. 4, page 173, also note 3.

§Vatel, 289. Grot. lib. 4, page 13.

¶Vatel, page 290.

¶Vatel, 291.

**See also Grot. lib. 4, sec. 7, page 177.

13th CONGRESS.

No. 230.

3d SESSION.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE INDEMNIFICATION OF THE
YAZOO CLAIMANTS TO LAND IN THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 26, 1814.

WASHINGTON, December 24, 1814.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the act of Congress, passed on the 31st of March, 1814, "providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi Territory," commonly called the Yazoo claims, most respectfully represent:

That, on the near approach of the day appointed by the said act for the undersigned to assemble as a Board, their attention has been more particularly drawn to the nature and extent of the trust which it devolves upon them. They owe and feel an entire deference to the motives of the Legislature in passing the act, and have every correspondent desire to execute the duties which it has enjoined upon them. But they owe it to the just expectations of the claimants, not less than to their own engagements in other branches of the public service, respectfully to state that, on a full consideration of what will be indispensably due at their hands under the said act, they do not think it will be practicable for them to

give effect to its provisions. The pressure of daily and ordinary business upon the undersigned in their own respective departments, more especially at the present season, is such as fully to occupy their time; and, in looking to the nature of the claims embraced by the said act, their complication and number, as well as the controversies to which they will give birth, they respectfully venture upon the expression of an opinion that their faithful investigation and settlement, in a way to do justice on all sides, will call for the exclusive attention, probably for some length of time, of commissioners specially appointed for the purpose.

The undersigned, with the greatest deference, have therefore to request that such a course may be adopted, or any other which to the wisdom of Congress may seem fit; a request which nothing but a consciousness of their inability, from the pressure of other duties, to execute the act, would have urged them to the liberty of making.

JAMES MONROE, *Acting Secretary of State.*
A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary of the Treasury.*
RICHARD RUSH, *Attorney General.*

13th CONGRESS.

No. 231.

3d SESSION.

APPLICATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY FOR RELIEF TO PURCHASERS OF
PUBLIC LANDS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 21, 1815.

REPRESENTATIVE CHAMBER, December 27, 1814.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: the memorial of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Mississippi Territory in General Assembly convened, respectfully sheweth:

That, from the Indian incursions, and the calamities of war, which has been waged upon their territory, many of their fellow-citizens who had purchased lands of the United States have been unable punctually to pay the instalments, and have incurred the penalty of the interest accruing from the time of the purchase. Before the second instalment became due, the Receiver at St. Stephen's was compelled to remove his office to a more secure place, and the inhabitants to seek safety within the walls of a fort. The losses sustained by the purchasers impaired the fund from which the purchase money would have been derived; and the perilous situation of the country forbade a free intercourse between its different parts. The complicated evils of war which have been felt by this Territory, will, it is conceived,

afford a sufficient ground for the remission of a penalty which has been incurred neither wilfully nor negligently. Under these impressions, your memorialists respectfully approach the National Legislature, not only as the guardian of their rights, but as a body solicitous to promote the interest of their fellow-citizens in this Territory, and pray that the back interest which has accrued upon the money due the United States for the purchase of lands by the non-payment of the instalments as they became due, may be remitted. In consideration of the embarrassed state of the country, and the evils above set forth, your memorialists further pray, that a longer time may be granted to the purchasers of the public lands to complete their payments, and to save their lands from forfeiture, and, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

DANIEL BURNET,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES TITUS,
President pro tempore of the Legislative Council.

[Attested by the Clerk of the House.]

13th CONGRESS.

No. 232.

3d Session.

APPLICATION TO PURCHASE TWENTY-FIVE TOWNSHIPS OF LAND, PAYABLE IN
TWELVE YEARS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 14, 1815.

To the Honorable Senate and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: James Miller, Richard Whartenby, Joseph Grafton, James Magee, and George Washington Hight, citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of Boston, in the district of Massachusetts, gentlemen, and their associates, being "the New England Emigration Society," and about one hundred in number, humbly petition:

That your honorable bodies would grant to them, of the unlocated lands of the United States, lying south of the parrallel line of forty-one degrees of north latitude, twenty-five townships of land, with the right of location not exceeding four parcels, and on the following conditions, viz:

That the grantees shall pay the lowest price for which the United States will grant to them the aforesaid twenty-five townships, by the grantees located as aforesaid, and the purchase money payable in the following instalments, viz: twenty-five per cent. at the end of three years from the first settlement, which is to take place as soon as may be after the grant; twenty-five per cent. at the end of six years; twenty-five per cent at the end of nine years; and the remaining instalment at the end of twelve years; that the grantees shall procure at the end of twelve years, as settlers, upon said twenty-five townships so granted, two thousand souls; that, in case of war, or any public calamity, or any untoward or unforeseen events should prevent the grantees from paying said instalments, or from procuring said settlers, then the United States

shall confirm, by deed, to each of said grantees, his or her heirs or assigns, who have wholly or partially fulfilled the terms and conditions of the grant, a proportion of said land; first, the improved, and then the unimproved, equal to the respective grantees, their heirs and assigns' proportion of their fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned also respectfully petition that the actual settlers, while there residing, may be exempt from direct taxes, from the first settlement of said townships until the expiration of twelve years.

Your petitioners would respectfully suggest that they are not actuated by motives of disaffection to this section of their native land, but they are impelled by a moral necessity to implore this grant from the beneficence of their National Government. They would further respectfully suggest that an uncontrollable course of events has deprived many of their associates of the accustomed means of livelihood; and, while in the vigor of life, they cannot consent to remain, with their families, a dead weight upon society. In this crisis, they hopefully look to the Government of their country, and anxiously turn their eyes to the Western world, conscious of the salubrity of the climate, the fertility of the soil, and of their ability, with the aid of Congress, to convert both to individual happiness and public prosperity.

JAMES MILLER,
JOSEPH GRAFTON,
GEORGE W. HIGHT,
R. WHARTENBY,
JAMES MAGEE.

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