RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

The True History Uncovered
Of The Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah Empire

EMPRESS VERDIACEE
Of The Black Washitaw Empire

The State Of Louisiana
Was Originally Stolen
And Illegally Sold As
"THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE"
The Land Is The Stolen Property
Of The Ancient Black Washitaw Empire...
"THE ANCIENT ONES"

THE WASHITAW FILE

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

The True History Uncovered
Of The Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah Empire

By
Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston El-Bey;
Empress of the Washitaw Nation

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(THE TRUE HISTORY UNCOVERED)

EMPRESS VERDIACEE

Empress Of The Black Washitaw Tribe

-THE WASHITAW FILES-

DEDICATIONS

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

IN HONOR OF THE MOST HIGH, GOD.
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO

My Only Son:	Mr. Fredrix Joe Washington
Grandchildren:	Fredrix N. Washington Wendy Farica Washington Eric Washington
Daughter In Law:	Georgia DeAnn Washington
Sisters:	Matilda Frances Butler Katye Lillian G. Roberson
Brother:	Isom Joe Turner Washington
Nephews:	Alburn Charles Gray II Fred Elbert Washington Michael Washington
Nieces:	Annie Laverne Washington Linda Butler Monica Waffer Harriet M. Huddleston
Grand Nephews:	Alburn Charles Gray III Marty Mills Michael Mills
Grand Nieces:	Cathern Evelyn Riley Angela Michelle Gray Monique Waffer Stephanie Thorton-Waffer Bobbie Jean Goodjoint Mary Ann Goodjoint Janelle G. Johnson Dorshia Goodjoint
Great/grand:	Erica Monet Gray Ashley LaVerne Clayborne

The descendants of Annie Turner Washington and Fred Houston Washington. My paternal grand Isham Washington, Delphia Kimm Washington and my maternal grand, Joe Henry Turner and Matilda M. Turner.

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FORWARD

* * * * * * * * *

This topic is one of three, which you will be introduced to. The writer is a simple-minded person of everyday life. Outside, she is not a beautiful person. Her beauty is within. Truth in the simplest form is what will be conveyed here. No plot, no theme, no narrative order. You will just read simple facts, with some borrowed or revised examples that have been reconstructed where the light can be seen.

Old sayings have been studies for the truth in which they may or may not hold. Folklore has been looked into for tiny bits of truth that may be hidden among old folks' lies. Old habits and signs are also undermined for some truth that may be hidden underneath.

The most outstanding reference is the Bible. Natural history and findings by great scholars has been turned over to scrape off the parts that have been added to make good sounding documentation. The naked truth is what you are invited to read, without clothing.

This issue or topic number (1) will be only for truth loving people, peace loving people who are in love with their creator and their neighbor, their families, their communities and their countries and neighboring countries and all life. The truth and the light... the life.

We trust that you open your mind before you read this book. Everyone will not believe me, even though it is the plain hard rock truth. It is to be eaten and digested.

We feel that a remnant can do justice to a great work that has already been done to our heritage without leaving us, the original people out of a history that is really ours. I first want to commend our great historians and scholars and other experts who are trying to unravel very important historical events without going to living people who know. But, you cannot expect experts to know or do everything.

Consideration of feelings and time has been a main concern. Some scholars welcome truth and some do not, unless they themselves have put it in. But as an *Ancient One* said... "My people die for the lack of knowledge." I believe this: as I believe, *"The Truth Shall Set You F-r-e-e!"* What we need to do is to set free the mind. We cannot free a mind to seek a true knowledge by putting it under a basket. Knowledge is not a lie, it is truth.

Lewis and Clark said we were here when an exploration was made by them for this country. The first white man came to our good area and jotted down a *his-story* document. Said we were here! Filhol put us on his map and he said we were here and owned the place at the time he made his map. And the plano said we are the people that made the road, Rio Negro River, as he called it. Now, to "cover up," we say the Black River. If I want to know if a horse has teeth, I will go to a living horse and open his mouth. And that is what we have done. It took twenty years to find all of the pieces. We hope you enjoy it as much as I, the writer has. It is not literature, it is truth. It is in black and white and to be read, all over.

Thank You,

Empress Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston
The Author

PREFACE

By

Clint D. Nelson Bey

I am honored to be asked to write the preface for this book, for it speaks to a great many of my personal beliefs. This book not only greatly assists in dispelling a significant number of the well placed and well written lies and deceits, that has been laid in our minds, layer after layer, after long and grievous centuries of time. All the while as we slipped into the ***Land of Nod,*** as we ourselves started to assist in the process of helping the ***Master Phraseologist*** and ***Master Mental Trickster*** to his heart; to keep us even longer in the *Nod* (the mental sleep).

This book will awaken the sleeper and allow you to see through the layers of lies. There is an old saying... **"If you want to hide something from a black man, put it between the pages of a book!"** If you are a black person possessing any gray matter at all, and in and of this world, you owe it to yourselves and those behind and around you to read this book, **RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES.** This is one myth we collectively must shatter.

The **EMPRESS'** book will call to task her recessive child, the **Keeper Of The Light**, and now she's one of the dominant parents in the process of awakening the ***Nodding Ones*** fully again. And the ones who's time has spoken of, will soon approach and greet you; standing on the square properly postured and holding and giving all of the signs, symbols and keys of his and her rightful offices. And should you not believe me, just go find a truly conscious **MOOR; MUUR** and ask that person.

This book shows and proves with extensive documentation, that the deceiving phases have been to a large extent, laid open for those who have eyes to see and have heard and mind to understand. For with this book, the mental tricks have been greatly nullified for those who wish to use the gifts of their minds. The **EMPRESS** of the **WASHITAW de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH** has fought the good fight that even her enemies must show some grudging respect, and it has been a long, bloody and protracted fight... and with this book... **SHE HAS WON!** If nothing else, a very deep and satisfying victory of actually seeing and feeling it, her book... finally in print!

This is a book that every family who are of the human race, the ones of us who are people of color, as opposed to shoe who have less color than we do, as in colorless or devoid thereof; is not that they don't have any color, it is just that they

have less than we do and it's nothing to be ashamed of. It is just that we have more color and all of the benefits that come along with it in the status quo.

There are quite a few of you that will continue to fight against the truth that is supposed to part and parcel as in one of the main tenets of the American way of life, which is or, at the very least; was fair play coupled with the old saying that... **"It is not whether you win or lose... but all in how you play the game!"**

Let's apply those same rules to the game of life and see who wants to then follow the above quotes with the explicit understanding that, for all of the past 180 to 200 years only, those who had less color then, we did or still do gain access to a vast majority of all of what is more often than not, referred to as... **"the good life."** Which puts them just beyond most of the laws and the rules. The **EMPRESS** played by the rules and she has been that one of those most notable exceptions in that, she outplayed them at their own game using their very own laws and rules and as I said before, **THE EMPRESS** has won another victory in her roughly **30 year "Quest"** toward fully redeeming the last of her forefathers and mothers of the **EMPIRE OF THE WASHITAW de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH.**

This book, **RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES**, must be read by everyone, especially in the world of the academicians, for it surely shall shake the foundations of those ivy-covered walls, for sure! Some, it must anger and others, it will definitely more than please. The **EMPRESS** has survived, as the history shaking contents of this profoundly powerful book will attest to. And as far as all of those details you might just way, well that's another book.

I must say again, that it is truly an honor to be asked to write these words. What this book says, is that if America is a land of people who live by the law and are governed and ruled by and respect that law, well this book speaks to just such a law and it is an international law. This book will fill you with pride and knowledge as well as tap into a well spring of anger. But, let not the anger consume you. This book will enlighten you. But let not that push you into wishful thinking, but just as a suggestion, this book begs you to start asking questions and do your own personal research regarding your **MOORISH HISTORY** and then allow your mind to connect the two. Then, you say to yourself... let us deal with facts. The mental journal this book will take you on, will well be worth the effort and the small price.

Last but not any means the least, it is the duty of every parent and even more so if that parent is one of the human race, that they buy this book for their child and read it first themselves, and then discuss it indepth with the younger ones regarding the lies that has to be dispelled so that we can get a better appreciation for ourselves and for our own true history as it has to be told, seen throughout our own eyes as the **EMPRESS**, this extraordinary woman's book **RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES** has so beautifully done.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

CHAPTER ONE

"I Returned To A Black Cat!"

I was at home at last after twenty long years. I was unawaited for. I was unwelcomed, unwanted and uninvited. I stood out in my peach travel outfit like an unclaimed package marked with a skull and cross bones. I had just arrived on the last (MOP) Missouri Pacific Train that would transport human cargo to the Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah. I had been the only soul traveling to a city called Monroe. The station was not even waiting for me. It was already being dismantled by the B.R. Demolition Crew. Everyone that traveled from St. Louis de-boarded in Little Rock, my old stomping ground, except me. As a girl, Margaret and I had skated around the Union Station, fifth and East Capitol Street. We knew every porter and every conductor coming down the line. The oilers at the Round House used to watch out for us as we would sip our fountain cokes.

I had gone to school in Little Rock. Monroe was not for us for some unknown reason. My head was spinning as I stood in the morning sun. Each piece of my luggage was piled high on the other with no taxi in sight. I could not back out now. I had returned. What made it even worst was... the telephone had been ripped off the post it had been attached to. This was sure enough some home coming. A big fuzzy black cat about the size of a large dog leaped atop my luggage. I was afraid to run it off. Louisiana had some bad omens connected with black cats that I remembered.

In horror, I had heard as a child - which I did not want to remember now, I waved bye bye to Mr. Jocko's train and my final ride on the rails.

"Grrr," the demolition truck screeched it's wheels. It was someone I knew that brought a thousand cold memories back. B.R. did not stand for Baton Rouge after all. This truck belonged to the incredible hunk of muscles, Bennie Reed. It had been over two decades since he rescued me from being a lone orphan pregnant girl of 18, who didn't understand the science of birth. It was his cat.

With my baggage tightly secured to the headache's rail over the load of bricks, and the black perched on the back of the seat - eye level to mine, it looked as if my ride was pre-ordained. Now this place looked like shit outside, but clean as the board of health inside. His little girl was watching the fixing of an evening meal as I watched the evening news. It seemed as the yokels here had no planning sense. A train was gone forever without any plans for a fast bullet or Amtrac train. They were talking about taking up the tracks from the Mississippi River to Rayville and beyond.

What was going on here? I was about to ask when the tray arrived. The salad was watermelon balls with stars of muskmelon and cantaloupe, with half and quarter moon cuts, topped with papaya and passion fruit sauce. The main vegetable was a mixture of polkberry leaves in tender greens, sweet potatoes and white squash. The desert was light ice cream of Deslard Street. Sassafras tea! Everything was already in the kitchen and not because I was a special guest. This hulk fancied himself and was training his little girl as he had tried to teach me when I was young. I could see he loved this child. Like me, she would be untouchable to him or anyone else in his book.

T'was during the evening southern supper that I told him my plans. His white teeth gleamed in his grins. He was proud of me, and said so. He went into the room and brought out a battered tin suitcase. In it, was my old scrapbook with the map Matthew had given to me the day before our prom. Bennie wanted us to get married. Even after we found out we were kin.

He wanted what he thought was the *best of the pickin's* for me, and still did. He told me that Mr. Matthew Thornton was teaching now and was married. He wished we would get together and finish our work on the country. Blacks were eating off the garbage dump, kids getting killed scrambling for food.

They actually had card board tents and placed together houses they were living in on the garbage dump in Monroe.

As he instructed, Little Vee gave me a picture of the school she attended. The child was very explicit, giving even the vague details. She brought to mind things that I had been thinking but had no real reason to believe about our educated lot, who were in charge of teaching black youth. It was painted so clearly; they had what had to be most important to them, and that was a job. Our black children had only a few that really stood tall for the youth that were taught. The story of what was going on behind school house doors for money, was sickening.

There was a Mr. Matthew Williams who was a just guy. She told me that Mr. Matthew Thornton always looked out for her. He always befriended her and would tell her to go directly home and lock her doors until her dad got home. He would actually drive by her street. I asked her if he knew what was going on at school and I was told, that they all knew.

Bennie, he gave me the up to date review of their governing body - *The Police Jury*. I told him no other state in the union had such animals as a *Police Jury*. Only Louisiana, and it was not Constitutional. The thing was religious and the Catholic Church originated it and it was kept because of the *Black Code* that went with it to keep niggers in line.

He was like a child soaking up information. This big frame of muscles wanted an education and it showed. Ignorance was a handicap. I was his education.

He had an investment in me that he had paid for and it had to be protected. I was his salvation, the person that had gotten the knowledge to go after the records to save the pride of the black south. He had knowledge by word of mouth of his daddy, who was now dead. An educated man and black, he would say so proudly.

He told us about *Thomastown* and why they had came here. It was black and they had turned it white. It turned before he arrived. He had an ax to grind, he knew I would turn the wheel. This man would back me to life's end.

The picture he painted that night was not pretty in the least. It was horrible. He told me of a new kind of Kluc. The rebirth of the White Camorra. Because the mixed blood Spanish stores were being shut down by chain stores. I picked up one of my old dictionaries and found the word. T'was an *Italian Secret Order Society* - organized in Naples, c, 1820.

It became politically powerful and later notorious for terror, blackmail and violence. Their actions were camorist. Then there was the old religious Kluckers. No wonder these people had no growth plans. I could clearly see there was too much hate for it to grow. He reached out and gathered us in his arms and said.

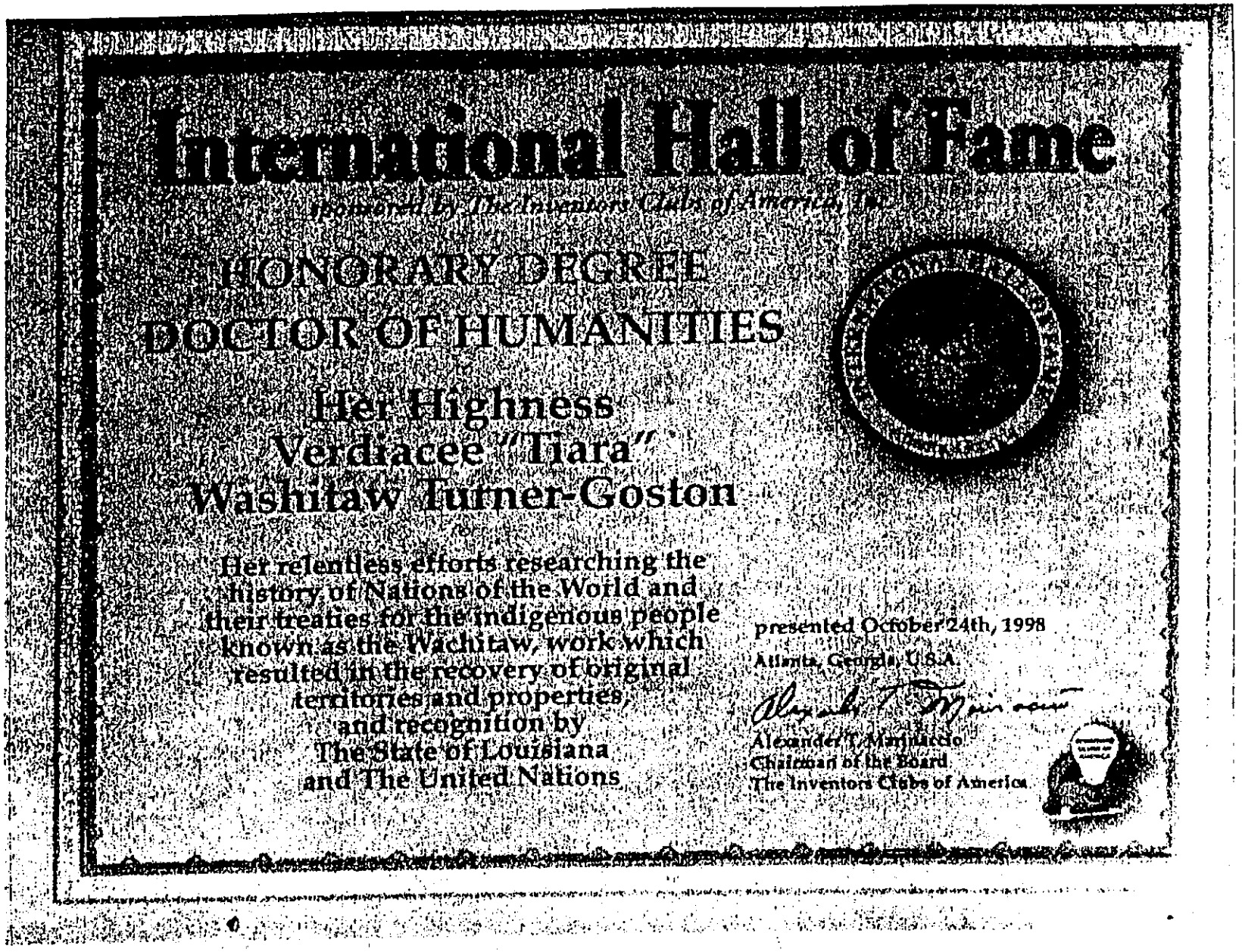
"I am on your side. In fact I will back you if you keep my books."
Without waiting on an answer he was gone, locking us in. As if my mind was being read, Little Vee said.
"Aunt Tiari, I have keys to the car and a ladder for getting us out in an emergency. He is protecting us. Here are some towels and soap."

Long after bedtime, the morning ride was still on my mind. The dilapidated old buildings being torn down with no new structures in sight. What the hell were they doing? Bennie, they are erasing *Black history!* They could get a historic grant, but Monroe's history is black and these shits know it. I got some kind of work laid out for me, I had told him earlier. Matthew was now married. I could not engage his help or support.

I went to sleep with the black cat looking out the window.

Yes, I dreamed of the *Ancient Ones*. The old crowned Empress had on diamonds and jewels I'd never witnessed in my lifetime. A fan of painted feathers attached to a palmetto branch. She bided me to approach her and she gave me a scroll with a feathered pen and said. "Write AHMAREE-YAH WE DAH MOUNDYAH, WASHITAW." She touched the cat with a diamond-studded silver scepter and it turned into a pretty bird singing on the window sill. By this bird, I was awakened. The cat was gone.

INVENTORS



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HONORARY DEGREE

DOCTOR OF HUMANITIES

Her Highness

Verdiacee "Tiara"

Washitaw Turner-Goston

Her relentless efforts researching the history of Nations of the World and their treaties for the indigenous people known as the Wachitaw, work which resulted in the recovery of original territories and properties, and recognition by The State of Louisiana and The United Nations

presented October 24th, 1998

Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A.

Alexander T. Manjuccio

Chairman of the Board

The Inventors Clubs of America

CHAPTER TWO

"Finding The Missing Link!"

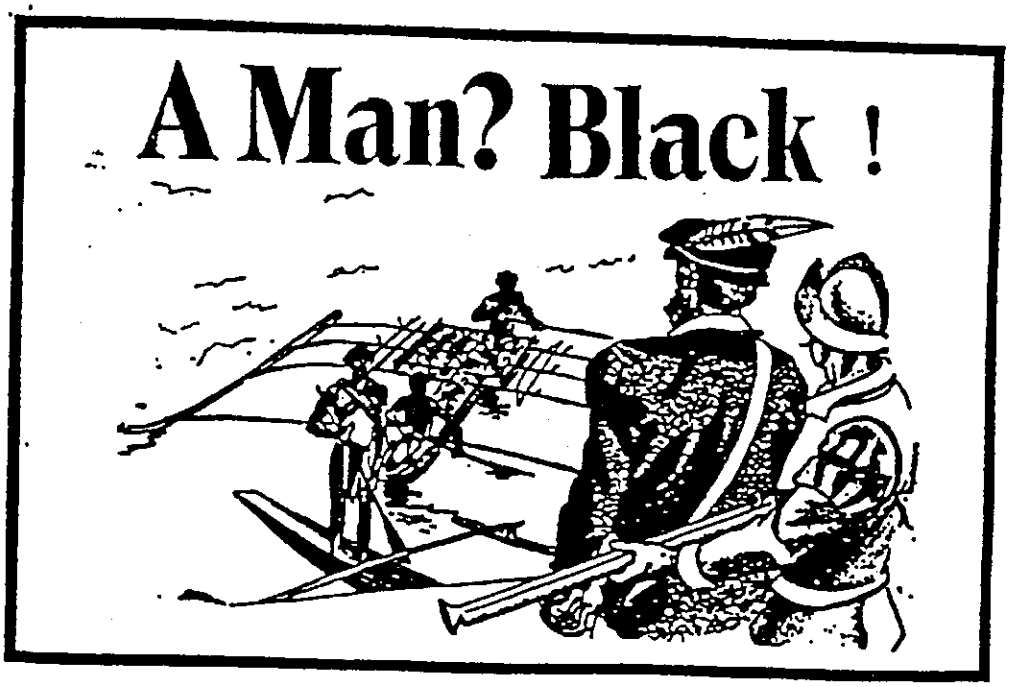
No! It is not given to mankind to tell the whole truth without polishing it up a bit to get the sound effect that suits his lying fancy to mislead his readers. Their lies spells **WASHITAW... O-U-A-C-H-I-T-A.** The Washitaw Nation are a black, bushy-headed people, like Solomon, who was black. And, his head was bushy. I recommend you read Songs of Solomon 1:5 and 6, his head chapter 5:11. When the exploiters came we were already here!

When God created Adam he was smart enough. Yes he invented reading and writing as his Creator was a writer. Adam wrote the books of Adam, Genesis 5:1. God wrote the commandments on a table of stone when HE wrote a pattern or the blueprint of how to build a *Mound* for our people. The mounds built by God's blueprint is right here in the **WASHITAW OF DUGDAHMOUNDYAH:** Exodus 20:20-26.

Now little sick, half starved, Diego couldn't by no means, pilot a ship. In fact, that was not his name. See Columbus's logue. I do not want to take from an innocent child, all I want you to digest is the fact that *Pietro El Negro* or Peter the *black nigger* was the pilot or navigator of the *Nina*, the lead of Mr. Columbus's ships. That is why the word, *"nigger"* doesn't bother me. I take one "G" out and I have **NIGER** - the missing link has always been here. Black!

All men came from a black pair. However, the most educated would rather teach a lie that he came from a monkey, without explaining who made the monkey. The white lies about the missing link, stinks. What Columbus did find was a city of black people who fed him and gave him gifts. Gold and cotton cloth, which they, the blacks, had manufactured. I can imagine his surprise.

What in the world is that skating across that water? A big fish, a skiff or what? That must have been the question. Men! Black! Where are we, back in Africa? That must have been their reply. Our imaginations can play with us on the reactions in 1492 A.D. The real truth is in Columbus's Sea Logue:



Pietro El Negrito. That is Peter the nigger. The pilot or navigator of the lead ship came on deck to take control. No one bowed to the sailors as history tells us. Of course history can say it the way they were pleased to write as it was *his-story.* It would have been much easier on all of us if they had just written the plain truth like Columbus wrote it in his sea logue:

This King who was black did not come to a common ship, Admiral. He bade Columbus to come to him. In this city, was a factory that made cloth from cotton. They gave the hungry sailors food (see facts from his logue with map drawn for or by Columbus, in his own words).

Why did history lie? It was *his-story* and he told his story as he wanted the reading public to believe it. A lie goes or runs a long time according to folklore, but finally, the good old truth overtakes and boxes it's ears.

The truth is the real missing link in the *his-story*, taught to our children, black and white. When the truth is left out, history becomes a lie. A white-washed lie! That is where the statement *"little white lies"* came from... *his-story*... his lie. The missing link is the discovery of America by Mr. Christopher Columbus. This discovery is filled so full of lies, if you would try to eliminate some of the lies, there would be no discovery to read about. The links have been left out of the chain of discoveries to make a sound effect that makes good reading. A *white lie* does not make it a righteous lie. This *white lie* is worst than all black lies that have ever been told. This lie is a white man's lie... *his-story*. The white woman was not writing then. They were not allowed to sail or discover then.

Mr. Columbus was not a stranger to black men. He was from Spain and got his knowledge of the sea from black men. The *Black Moors* had ruled Spain for 900 years, prior to 1492. The Admiral on the lead ship was *Pietro El Nigrito*, or Mr. Peter - *The Nigger*, as he was called, even then. That is the reason why the word does not rock my boat. Even a stupid person would know that a little sick boy named, Diego did not navigate the lead ship. He was under-nourished, he had no mother, forever on the go, half-starved, and looking for someone to finance his father's voyage.

They had no money. Diego's first attempt to pilot would have led to mutiny. It was *Pietro* who found them half-starved and fed them.

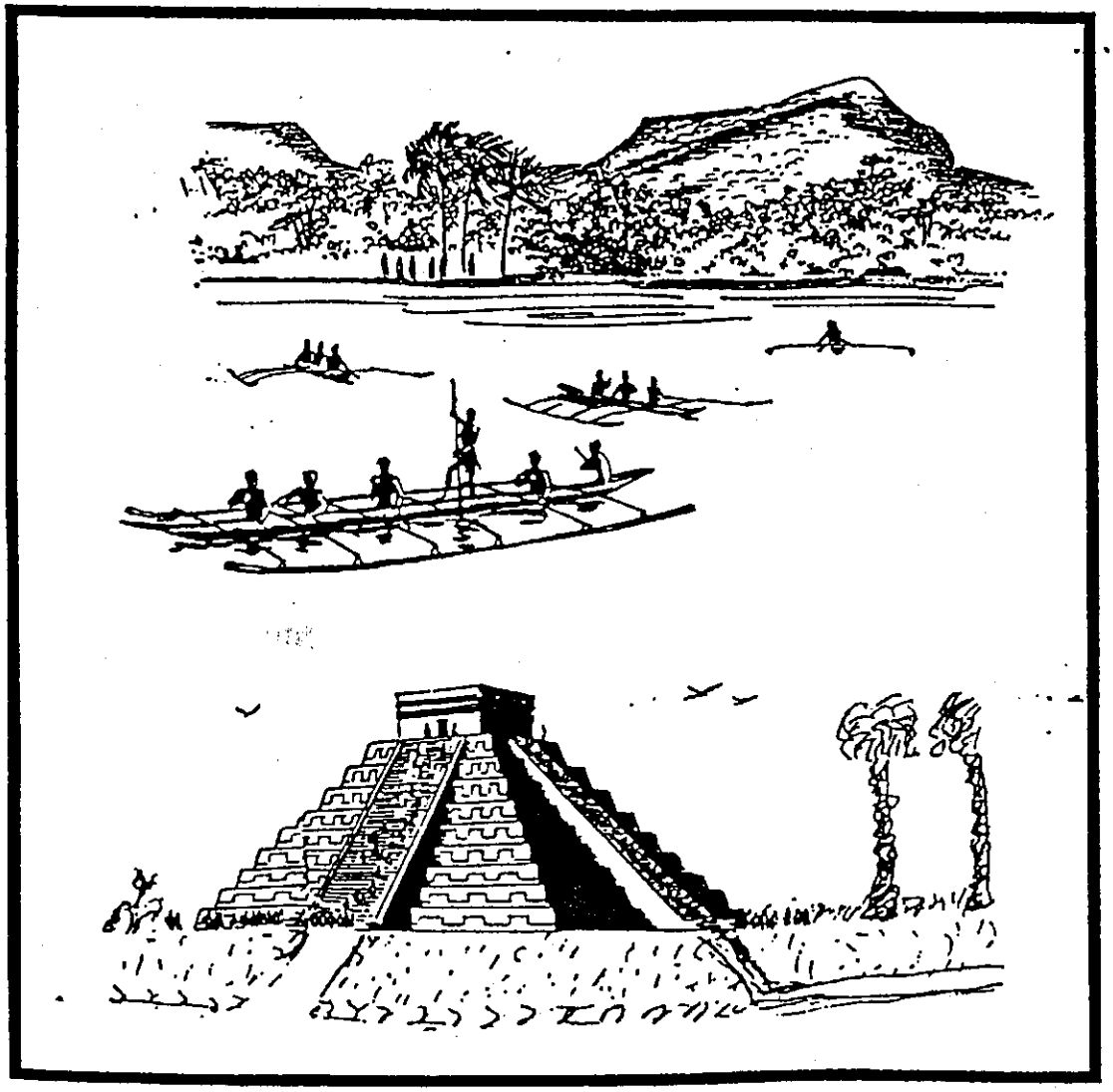
It was also his arrows fitted with gold, silver and brass tips that made the greedy old queen decide to finance the trip.

He traveled a many hungry mile on foot. Too poor for horses. It was impossible for *Diego* to pilot a lead ship. He had not been to school or on a ship when he started out as they had none, until he met the greedy queen. And, if *Pietro El Negro* had not been with Mr. Columbus with that quiver of golden arrows with four different precious metals on their tips, old Columbus never would have gotten a ship for his trip. I am sure Columbus just like any man, wanted the credit for his little boy. But, one thing he forgot.

It was *Pietro* or Peter's arrows. He had found the washed ashore body. He was a Black Moor who had ruling power 900 years before the whites in Spain. The nigger as they called him then and now, could write. He kept a logue on his ship. When Columbus made his copies for the final one, he forgot to omit the name of Peter the nigger. The truth would be what really happened on arrival to these shores. A black man reached land first. A Black King was found on the shores to greet that arrival of guests from the sea. All of this is in Columbus' logues.

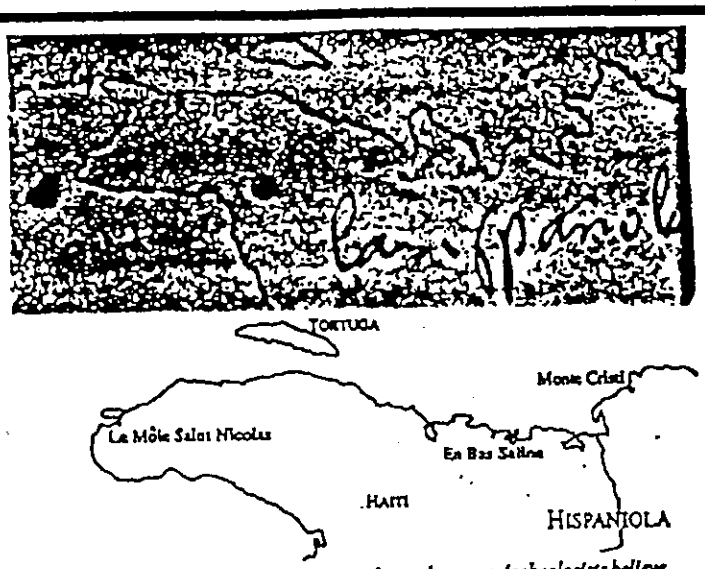
Why was it not included in *his-story?* Your guess is as good as mine, but we in this book are not guessing here. This in not your usual guessing game. History taught us that these poor people were so frightened that they thought a God had turned to many white Gods and came ashore, and these poor people bowed on their knees to the white man. What a lie?

What Mr. Columbus got was a welcome and hospitality. Now, being white he tried to get this King to be the one to come to him. But, let us read Columbus's own words and see his own map. The missing truth. This was a beautiful city and handsomely constructed. By the engineers of today, is one of the wonders of the building world. Who can say that they were not civilized as they had a government. The white man has always lied to cover a reason for his plunder of other nations.



We do not want to dwell to much on Mr. Columbus' voyage, as he never made it to the Washitaw himself. The later followers found their way to a rich valley by following the route or road of the negroes. The water way was used as roads. This one is called *Rio Negro*. That is what Washitaw meant... black. This is why they, the white men had to change a word or substitute a word for Washitaw. But it's sound never changed. This does not mean all of the whites were wicked. they were making a name for themselves. This was important to them then and now. The truth may hurt a tiny bit, but we've got to tell it. A white lie does not make a lie a good lie. A lie is a lie! The time has come for us to pull the cover off the lie whereas, the naked truth can come forth, without any clothes on, just bare facts.

Now we will let you see the maps of the so called discovery.



Columbus's 1492 map of Hispaniola, top, and a modern one: Archeologists believe En Bas Saline is where the settlement of La Navidad was located.

*Guacanagari would not go to meet the ships but resolutely insisted that Columbus come to his village. Eventually, on December 23, Columbus and a large party of Spaniards did pay him a visit. All of the Indians returned with the Christians to the village, which Columbus affirms to be the largest and best arranged with streets than any other of those passed through and found up to that time... Finally the *cacique* came to them and the whole town, more than two thousand persons, gathered in the plaza, which was very well swept.

*This King was very courteous to the people from the ships, and each of the common people brought them something to eat and drink. Afterward the King gave to each one some of the pieces of cotton cloth that the women wear, and parrots for the Admiral, and certain pieces of gold. The common people also gave the sailors some of the same pieces of cloth, and other things from their houses, for small things that the Spaniards gave them, which, from the way they received them, seemed to be esteemed as sacred relics.

No redmen bowed to Columbus when he reached these shores. That was a great big white historical lie. He saw black men first. They wined and dined a hungry Columbus and his crew and gave them gifts and food to return with. It is a true saying..."If you arm a snake in your bosom and feed him, that snake will surely bite you in return." Take the Columbus lesson in your bosom and learn it well. A snake is a snake, regardless to the breed, color or kind.

The next thing we must digest is... when he arrived, Columbus found a Black King in power who did not bow to him and did not come one step to greet him, but sent an envoy to bring them a greeting that they could land on shore. If Columbus found a people here governed by a King, he did not discover anything! It had been already discovered and was in operation. The old lie is what has to be removed. The people of the Kingdom when Columbus arrived were in the business of farming, fishing and the manufacturing of products for inland sale and did give Columbus supplies and aid.

The houses thatched with vegetation were for the summer coolness, which was refreshing for the visitors, whom they bestowed gifts of gold upon. They had seven cities (a completeness of gold) of Cibola, their home in the mainland. Not understanding the tongue, the sailors started to look for seven cities. Travelers to this day do not understand. Columbus himself, an honest man who knew what his own boy was named. He would have used the proper name as in the logue. Diego is a white man's story. Diego is for Spanish or Italian, like nigger is for black. It is a *his-story*... the white man's story.

CHAPTER THREE

"Ah... The Black Caging Cajun Queen!"

She was sure enough black, even more cagy. Grandmother was more than a Queen. She was the Empress of the **Washitaw De Dugdahmoundyah.** She'd properly laid her imperial hands on me, and pronounced the prophetic words... "You are the one." Thirty-two years ago, for seven years she primed me over the telephone. We would never have that personal one on one conversation. She was dead after 117 years on this earth. She was truly an *Ancient One.*
The living legend was gone. She had given up this old world knowing I had returned.

The planned visit and secret conversation could never be made. Who would tell me what she could not tell me over the telephone. I must have that knowledge if I am to accomplish the purpose she laid out to me. Without the knowledge, without my grandmothers well kept secret, the caucasians may forever hold sway over our land. Should they see fit to make treaties with the Indians and didn't make any with us. These Nomads did not claim ownership of the land. They had no government. Did my cagy old grandmother give up the ghost to make a token between us, whereas I would sharpen my wits a bit to figure it all out. I smiled at the thought of her cagy calypso idiosyncrasy. This woman left me a legendary fortune, if I could only work out the puzzle. I sat down and wrote a memorial of her, for me.

MEMORIAL

* * * * * * * * * *

DELPHI KIMM WASHINGTON-WASHITAW
BORN IN THE WASHITAW DE DUGDAHMOUNDAYAH - 5/4/1850
LIVED A FULL LIFE OF AN ANCIENT ONE
DIED IN 1967 AT THE AGE OF 117.
BRIDGED THE GAP FOR THE RETURN OF THE ORIGINALS:
RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES
TO THE
WASHITAW DE DUGDAHMOUNDAYAH
SHE WAS THE LEGEND
ON THE SCENE
A BLACK EMPRESS CAJUN QUEEN

She wanted it revived as a memorial for a people of her native idiom, her own empire, the WASHITAW DE DUGDAHMOUNDYAH, her consanguinity, THE WASHITAW/TURNER/TUNICA FAMILY. This woman engineered her sons to marry Turner women of the Washitaw Nation. A move for their children to inherit the property of the Turner heirs and reclaim with it the land of the Washitaw, *No Man's Land.* The heirs had won a Supreme Court Civil Action in 1848, which legal and proper was THE JOSEPH DE MAISON ROUGE SPANISH LAND GRANT, never sold to the United States as it was never ceded to France. The whole had already been granted to the *Ancient Ones* by Spain. It was even further willed to the black son of the Maison Rouge, Henry Turner. My grandmother did connive to get a job a hundred years ago, by her saying that she could not read or write. Yet, she taught school at Green Grove School and kept the Green Grove Colored Baptist records. She sought a job cleaning the court house floors in order that she could leave an historic paper trail that did last a century for me, her grandchild to follow.

I now had to find that book with her writing and the designated box of mystery hidden in Natchez Mississippi of all places. I was to get a certified statement that nothing was in box 457.

Then, I was to get the copy of the United States va the Turner heirs, and remember everything that she told me once I had this information in my own hands. I could not make a move until she died. I had been at a complete lost as to why I'd have to wait so long. Knowing my people, she just may live so long that her head would get bald, and she'd get a notion not to die at all!

It had been foremost in my mind that I would not live to ever see the document. Then came that one telephone call, that changed my whole life. It is being auctioned off in New York. Get it by whatever means it takes.

"It was what, Mama Delph?" I had asked. Then she told me. I was shocked.

THE EMPRESS: *A Black Cajun Queen*

Delphia Kim Washington: Empress
1850 - 1967

The legend was gone forever or was she? I did my best to keep my wits. The face in the photo kept coming before me when I was awake and her voice ringed clear in my dreams when I was asleep. Could this be a ghost? Surely my own grandmother would not be haunting me. I remembered my daddy's death and burial more than I remembered the funeral. My grandmother had sat at the head of the casket. I was on her lap or between her legs playing with her long white braids. She had called me her own Empress and laid her hand on my head and told me... I was *"the one."*

Her words were. "If I never see you anymore, remember... If you get on the V.S. & P... walk to the 33rd degree, and as far as anyone can see I tell you, it is all yours."

By the prettiest bayou I ever did see is the tomb of the *'Almaree.* There is more gold than you could ever spend. In that old tar pit tomb, around the iron casket. I would be in sweats when I would awaken. I would have chills if I were already awake. I remembered all of the telephone calls I ever had from her or I made to her.

It was like some kind of horror movie. I talked to Dr. Henry Jones about it and asked if it was some kind of mental problem. He assured me that it was stress. When it would not stop, I was now physically ill and had to be hospitalized. She died before the said auction, which didn't even come off at that time. I vowed that I would find it if it existed anywhere on this earth. If she by any means was true and these three things existed, I could prove her points. I would *Free A Land* that belonged to a **BLACK NATION.**

Nat Turner refused to be a slave. He's rather be buried in his grave. Henry Turner was dead. Joe H. Turner was dead. Felix Exodus Turner was dead. He was hung by the neck, like Sam Turner and Monroe Turner and Henry Turner Jr. My grandpa, Joe was on the operation table sound as a 1865 silver dollar. By some slip of a whip, he died from an eye operation, after a doctor asked his daughter was he Joe Henry Turner from Louisiana.

Isom Washington was sent to Liberia in chains for his twin Isham, my daddy's papa, who they tried to burn up. He made a clean get away and they held his succession in an illegal Ouachita parish said court. When they found out that he was not dead, they strung ropes around his neck on the said parish hanging tree.

Grandpapa Washitaw was sure enough tough as the leather you sharpen your straight razor on. His neck stretched like Indian rubber. The hangman's rope broke.

Gramp fell to the ground, whistling for old Paint, who pranced to the rescue. He swung into the stirrup and headed for the river as the asses tried to shoot him off. It was down river into the old castle, which the underground road has now been stopped up. My grandma nursed him back to health. While they forced his first wife back to court in name and sold his property, then poisoned her to clean up the record. Both successions are recorded. When his burns healed, he married the Black Cagy Cajun Queen; The Empress of the Washitaw de Dugdahmoundyah. Her two sons by this marriage were Allen and Fred, our daddy. My grandpa's twin brother's grandson became Ambassador to the United States from Monrovia Liberia. The trey does turn and the said chicken eventually will come home to roost.

Yes it is true that the people of our nation have been mobbed. The empire has been robbed. We are an *Ancient People*. Aunt Francis lived to be 125 years old. Our Aunt Delia lived to be 128. They buried Grant at the age of 130, and he proved himself to be 150 years old. My cousin Alice is 122, my cousin Susan is now 112. Our own grandma, the Black Cajun Queen; Empress, 117.

Do you need more proof that they are *Ancient Ones*, who's life spanned by God, is 120 years. Your life span is 70 years by God. We are the remnant of the *Ancient Ones*, the *Mound Builders* who dug the Bayous to get the dirt under the instruction of Moses. This was before the great earth breaking up. My grandma told me to find Charlie (Grant) Walker's people as he may have told them something. This was not necessary as I myself grew up next door to Grant. His granddaughter, Ophelia and I are friends to this very day. When we were small, we learned many lessons from Grant. Such as there used to be a man called De Mason (Maison) Rouge and Grant was this man's errand boy, and he was a King, "sho' is you's born!"

GREAT BASIN, CALIFORNIA, PLATEAU

IN HONOR OF DELPHIA KIM-WASHITAW(WASHINGTON)She lived out the balance of her earthly life in Parris California , and died a faithful WASHITAW-MUUR AN ANCIENT ONE age 117.

CHAPTER FOUR

"Ya Keep On A Suckin' 'Til You Suck A Seed!"

Oh, how I wish I had kept record on the sayings of Grant; old man Charlie Walker. He said once of us... "Ye P.O. De Washitaw 'cept 'In a little taint, O' de Maison Rouge." I asked him why didn't he go to church.

He said.

"Yew moom true moom I wake up to de' sunrise on de' mound dat' me Moses stood in hab good luck all dat' moom (moon)."

He pulled us a plum apiece one day and he told us to suck it. When we bit it he slapped our hand with his little black stubby paws, as Ophelia and I called his hands.

Then he said.

"I say suck 'til ya' suck de' meat off in de' seed, din' ya' suck seed!" It was a plum success lesson I did not get when he made us demonstrate it. I understand it now. As I pondered over my material, I would eat the fruit of success. I would plum the line until I succeeded. He could not read or write. Even if he could, the Joseph De Maison Rouge Grant was nowhere in the Louisiana history books.

The Maison Rouge gave a name to him when he was on his death bed, so that he would remember the Grant as he nursed Henry for Mary Clark of Lewis and Clark ancestry, who reared Grant and Henry and Fielding Turner.

I saw it all only too clearly now. It was divine providence and a living God who made Ophelia and I follow the little black stump of a man to the corner when he would start out on his monthly rounds to worship on the Mound.

He would stop at each of his offsprings on his circuit. Oh, how we wanted to follow Grant. Even now, I wished I could stand on that mound that Moses stood on, with the help of *The Ancient Ones.* I, the remnant with my consanguinity, have returned to our religious *Mound.* Would we please always remember Grant, a direct connector to the Grant of his boss, the De Maison Rouge like Grant, he fought a good fight and kept their faith until death.

Henry Turner was the blood son of the Frenchman who was "de los doorpin strolldid' by a shoemaker, de' barron Bastrop solid to his uncle de' King uv' Span who sent 'em to de' sea to come to dis' country wid' his Grant." I was now sucking the seeds that Grant planted. I ached that they had laid dominant so long without understanding. Henry Turner had tainted blood. He was the son of the Maison Rouge by a Washataw single woman (Washo).

The Baron De Bastrop was a crook who had stole a Holland treasury and was sent to the jail and was freed in war. He was a culprit in France that master-minded the insurrection that beheaded Louis XIV and Marie Antoinette, then stole their son and sold him to his uncle, who was King of Spain. He was truly the lost Dauphin or Dolphin as the remaining oldest of the King was called.

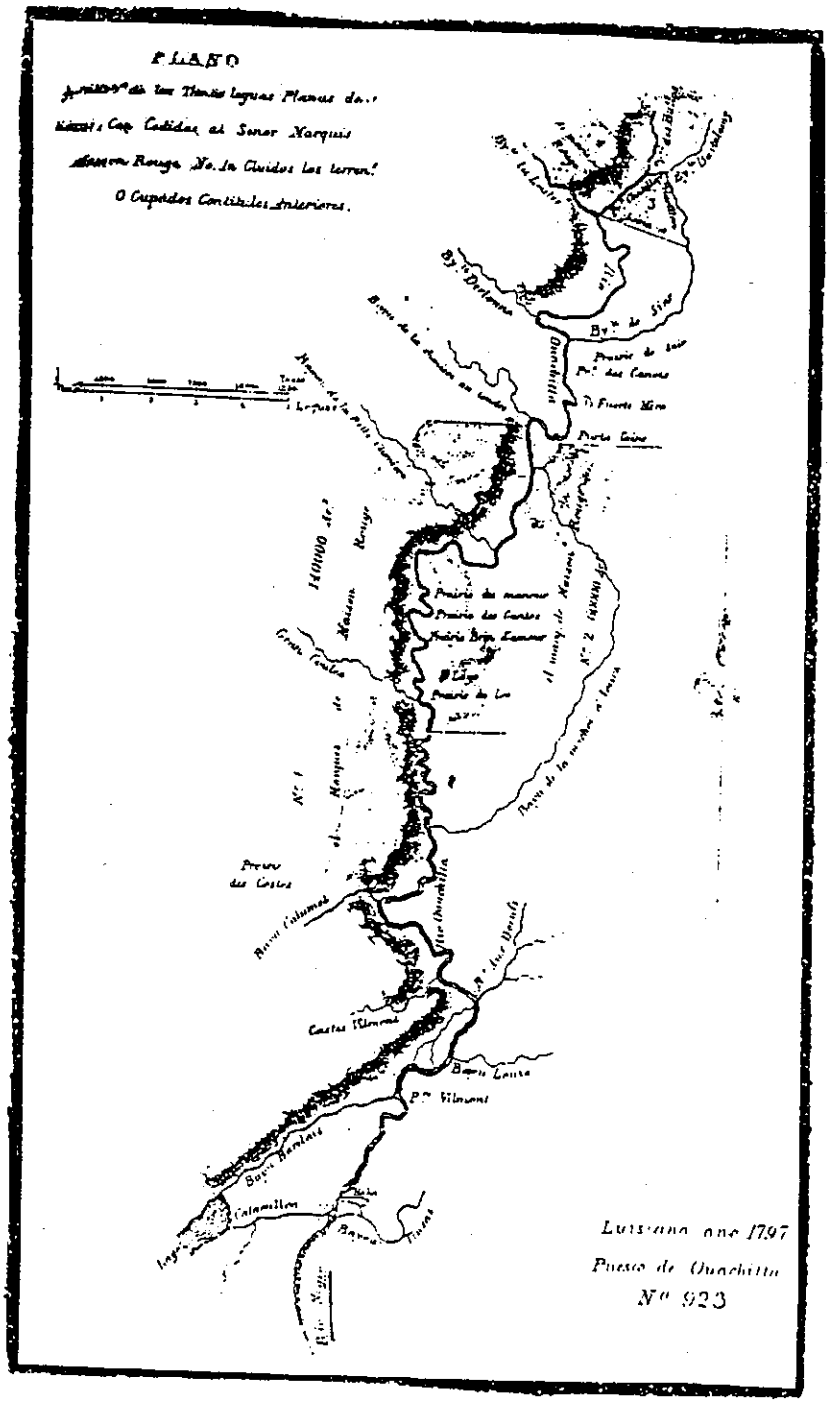
Grant was the connector to this knowledge, who transferred it to a Badger of the Washitaw. What we lose when we fail to talk to our elders. They have so much to give of the life one has lived. I laid my research out carefully, knowing that I had finally finished the plum and sucked the seed. I laid my plan to free the land. This was success.

I, a remnant was back in the land. The land of my **Black Washitaw Ancestors.** A Nation - the Empire.

We, of African decent, had discovered this Afrmuurican, both Vespucci and Columbus were the Johnny come laters. We were muurish, in the Africa called moorish - black. We ruled Spain for 900 odd years. The dark years for caucasians or dark ages, those were called.

The renaissance in a traditional sense, the term renaissance, which literally means, rebirth, denotes the revival of classical white culture in Italy, mainly in the 1300 and 1400's. It also is the label applied to European history from the 1400 to the 1600's. Along with the Pope and Princess, it was sponsored by the commercial bankers such as the Medici family in Florence. The study and writing of a classic language, which was actually a theft of our culture.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...



This is just part of our land that never was in the United States at any given date. This and other grants were owned by our ancestors.

This was knowledge that was not available to old Grant, but him once being present in my life, I was made to keep sucking up knowledge. It was how they studied war and ravished our Black Temples, stole the manuscripts and made our knowledge their own in the lying... *his-story.* That is where the word, history originates. In Africa, it was the caucasian playing the game of theft. In the North Netherlands, where the mystic lay religions. It led to war up until the 1800's. The Reds were the bolsvevics who believed in non violence and the whites as they are today, believe in the violence of bloody civil war. It lasted until 1920. In the triumph of the Reds and the exile of the whites, the treaties which involves us is one of 1668 with the Netherlands, England and Sweden. It was under Louis XIV and another triple treaty in 1717, 1865 and 1882. To keep Spain in check it was quadrupled in 1718, when Austria-Hungary joined in. In 1865, also a Master Pact of German and Italy joined in.

In 1801, Spain ceded Louisiana back to France after giving all except New Orleans away in large land grants. The *Neutral Strip* has always been a *No Man's Land,* ruled by a black woman, *Venerari,* an Empress to look upon with feelings of deep respect, the mother of all living.

The United States signed in the said sale agreement, to protect us, our land, our rights, our properties and our religion. In these treaties, she has failed in her quest to steal instead of to protect. I am a firm believer in law and order. If the United States, a nation that made that law or agreement, then it must be kept. The grants are mine and rightfully mine. Both thrones are mine. Even the utmost part if its *"His Will, It Will Be Done."* Peace shall come before the end of the caucasian reign. As the spirit is upon maids and hand maids, that is women (black), as so it was... so it is.

CHAPTER FIVE

"Back In Ancient Times With The Ancient Ones!"

I want to move you back in time, whereas you may turn your head in the right direction and discard your own thinking and think in the time before the creation of the *Ancient Ones;* as if they themselves have returned to give you a lesson in creative thinking. Let's now go back before the radio clock before your design of a time machine. I now move you before time was. We are going back farther beyond 4004 B.C. That is before the common year of Christ, 4004. Before a Julian era, 710 was ever known. Before the 10th cycle of the sun. Before the 7th cycle of the moon. Before the Dominical Letter B. Before Indiction 5. Before Tishri 3761. We are going back at least 42 thousand years before your thinking a beginning may have existed. Let your mind be active enough to realize that darkness once covered the earth and the heavens were in existence. God created it. This same God that created the earth, as far back in our minds, as you ever thought back. I am bringing a thought when God the Alpha created the word and the word was with God and the word was God.

God spoke *His Word* into being a God. His only begotten son. You are a man, your son is manchild. God's son is a God. Spirit of *His Spirit.* They are one. During his creation in heavenly era, the earth was void and without form. It was covered with darkness. His own spirit moved upon the waters that covered the earth.

It was already here, covered over by water. Who so ever read this, get out the Bible, whereas you may follow me and understand. Please read; Psalm 90:4, also 2nd Peter 3:8 and learn how long one of God's days is. A day with him is a thousand years. Now, set your radio-active clock to ticking. God cannot lie. You and your father are the liars. Our father which art in heaven is a true God.

After the day of *Peleg* and before the day of Columbus, the laws given to Moses from God, upon Mount Sinai, were obeyed by the *Ancient Ones,* way over here in what we know as America. We will not carry on a guessing game on how they arrived. The fact of the matter is, they were found over in a country directly on the other side of the world, known to Moses? These people had the fear of a great spirit, whose laws were obeyed by them. Even the laws which were not obeyed by Moses.

It was no accident that three men and their families in the congregation were swallowed up alive. All the belongings of these people disappeared from Moses and the Israelites as dead. The people that were in opposition to them being swallowed up did die a fiery death. I know Moses did build altars to God. But can we deny the fact that the *Mound* builders had the same instruction God gave to Moses and obeyed? A God that Moses obeyed. Forty years, one land mass?

We are not here saying that God gave these sinners another chance on another continent with the people which were divided in *Peleg's* day. What we are saying is... they were swallowed up alive in a sinful fall and it was not necessary for God to inform us if He had mercy on a falling generation. If he repented in the fall, we also want you to know that God spared Adam and Eve long enough to replenish the earth, and yet he died the same day. Adam lived 930 years. A day with the Lord is 1,000 years. Adam was 70 years short of living a full day. Adam died the day he sinned. Even the devil was not killed when he took the third part of heaven with him.

He was hurled down to the earth with the wicked people and until the day of Jesus, he was free to walk up and down heaven in glory and in the earth in serpent form. Which one of us can say that the Grand Canyon was not made from that great fall of the third part of stars.

Now, Atlantis was the last to sink. Moses wandered in the wilderness, not the dessert. Moses obeyed my God and his God. He built the *Mound of* earth. Where?

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

Figure 17. - Poverty Point Indian Village Diorama, by H. B. Wright. The Poverty Point Indian Village diorama in the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum, Shreveport, La., shows how the Indians lived in this famous Archaic Period site at Epps, Louisiana. The houses were built on raised dirt platforms constructed in the shape of an octagon. The houses were made of long poles put in a circle and pulled together at the top. After fastening, cross poles were used and all were covered with over-lapping rows of long grass or palmetto leaves tied together. An opening at the top allowed smoke to escape. The village housed about 6,000 people when constructed nearly 3,000 years ago, between 600 and 800 B.C. A large effigy mound was also built about 600 feet long and 75 feet high in the form of a national monument.
(Photo curtesy Louisiana State Exhibit Museum, Shreveport, La., Herbert E. Long, Director).

"ANCIENT ONES AROUND THE MOUND"

One thing we do know is, that Moses did everything that God told him to do. God told Moses to build a *Mound Of Earth.* Why did Moses build that *Mound?* He built it because he did obey God. Moses led over 603,500 people and the normal ephar basket held 8 gallons. A complete measure would have been 7 ephar or 7x7 ephars, equal to 236,462,000 gallons of dirt. Now weigh up one gallon of dirt and you will have enough for your estimation and the wear of the mound. Remember that the whole earth belongs to God. He knew where both North American is and South America Arctic and the Antarctic is and was. He did not have to discover it. The earth and its fullness thereof, belonged to the Lord. The Priesthood or Sons of Levi were there also, being a holy tribe, they were not counted as their duties was whole unto God.

The opportunity was there. The possibility was there and the timing was right. These are people, black people which black Solomon came out of. These are the people that the task of making mounds, were no stranger to. They had used music and a skill to make Pyramids not known to man. You may say the wrong time. The timing was perfect. What we have wrong here is our time. The radio-active clock time.

In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The beginning is not the creative days counted. He is Alpha and Omega. We know not this time period. What we do know is that, the earth was last. ***If an earthly day is 1000 years, then a heavenly day is complete or endless for his heaven and at least seven times seven or forty-nine thousand years in the beginning for the earth, before anything was made.*** Each of these counted days was one 1000 years long. See, you've got 6,000 years on you before you even start to count. Then you have 930 years belonging to Adam, who died the same day he sinned. Let every man be a liar and God be true. Had Adam lived 1000 years, he would not have died the day he sinned. Now that we understand time, we can back the history or rather, the truth up at least 6,000 years and then add 4004 B.C. and you get 10,004 B.C plus 1991 equals 11,995.

If you would set your radio clock to this date, it would register a little better. Then you could count up about 49,000 years when it was void and without form.

Now you have your 60,995 years which your radio-clock keeps registering. However, not any life was here except the *Spirit Of God.*

And, it did move on the face of the waters. He did not at anytime have to tell you everything. It was not necessary to His purpose for man. Blessed is he who believe without seeing how it was done, you just believe it. It is the old enemy that keeps transforming himself into an angel of light. We have only one real *Light* and that is Jesus. The only times that God revealed himself without a covering of darkness was with man before man sinned. His brightness or his darkness is past - Finding out how the earth did flee from *Him,* into continents is not our business, but is a fact.

Where Moses was in the wilderness, must be re-thought and researched again. That is why there are so many missing pieces. We have our time wrong and our places wrong. I am sure if you or I had been around in Pelegs' day or Moses' day, we would have renamed a few places like naming the coast of what is now California.

Back to the coast of West Africa... Epps Louisiana would be direct in line with the desert of Egypt.

Fit North America back in its nook in the cove of Africa and you will have your wilderness. Now, if you do not believe it was God. He will surely tell you. Ask and it shall be given. Seek and you shall find. Dig for it as you would a hidden treasure. Get the best reference you could ever find, the Bible, the oldest book in truth to dig in before you dig into the earth. Truly, many people will be running to and fro searching for knowledge and knowledge will increase.

Now, these same facts are in the Bible and the *Ancient Ones* did not have a Bible. I am the divine name of God - Exodus 3:14, John 8:58 and in Revelation 1:18. The flood - Genesis 6:17, 7:11 and Matthew 24:38. Luke 17:27, 2nd Peter 2:5.

Is it so strange that Isaiah, thousands of miles away made reference to this fiery serpent which could fly in Isaiah 14:28?

Is this not also strange that a star wars was also fought by the root of America in this same region? Yet God has preserved just a small remnant of these *Ancient Ones.*

God has a record of all things. His knowledge is past finding out. He makes it known to whom when it pleases *Him. As it is and it shall be given. Seek and ye shall find it. If it is his will for you to find it.* Now this world's end, you shall not find out the day it is to take place, nor the hour, you just be ready.

Yes, the *Ancient Ones* were black like Solomon and was of the same tribe as Solomon. They were real ab-original black bushy heads. And they came in water way by the route of the blacks or from the ocean to the Gulf of Rio Negro or the Black River Washitaw it was called. On and around it's banks was the home of the black bushy-headed Washitaws, who came in Shita Ships. No matter how the exploiters tried, they could not change the sound. Wa-s-hita - Ouachita, should be pronounced, Oua-she-ta, but it does not and will not. It will always be pronounced Wa-she-taw and both ends of the river is still black here in Louisiana and Arkansas.

Now, are they really the states in the United States. God forbid. They never were ceded to the Union in part and never will be. They are for a purpose as God has placed his name and will so come often to visit his ancient people. Let's here shed a little more light on these black people, a royal priesthood, who was born in sin and shaped in iniquity as were all Adam descendants. the race originated in Africa after the flood in the day of *Peleg,* when the earth was separated. This was the day that tongues were also divided, language, lands and nations. Genesis 10:25.

Almost every picture or suppose photo seen in a Bible representing Jesus is a blue-eyed, brunette white male.

This is one of the greatest white lies ever told on the Bible. In the first place, no human was able to take pictures at that time. Jesus is described in Isaiah 53:. He has no form, nor comeliness. And when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire *Him*. He is described throughout the 53rd chapter of Isaiah. Yes, his hair is like lamb's wool, bush-headed like his foreparent, Solomon. He was lighter than Solomon because his feet were like polished brass, a beautiful brown. Solomon was black and comely, meaning easy to look upon. Tall, dark and handsome in our language.

Solomon was bushy-headed, black. His hair also looked like lambs wool, bushy and black. Lets then, get our facts right in the flesh before the walk in the spirit. Read Songs of Solomon 1:15 - 6 for color and read the same book Chapter #5 - Verse #11 and you will find that he was bushy-headed. Someone has not only tried to alter our thinking, they have gone a great distance to whiten Jesus in the flesh. They went a great distance to make us believe differently.

They wanted us to believe that a white man is the original and a black man is the ab-original. But, I here tell you it is the other way. Turn it around and put our heads on straight.

When was the first white person mentioned in our Bible? We will have to go to Moses a Eber man or from Eber. Jesus was as brown as the original man of Egypt, and could pass as one. Moses married an African from Ethiopia. Now, when God had Moses to put his hand in his bosom it became white like snow, then his repeating the process, Moses' hand again became as his other flesh. Numbers 12:10 gives you the first complete white person. Please read it carefully, it is disobeying a sin. This is not a slander against any race, it is a Bible truth. Let us not get carried away. Jesus did not have white flesh. He came from a black lineage. Read Matthew - Chapter 1. Meet a flesh Jesus. The flesh covering for the Holy Spirit. White comes out of black, but black does not come out of white.

What we are saying here is, the first Adam was black and the last Adam was covered with a flesh that blended in, down in Africa.

Out of Egypt, I called my son. I tell you he would have not been able to hide, as a white baby in Africa. We do not have to change a true record to make a document to be in keeping with our race of color. Abraham was an Eber, a Hebrew, brown. His first wife was the fair woman and his second wife was black. He did not have a white wife. Now Esau was a red man. The very first redneck. And Jacob was the smooth man. An Eber. Jacob became Israel. Both of the brothers were Ebers or Hebrews, but only a smooth Eber became an Israelite. Of him, Judah became the Jew. They all spoke Hebrew or were Hebrews from Eber, even Esau. But Esau's sons were not. Esau married a Hitite. His children became Edomites.

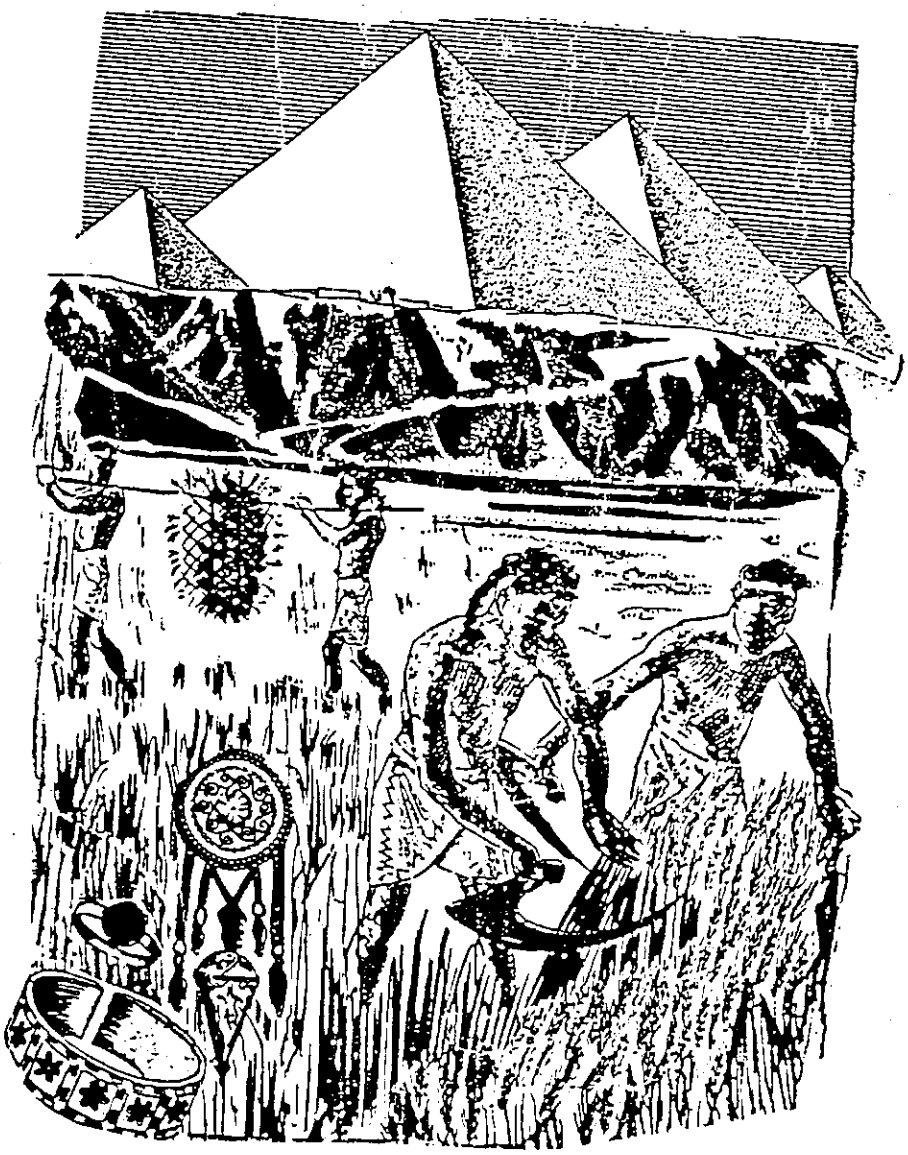
If I am not telling the truth, remember it was the white man that tampered with it, the Bible.

Both the Jews and the Israelites lost favor in the eyes of god, long before Jesus came to the earth. They are styled as two whorish women or sisters. They have mingled and co-mingled and whored with the nations of the earth.

I am here to tell you again, that the people who are calling themselves Jews are not. Read Revelations, Chapter 2, Verse 9... "Calling themselves Jews and they are not." We just want to set the record straight. Look at these ten tribes and the two tribes and tell me how do you get a white Israelite or Jew. Start the study from the beginning with their flesh mother and flesh papa and remember the red Esau branch became Edom. Smooth, easy-going Jacob had several half Egyptian sons and several of his sons were half-African as he was himself, an ab-originee, an Eber. I think we should have a clear picture now from Adam to Simon of Cyrene and the learned or educated Ethiopian Eunuch.

Black people were first and well educated. Not uncivilized. What happened? The Bible tells, "Oh careless Ethiopians... you let him do it." The white man rewrote or translated the Bible.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...



Who am I? A black, bushy-headed Washitaw. If you want a little more proof, you know that Solomon, the son of David built the Temple and was the ancestor of Jesus. Solomon was black and bushy. I tell you here that he was like me. So was Jesus. Read Song of Solomon 1:5 and 6. Now read Song of Solomon 5:11. What are all these blond, blue-eyed said pictures of Jesus hanging up in our so called churches. I will tell you the preachers in the black churches, you are what we know as *House* or *Tomming Niggers,* failing to preach the truth. The colorless man made the lie to teach'n *his-story.*

During that day of the heathens, when he married into Egypt and Ethiopia and ravished, ruined and plundered, stealing knowledge, books, gold and silver, fine art, medical science and other sciences, then raping graves and making slaves to pain us for our sins as it was prophesied.

I, myself; have no knowledge but from my maker, my Creator, God. With *His* word, I have *the word.* It is Jesus I have in me and I in *Him.* The lying cover I must pull off the past and present for the future to prosper in truth.

Long ago, the fallen angels of God became the angels of the devil, who had also fallen from the grace of God. These fallen angels were messengers of God, sent to man. Became jealous of sport, man was having with the woman and them became able to reproduce themselves. They transformed a spirit, colorless being into a man to have sexual relation with a woman and to bring forth a race of giants. Clever people with or in trickery. These people knowing how to master the white art and teach you it is black art. Take a black-a-moor and turn him white with the formula.

The imitation of life is what it was and is. These, a remnant we have with us today. They are degenerated to a colorless people thinking that they are better than the original and the ab-original race. They know who the *Ancient Ones* are. And set themselves in defiance of the *Ancient Ones.*

This was where my troubles came from. They, the colorless people knew that I had found the taproot of my people and I had the knowledge of who I really am; a remnant of the *Ancient Ones.* These colorless people set out to destroy me, before it could be made aware to the masses of blacks that would believe. They did not want their educated teachers and preachers who were leading the blacks to come into the knowledge of the truth.

This would take away *his-story* that is taught in school and in church building; an arm of the system. God is looking for the pure in heart to tell *His* truth. This must be told in the street, in the hidden places or hedges and throughout the world. It must be told. I am just an instrument, not even fit to carry *His Word.* Yet, *He* has chosen me for a part in this *Last Days Scenario.* My purpose here is to pull the cover off the little white lies in *his-story.*

The documented truth, the research, the archaeological facts and artifacts, the between the line, the folklore, the Bible, the archives, the historical societies, the old records must be sifted, as only the truth will set you free.

This colorless man is of his father and his father is the father of all lies. There is no truth in him, yet he can be a redeemed son, one grafted in. Many of them are friends of mine, yet they are not friends to me. They are enemies to me because it is theirs to be that of nature. It was not my will, who I was to be born. Legal or illegal. Only God makes a seed, man fertilizes that seed in the woman which it is created. One pot is mad to honor and another is made to dishonor. One nation rises up and another is trodden down. The earth abides forever. We are living in the last of the reign of a colorless race. The first colorless woman was Miriam, the sister of Moses. Bible Numbers, Chapter 12. It is sin to be white, not black. Moses was an Eber, Hebrew.

The *Ancient Ones* became a nation, they are the black bushy-headed Washitaw and are sometimes called Doustonian/Washitaws.

They have never bowed to a tribe or King, not even their own Empress or mother of the camp. They were farmers and hunters and did have a government, which was respected by the Spanish when they came. We know this by the handed down words. The rock finger pointed to the sky. The great bird painted by a hand once upon a time in the rocks of ages. The ones that once lived in the cliffs left their cliff homes in the rocks for all to see, the Red Edomites.

The Accadian people of old Babel paintings and art still is seen in their pottery. The exploiters could not destroy one bit more than was allowed them by God. The Accadians were not the first or priesthood. The priesthood and elders and chiefs did live on the Black River or on Rio Negro.

These people were black, bush-headed Washitaws, black like Solomon. See Song of Solomon, Chapter 1, Verse 5 and 6. See Song of Solomon 5th Chapter and the 11th verse. If you could see Solomon's face, it would be black-ruddy and teeth white, his hair would be so black and bush it would seem purplish-black.

We are the aborigines, or as Lewis and Clark called us, the black and brown, bushy-headed original inhabitants of North America. The Washitaw and Tunica families carry the Emperial bloodline.

The Europeans took control of our lives and forced us to take on the names Washington and Turner.

Many of the documents, illustrations artwork and court records within the pages of this book have been presented in their original form for purposes of authenticity, some are actually over 100 years old.

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October 24, 1998

Her Highness
Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw Turner-Goston

Dear Empress:

As Founder / Chairman of the International Hall of Fame, sponsored by the Inventors Clubs of America, it gives me great pleasure to bestow upon you the Honorary Degree,Doctor of Humanities in recognition of your relentless efforts researching the history of the Nations of the World and their treaties for the indigenous people known as the Wachitaw. Your work, which resulted in the recovery of original territories and properties has earned recognition by the State of Louisiana and the United Nations. Your perseverance in gaining access to the archives in Washington, D.C. and the many hours spent using this access wisely to uncover the information concerning the Wachitaw will result in a legacy, unequaled, for all.

The International Hall of Fame was established by the Inventors Clubs of America, Inc. to honor individuals each year for their outstanding achievements. As a 503(c)(3) non-profit educational organization, we are proud to give this Honorary Degree in acknowledgment of your continued work on behalf of the Washitaw.

Please accept our congratulations.

Sincerely,

Alexander T. Marinaccio

Alexander T. Marinaccio
Founder / Chairman

CHAPTER SIX

**"What They taught In School
Did Not Add Up To Be The Truth!"**

ITS' HISTORY, ACQUISITION NEGOTIATIONS, TREATY,
CONGRESSIONAL ACCEPTANCE, POSSESSION,
BOUNDARIES,
COST, AREA, EXPLORATIONS, TEXAS
RE-ANNEXATION, ETC.

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THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE FROM FRANCE

ITS HISTORY, ACQUISITION NEGOTIATIONS, TREATY, CONGRESSIONAL ACCEPTANCE, POSSESSION, BOUNDARIES, COST, AREA, EXPLORATIONS, TEXAS RE-ANNEXATION, ETC.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE FROM FRANCE.

In 1541 De Soto reached the Mississippi River.

In 1673 Father Marquette descended the Mississippi to its mouth.

In 1680 La Salle descended the Mississippi River and took possession of the country adjacent to it in the name of Louis XIV. of France, and called it "Louisiana."

In 1699 Lemoine d'Iberville founded the first colony at Beloxi, Mississippi, but, dying soon after, Henille took command.

In 1706 these colonists made a new location on the site of what is now the city of New Orleans.

In 1712, September 14, Louis XIV. made a grant to Antoine de Crozat, a merchant of Paris, who had amassed a fortune of 40,000,000 livres in the India trade, the grant being for trading privileges.

(EXTRACT FROM THE GRANT TO CROZAT.)

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all who shall see these present letters, greeting:

The care we have always had to procure the welfare and advantage of our subjects, having induced us, notwithstanding the almost continual wars which we have been obliged to support, from the beginning of our reign, to seek for all possible opportunity of enlarging and ex-

tending the trade of our American colonies, we did, in the year sixteen hundred and eighty-three, give our orders to undertake a discovery of the countries and lands which are situated in the northern part of America, between New France and New Mexico: and the Sieur de la Salle, to whom we committed that enterprise, having had success enough to confirm a belief, that communication might be settled from New France to the Gulf of Mexico, by means of large rivers; this obliged us immediately after the peace of Ryswick, to give orders for the establishing a colony there, and maintaining a garrison, which has kept and preserved the possession we had taken in the very year 1683, of the lands, coasts, and islands, which are situated in the Gulf of Mexico, between Carolina on the east, and Old and New Mexico on the west. But a new war having broke out in Europe shortly after, there was no possibility, till now, of reaping from that new colony the advantages that might have been expected from thence, because the private men who are concerned in the sea trade were all under engagements with other colonies, which they have been obliged to follow: And whereas, upon the information we have received, concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries, known at present by the name of the province of Louisiana, we are of opinion that there may be established therein a considerable commerce, so much the more advantageous to our kingdom, in that there has hitherto been a necessity of fetching from foreigners the greatest part of the commodities which may be brought from thence; and because, in exchange thereof we need carry thither nothing but commodities of the growth and manufacture of our own kingdom; we have resolved to grant the commerce of the country of Louisiana to the sieur Anthony Crozat, our counsellor, secretary of the household, crown and revenue, to whom we entrust the execution of this project. We are the more readily inclined hereunto, because his zeal and the singular knowledge he has acquired in maritime commerce, encourage us to hope for as good success as he has hitherto had in the divers and sundry enterprises he has gone upon, and which have procured to our kingdom great quantities of gold and

silver, in such conjunctures as have rendered them very welcome to us.

For these reasons, being desirous to show our favor to him, and to regulate the condition upon which we mean to grant him the said commerce, after having deliberated this affair in our council, of our certain knowledge, full power and royal authority, we, by these presents, signed by our hand, have appointed and do appoint the said sieur Crozat, solely to carry on a trade in all the lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico, and by the lands of the English Carolina, all the establishments, ports, havens, rivers, and principally the port and haven of the Isle Dauphine, heretofore called Massacre; the river of St. Lewis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea, as far as the Illinois, together with the river of St. Philip, heretofore called the Missourys, and of St. Jerome, heretofore called Ouabache, with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Lewis.

THE ARTICLES.

1. Our pleasure is, that all the aforesaid lands, countries, streams, rivers, and islands, be and remain comprised under the name of the government of Louisiana, which shall be dependent upon the general government of New France, to which it is subordinate; and further, that all the lands which we possess from the Illinois, be united, so far as occasion requires, to the general government of New France, and become part thereof, reserving, however, to ourselves the liberty of enlarging, as we shall think fit, the extent of the government of the said country of Louisiana.

3. We permit him to search for, open, and dig all sorts of mines, veins, and minerals, throughout the whole extent of the said country of Louisiana, and to transport the profits thereof into any port of France, during the said fifteen years; and we grant in perpetuity to him, his heirs, and others, claiming under him or them, the property of, in and to the mines, veins, and minerals, which he shall bring to bear, paying us, in lieu of all claim, the fifth part of the gold and silver which the said sieur

Crozat shall cause to be transported to France, at his own charges, into what port he pleases, (of which fifth we will run the risk of the sea and of war), and the tenth part of what effects he shall draw from the other mines, veins, and minerals; which tenth he shall transfer and convey to our magazines in the said country of Louisiana.

We likewise permit him to search for precious stones and pearls, paying us the fifth part in the same manner as is mentioned for the gold and silver.

We will that the said sieur Crozat, his heirs, or those claiming under him or them the perpetual right, shall forfeit the propriety of the said mines, veins, and minerals, if they discontinue the work during three years, and that in such case the said mines, veins, and minerals, shall be fully reunited to our domain, by virtue of this present article, without the formality of any process of law, but only an ordinance of reunion from the subdelegate of the intendant of New France, who shall be in the said country; nor do we mean that the said penalty of forfeiture, in default of working for three years, be reputed a comminatory penalty.

7. Our edicts, ordinances, and customs, and the usages of the mayoralty and shrievalty of Paris, shall be observed for laws and customs in the said country of Louisiana.

Given at Fontainebleau, the 14th day of September, in the year of grace 1712, and of our reign the 70th.

LOUIS.

By the King:

PHELIPEAUX, &c.

Registered at Paris, in the Parliament, the four and twentieth of September, 1712.

September 6, 1717, it was granted by Louis XIV., to "The Company of the West," afterward the Company of the Indies (the Mississippi Commercial Company, on which was based John Law's Mississippi scheme).

November 3, 1762, France ceded to Spain that portion of the province of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi River and the city of New Orleans.

Extract from the order of the King of France to Mons. L'Abbadie, Director General and Commandant for His Majesty in Louisiana, to deliver the province of Louisiana to the King of Spain.

> Mons. L'Abbadie: By a special act, done at Fontainebleau, November 3d, 1762, of my own will and mere motion, having ceded to my very dear and best beloved cousin, the King of Spain, and to his successors, in full property, purely and simply, and without any exceptions, the whole country known by the name of Louisiana, together with New Orleans, and the island in which the said city is situated; and by another act, done at the Escurial, November 13, in the same year, his catholic majesty having accepted the cession of the said country of Louisiana, and the city and island of New Orleans, agreeable to the copies of the said acts, which you will find hereunto annexed; I write you this letter, to inform you that my intention is, that on receipt of these presents, whether they come to your hands by the officers of his catholic majesty, or directly by such French vessels as may be charged with the same, you are to deliver up to the governor, or officer appointed for that purpose by the King of Spain, the said country and colony of Louisiana, and the posts thereon depending, likewise the city and island of New Orleans, in such state and condition as they shall be found to be on the day of the said cession, willing that in all time to come they shall belong to his catholic majesty, to be governed and administered by his governors and officers, and as possessed by him in full property, without any exceptions.
>
> At the same time, I hope, for the prosperity and peace of the inhabitants of the colony of Louisiana, and promise myself, from the friendship and affection of his catholic majesty, that he will be pleased to give orders to his governor, and all other officers employed in his service

in the said colony, and in the city of New Orleans, that the ecclesiastics and religious houses which have the care of the parishes, and of the missions, may continue to exercise their functions, and enjoy the rights, privileges, and immunities, granted by their several charters of establishment; that the ordinary judges do continue, together with the superior council, to administer justice according to the laws, forms, and usages of the colonies; that the inhabitants be preserved and maintained in their possessions; that they may be confirmed in the possession of their estates, according to the grants which have been made by the governors and directors of the colony, and that all the grants be holden and taken as confirmed by his catholic majesty, even though not as yet confirmed by me.

Hoping, above all, that his catholic majesty will be pleased to bestow on his new colony of Louisiana, the same marks of protection and good will which they enjoyed while under my dominion, and of which the misfortunes of war alone have prevented their experiencing greater effects, I command you to cause my present letter to be recorded in the superior council of New Orleans, to the end that the several estates of the colony may be informed of its contents, and may have recourse thereto when necessary. And the present being for no other purposes, I pray God, Mons. L'Abbadie, to have you in his holy keeping.

Given at Versailles, April 21, 1764. LOUIS.

Spain held under this treaty thirty-eight years. February 10, 1763, in a definite treaty of peace at Paris, between the King of Spain, the King of Great Britain, and the King of France, the boundaries between their colonial and other possessions in America were fixed, a line down the middle of the Mississippi River and through the Iberville Lakes to the sea, becoming the international boundary (to the west of the American colonies), and the line between the possessions of France and Great Britain; Mobile and all the French possessions east of the Mississippi River, except the town of New Orleans and the island on which it stands, were

awarded to Great Britain. By this same treaty Spain ceded to England all her possessions east of the Mississippi River, and Great Britain proceeded at once to organize this acquisition. By the proclamation of George III., of October 7, 1763, the province of West Florida was constituted as extending from the Mississippi River on the west to the Appalachicola on the east. During the Revolutionary War, in 1778, the British troops in East Florida marched into Georgia capturing Savannah. The Spanish authorities of Louisiana, taking advantage of this disposition of the British forces, organized an expedition to Florida, and had so far succeeded in conquering both East and West Florida, that, upon the general pacification at the close of the Revolutionary War, both provinces were retroceded to Spain.

LOUISIANA TRANSFERRED BACK TO FRANCE BY SPAIN.

Spain, by the treaty of San Ildefonso, October 1, 1800, transferred the province of Louisiana back to France. This was confirmed by the treaty of Madrid, March 21 1801.

The territory of Louisiana west of the Mississippi River, and the city of New Orleans and island thereof had been already ceded by the King of France to the King of Spain, as shown by the letter of delivery to Mons. L'Abbadie (at the time of the treaty at Paris between the three Powers of Great Britain, France, and Spain, February 10, 1763)

When the United States obtained title by purchase in 1803 from France, she insisted upon the ancient boundaries which France claimed for the province being maintained.

By treaty with Spain, October 27, 1795, the United States obtained acknowledgment of the southern boundary line of the nation at 31 degrees north latitude from the Mississippi River going east, as defined by the British treaty of peace of 1783.

The fourth article of this treaty was:

> It is likewise agreed that the western boundary of the United States, which separates them from the Spanish colony of Louisiana, is in the middle of the channel or bed of the river Mississippi, from the northern boundary of the said States to the completion of the thirty-first degree of latitude north of the equator. And his catholic majesty has likewise agreed that the navigation of the said river, in its whole breadth from its source to the ocean, shall be free only to his subjects and the citizens of the United States, unless he should extend this privilege to the subjects of other powers by special convention.

Propositions had been made in and prior to the Congress of the Confederation looking toward a cession of the right of navigation of the Mississippi River to a foreign nation for a pecuniary consideration to aid the war of the Revolution. It was contemplated to offer it to Spain. The American Minister at the court of Madrid suggested to the Congress the cession of the navigation of the Mississippi River to Spain, with a view to procuring recognition from that country. A resolution was passed to that effect, and an act of Congress followed giving the minister full authority to treat for its cession upon the above conditions. This was bitterly opposed. Mr. Jay, Secretary of State, was called before Congress and gave his views favoring a treaty of commerce with Spain, according to her the right to the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty-five years.

The twenty-second article of this same Spanish treaty of October 27, 1795, was as follows:

> ART. 22. The two high contracting parties, hoping that the good correspondence and friendship which happily reigns between them will be further increased by this treaty, and that it will contribute to augment their prosperity and opulence, will in future give to their mutual commerce all the extension and favor which the advantage of both countries may require.

> And in consequence of the stipulations contained in the fourth article, his catholic majesty will permit the citizens of the United States, for the space of three years from this time, to deposit their merchandise and effects in the port of New Orleans, and to export them from thence without paying any other duty than a fair price for the hire of the stores; and his majesty promises either to continue this permission, if he finds during that time that it is not prejudicial to the interests of Spain, or if he should not agree to continue it there, he will assign to them on another part of the banks of the Mississippi an equivalent establishment.

There was almost constant trouble between the United States and the Spanish authorities during the period from 1795 to 1800. Spain, in 1800, was in possession, or claimed ownership, of all the territory south of the United States, now in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and the entire Louisiana Purchase; also the territory embraced in the Texas re-annexation of 1845, and the Mexican cession by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Threats were made and fears incited of closing the Mississippi River and preventing the transportation of the produce of the United States to the sea.

October 1, 1800, after the alliance, Spain, by the secret treaty of San Ildefonso, ceded the province of Louisiana back to France, with no restrictions as to limits, but with her ancient boundaries as they were when France in 1762 ceded the province to Spain. The consideration from France to Spain was the granting in succession to the Duke of Parma (a Spanish prince, son-in-law of the King) of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany. The clause of cession was as follows: "His catholic majesty promises and engages on his part to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein, relative to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed

it, and such as it should be after the treaty subsequently entered into between Spain and other States."

This treaty was kept secret for a long time. President Jefferson at once, upon the treaty being known, began to consider the necessity of obtaining at least a free right of way and use of the Mississippi, or a purchase of a place of deposit in a portion of the province of Louisiana. At this date but little was known of the area, resources, physical character, or condition of the territory west of the Mississippi, beyond a few miles outside and in the rear of the settlements on the right bank of the river, the remainder being occupied by roving bands of savage Indians. This ignorance of the Great West was slightly broken by the explorations from Missouri and elsewhere in the Red River country, New Mexico, and along the Pacific Coast, where there were a few missions and some few straggling settlements and trading posts of Spanish, English, Russians, or Americans.

The provincial authorities in Louisiana soon gave notice that, in consequence of the changed conditions of the relations of Spain with Great Britain, the privileges previously accorded to the United States had ceased, and that without a new order from the King of Spain the stipulations as to deposit and navigation no longer existed.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TOWARD THE ACQUIREMENT OF LOUISIANA BY THE UNITED STATES.

The acquisition of Louisiana by Napoleon Bonaparte was viewed with great alarm in the United States.

The proximity of a neighbor with such eminent desires for and novel methods of acquirement of territory was a serious question, in consideration of the fact that the United States was not on the best terms with France, and had not been for several years prior, beginning with the refusal of the French Directory, December 9, 1796, to receive Mr. Pinck-

ney as United States Minister, followed by the act to protect the commerce of the United States of date May 28, 1798, and the subsequent acts of like character of date July 9, 1798, February 9, 1799, and July 27, 1800, to suspend commercial intercourse with France.

France acquired Louisiana October 1, 1800. It was not delivered to France by the Spanish authorities until November 30, 1803.

The United States, by a convention with France, at Paris, September 30, 1800, between Oliver Ellsworth, W. R. Davie, and W. V. Murry, on behalf of the United States, and Joseph Bonaparte, Charles Pierre Claret Fleurieu, and Pierre Louis Roederer, on behalf of France, settled all differences between the two republics, and the convention was to remain in force eight years.

The second and fifth articles of this convention were afterward the subject of much controversy, for they related to rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the treaty of Madrid with Spain (above cited), October 27, 1795.

Mr. Jefferson, soon after his inauguration, March 4, 1801, began diligently to ascertain the character of the country in the province of Louisiana. In a letter to Mr. Livingston, at Paris, April 18, 1802, Mr. Jefferson regretted the cession of Louisiana to France, and said: "There is on the globe one single spot the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans—through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market; and from its fertility it will ere long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half of our inhabitants." Railroads were not then contemplated. He depreciated the transfer to France, whom he considered a vastly more dangerous neighbor than Spain. He says: "The day that France takes possession of New Orleans fixes the sentence which is to retain her forever below low-water mark."

Robert R. Livingston, United States Minister to France, and Thomas Pinckney, United States Minister to Spain, were

instructed by President Jefferson to inform the French and Spanish Governments of the claims of the United States against Spain for violation of the treaty of Madrid in 1795, in relation to the navigation of the Mississippi River.

January 10, 1803, James Monroe, of Virginia, was accredited to France as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary on behalf of the United States, and in connection with gentlemen above-named was to negotiate a convention or treaty to secure the right of way to the Mississippi for the citizens of the United States. The nominations were confirmed by the Senate, and an appropriation of $2,000,000 was made for the purpose of the mission.

Mr. Jefferson, in the entire correspondence relating to this purchase, was impressed with the desirability of getting rid of all foreign neighbors of a warlike and territory-trading propensity. He considered that the future of the country rested upon the acquisition of a continental republic from ocean to ocean, and from the Lakes to the Gulf. He objected to contiguous neighbors who would, with the signature of a sovereign, make French from Spanish citizens, or *vice versa*, or perhaps begin a war with the United States, claim a nominal victory, cede "conquered" territory, and then join with the nation to whom the cession was made for a war to complete title.

His policy was to select our neighbors, and they to be of the best and most peaceful character. He did not wish to see Louisiana a Gallo-American province.

It was claimed for many years, after the recognition of the United States by Great Britain in 1783, and up to 1800, that the Spanish authorities and English were conniving at and aiding to cause a separation of the West and South from the East. During 1796-97, and the trouble with France, war was anxiously desired by the Spanish authorities in America. (See case of Blount, Senator from Tennessee, as to British interferences in 1797.)

THE ACQUIREMENT OF LOUISIANA BY THE UNITED STATES.

After the definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain, September 3, 1783, up to the year 1800, the question of the permanence of the United States and the retention of her vast area seemed to be of serious interest to Europe. She was menanced with war by France, harassed by Great Britain, and had navigation and boundary troubles with Spain. There were many reasons why the United States should acquire Louisiana, and the control of the Mississippi River thereby, and as many on the side of France that she should sell it. The Ministers of the United States at Paris, Madrid, and London had been charged, after the alliance between France and Spain, to prevent, if possible, the cession to France by Spain of Louisiana and Florida. The cession of Louisiana was made, as above noted, October 1, 1800. France was urged, after this treaty, to consent to the sale of the city of New Orleans, and the island of that name in the Province of Louisiana to the United States. Mr. Livingston, our Minister to France, failed to convince Bonaparte, First Consul, of the necessity of his selling the province, and wrote to President Jefferson in November, 1802, that a special expedition was being fitted out to sail to and occupy the province.

October 16, 1802, Don Morales, Spanish Intendant of Louisiana, issued a proclamation prohibiting the further use by the United States of the city of New Orleans as a place of deposit for merchandise, as guaranteed by the treaty of 1795, and failed to designate another point or place on the river for such purpose. Great excitement ensued throughout the United States. The Legislature of Kentucky remonstrated, and public meetings were held for the same purpose. Congress also remonstrated, and the right was afterward restored.

President Jefferson, December 15, 1802, notified Congress of the cession of Louisiana to France, and of the action of the Spanish authorities at New Orleans. Excitement ensued in Congress, but finally President Jefferson obtained the consent of the Senate to the confirmation of Mr. Monroe (armed with an appropriation of $2,000,000) to proceed to France, and, in connection with Mr. Livingston, Minister of the United States at Paris, to treat with France for the cession of New Orleans and the island of New Orleans and Florida. Mr. Livingston held to the opinion at that time that the United States would never be able to acquire New Orleans by treaty or purchase, and that it ought to be taken, at once, by force.

Mr. Monroe, upon his arrival in France, found Bonaparte meditating on and in danger of a rupture with Great Britain. Just before his arrival M. Talleyrand had requested Mr. Livingston to make an offer on behalf of the United States for the Province of Louisiana entire.

This was an authority he did not possess. The intention of the United States, as he understood, was to purchase only New Orleans and island, and the Floridas, or the western part of them. These negotiations were conducted under the personal supervision of the First Consul. He said he wanted money for war, that he would only cede the whole Province of Louisiana, and that he wanted 50,000,000 of francs for it. Secrecy was to be observed. Mr. Livingston refused to offer more than 30,000,000 francs, and asserted that he had no power to treat for the cession of the entire province.

It was supposed at the time that instructions were issued to our ministers that the treaty of cession by Spain to France included the entire Province of Louisiana and the Floridas, but it was found shortly afterwards that it ceded Louisiana only. If France declined to sell, our ministers were to open negotiations with Great Britain, so as to prevent France taking possession of the province.

M. Barbé Marbois (Marquis of Barbé Marbois), who was then at the head of the treasury of France, had conducted the negotiations with Mr. Livingston. He had formerly been secretary of the French legation to the United States, had married an American wife, and was personally known to Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Monroe arrived April 12, 1803. M. Marbois, the next day, asked immediate action. After consultation, the two ministers, on behalf of the United States, offered France 50,000,000 of francs, with an offset in the shape of such claims in favor of citizens of the United States against France as should be established, estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 francs. This was declined.

The ministers of the United States were embarrassed by the fact that the tender of territory was beyond their instructions to buy or receive. Rumors of a large English fleet sailing for Louisiana for the purpose of capturing it were rife, and the English press were urgent in demanding such action.

Bonaparte had, no doubt, intended just before this period to send the French fleet, then at St. Domingo, to Louisiana, to receive and hold it. Bernadotte, afterward King of Sweden, was to be the governor. The negotiations were entirely secret, Spain had not yet transferred the province to the possession of France. In the treaty of San Ildefonso there was a provision for preference to Spain in future disposition.

M. Marbois insisted upon 80,000,000 francs, which was agreed to on condition that 20,000,000 francs of the sum should be assigned to the payment of claims due by France to citizens of the United States, if they should amount to so much.

It is said that when Bonaparte gave instructions to M. Marbois in regard to the cession, he stated that, from the nature of the new combination forming against him in Europe, he was forced to sell the entire province, or hold it at a great sacrifice of men and money, and, probably, be com-

pelled to see it captured. He preferred to transfer it to the United States, adding that whatever nation held the valley of the Mississippi would eventually be the most powerful on earth, and that, consequently, he preferred a friendly nation should possess it, rather than an enemy of France.

THE CESSION OF LOUISIANA TO THE UNITED STATES.

The cession was made in three separate treaties or conventions, of even date, April 30, 1803. First, a treaty of cession; next, a convention stipulating method, manner, and time of payment of the purchase money; and last, a convention providing that the claims of citizens of the United States against France were to be paid at the United States Treasury to the amount of $3,750,000, on orders from the Minister of the United States to France, which were to be given on the joint judgment or conclusion of the French bureau to which these claims were referred, and a board of three commissioners on behalf of the United States to be appointed; final decision, on certificate of difference of opinion, to lie in the Minister of Finance of France.

TREATY OF CESSION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC. CONCLUDED APRIL 30, 1803.

The President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (30th September, 1800) relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid, the 27th of October, 1795, between his catholic majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention

was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries, to-wit: The President of the United States (of America), by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, Citizen Francis Barbé Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury, who after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. I. Whereas by the article, the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, the 9th Vendémiaire, an. 9 (1st October, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and his catholic majesty, it was agreed as follows: "His catholic majesty promises and engages on his part, to cede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness, the Duke of Parma, the colony or Province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States." And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain, and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, forever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French Republic, in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty, concluded with his catholic majesty.

ART. II. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers,

and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

ART. III. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

ART. IV. There shall be sent by the Government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act necessary, as well to receive from the officers of his catholic majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

ART. V. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the commissary of the French Republic shall remit all military posts of New Orleans, and other parts of the ceded territory, to the commissary or commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

ART. VI. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

ART. VII. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage

the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on; it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce and manufactures of France or of her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the port of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain, or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than that paid by the citizens of the United States.

During the space of time above mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory; the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French Government, if it shall take place in the United States; it is, however, well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight, and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

ART. VIII. In future and forever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above mentioned.

ART. IX. The particular convention signed this day by the respective ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic prior to the 30th

at five francs 3333-10000, or five livres eight sous tournois.

The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratification shall be exchanged in the space of six months to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris the tenth of Florial, eleventh year of the French Republic (30th April, 1803).

ROBT. R. LIVINGSTON. (L. S.)
JAS. MONROE. (L. S.)
BARBE MARBOIS. (L. S.)

The second convention was as follows:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800), to secure the payment of the sum due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as plenipotentiaries, that is to say: The President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the Government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbé Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:

ART. I. The debts due by France to citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th of Vendémiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800), shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent., to commence from the periods when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French Government.

ART. II. The debts provided for by the preceding articles are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note, which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefits of this provision.

ART. III. The principal and interest of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States, by orders drawn by their minister plenipotentiary on their Treasury, these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty and the convention signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the commissioners of France to those of the United States.

ART. IV. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France, for supplies, for embargoes, and prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention of the 8th Vendémiaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800).

ART. V. The preceding articles shall apply only, 1st, to captures of which the council of prizes shall have ordered restitution, it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to the United States otherwise than he might have had to the Government of the French Republic, and only in case of the insufficiency of the captors; second, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention contracted before the 8th Vendémiaire, an. 9, (30th September, 1800), the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual Government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article

does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed; it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England, or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

ART. VI. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureau established for this purpose by the French Republic, and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention, and the principles established in it; or if they are not in one of its exceptions, and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen, or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year, (30th September, 1800), the creditor shall be entitled to an order on the Treasury of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the third article.

ART. VII. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

ART. VIII. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing those which, in their judgments, ought to be admitted to liquidation.

ART. IX. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged, with interest at six per cent by the Treasury of the United States.

ART. X. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above mentioned, and that no unjust or exhorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureau, and co-operate in the examination of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above mentioned; and if, notwithstanding his opinion, the bureau established by the French Government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the Minister of the United States. The Minister of the United States shall transmit his observations in all such cases to the Minister of the Treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French Government shall decide definitively in every case.

The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French Government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

ART. XI. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterward.

ART. XII. In case of claims for debts contracted by the Government of France with citizens of the United States since the 8th Vendemaire, ninth year, (30th September, 1800), not being comprised in this convention, may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

ART. XIII. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the ministers plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

In faith of which, the respective ministers plenipotentiary have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages, declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic. 30th April, 1803.

ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON. (L. S.)
JAMES MONROE. (L. S.)
BARBE MARBOIS. (L. S.)

Mr. Monroe transmitted the treaty and conventions to President Jefferson, and then proceeded to London as Minister of the United States.

POLITICAL ACTION UPON THE TREATY.

President Jefferson had always been a strict constructionist of the Constitution. The reception of this treaty, which acquired an immense province, embarrassed him, as he knew of no warrant in the Constitution for such a purchase, and had only authorized the purchase of a place of deposit and dock-yard. He had always denied to the National Government any powers not specifically conferred upon it by the Constitution. He could not find a clause in the Constitution which gave Congress any express power to appropriate money to purchase additional territory.

In his private correspondence he stated this difficulty, suggesting an amendment to the Constitution. The treaty required mutual exchange of ratifications within six months. He proposed calling Congress, have the money appropriated, and cure the act by a subsequent amendment to the Constitution. The power of acquisition of territory could be alone charged to the general power of Congress, to make and collect

taxes and revenues with which to pay the expenses and debts of the nation, and to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. President Jefferson, by proclamation, called an extra session of Congress, to meet October 17, 1803, to consider this subject. In his message of that date he called full attention to this treaty, and special attention to the provisional appropriation of $2,000,000 made January 10, 1803, intended as a part of the price, and stated that this was considered as convering the sanction of Congress to the acquisition proposed. This message made no mention of the claim of there being no warrant in the Constitution to purchase.

The Senate, October 19, 1803, ratified the treaty. Bonaparte's ratification was in Washington, in the hands of M. Pichon, the French *charge de affaires*, and on the 21st the ratifications were exchanged, and the treaty was closed.

October 21, 1803, the President sent a special message to Congress, calling attention to the completion of the ratification, and also suggesting the necessity of an appropriation and laws for the occupation and government of the acquired territory.

A lengthy political debate ensued in the House. The necessity for the consent of Spain to the acquisition of the province was urged, and a motion calling on the President for a copy of the treaty between France and Spain (the treaty of San Ildefonso), and for evidence that Spain, in whose hands the province still remained, was ready to make delivery of the same. This motion was defeated by a majority of two votes. John Randolph, of Roanoke, Va., moved that provision should be made for carrying the treaty and the conventions into operation. This, after earnest debate, was adopted October 25th, 1803, by 90 ayes to 25 nays.

The King of Spain's Minister represented to the United States that France had made an alienation in this cession which she had promised never to make without first consulting Spain.

POSSESSION

October 23, 1803, the following act was approved:

AN ACT to enable the President of the United States to take possession of the territories ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth of April last; and for the temporary government thereof.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to take possession of, and occupy, the territory ceded by France to the United States, by the treaty concluded at Paris on the thirtieth day of April last, between the two nations; and that he may, for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territories the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the force authorized by an act passed the third day of March last, entitled, "An act directing a detachment from the militia of the United States, and for erecting certain arsenals," which he may deem necessary; and so much of the sum appropriated by the said act as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect; to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That, until the expiration of the present session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

November 10, 1803, an act was approved creating a stock (bonds) to the amount of $11,250,000, for the purpose of carrying into effect the first convention under the above treaty, and making provision for paying the same. This was carried into effect, the stock issued, delivered to the agent of France, and duly acknowledged. The financial agents were Messrs. Hope and Labouchère, of Amsterdam, and the Barings, of London.

November 10, 1803, an act was approved making provision for payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of France, the payment of which had been assumed by the United States by virtue of the convention (2) of the 30th of April, under the treaty.

President Jefferson at once proceeded to occupy and get actual possession of the province, which had been ordered to be delivered to France by writ of the King of Spain, dated Barcelona, October 15, 1802, General Victor to receive it on the part of France, or any other officer duly authorized by the Republic of France.

November 30, 1803, at New Orleans, Pierre Clement Laussat, Colonial Prefect, commissioner on the part of France, received the colony and Province of Louisiana from El Marquez de Casa Calvo, commissioner on the part of Spain, under an order of February 18, 1803. This was only twenty days prior to its transfer by France to the commissioners on the part of the United States. The manner of taking and receiving possession by the United States was as detailed in the following official paper:

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONGRESS, JANUARY 16, 1804.

In execution of the act of the present session of Congress for taking possession of Louisiana, as ceded to us by France, and for the temporary government thereof, Governor Claiborne, of the Mississippi Territory, and General Wilkinson were appointed commissioners to receive possession. They proceeded, with such regular

troops as had been assembled at Fort Adams from the nearest posts, and with some militia of the Mississippi Territory, to New Orleans. To be prepared for anything unexpected which might arise out of the transaction, a respectable body of militia was ordered to be in readiness in the States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and a part of those of Tennessee was moved on to the Natchez. No occasion, however, arose for their services. Our commissioners, on their arrival at New Orleans, found the province already delivered by the commissaries of Spain to that of France, who delivered it over to them on the 20th day of December, as appears by their declaratory act accompanying this. Governor Claiborne, being duly invested with the powers heretofore exercised by the Governor and Intendant of Louisiana, assumed the government on the same day, and, for the maintainance of law and order, immediately issued the proclamation and address now communicated.

On this important acquisition, so favorable to the immediate interests of our Western citizens, so auspicious to the peace and security of the nation in general, which adds to our country territories so extensive and fertile, and to our citizens new brethren to partake of the blessings of freedom and self-government, I offer to Congress and our country my sincere congratulations.

TH. JEFFERSON.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1803.

SIR:—We have the satisfaction to announce to you that the Province of Louisiana was this day surrendered to the United States by the commissioner of France; and to add, that the flag of our country was raised in this city amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants.

The enclosed is a copy of an instrument in writing, which was signed and exchanged by the commissioners of the two governments, and is designed as a record of this interesting transaction.

Accept assurances of our respectful consideration.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,
JA. WILKINSON.

THE HON. JAMES MADISON, SECRETARY OF STATE, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The undersigned, William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson, commissioners or agents of the United States, agreeable to the full powers they have received from Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, under date of the 31st October, 1803, and twenty-eighth year of the independence of the United States of America, (8 Brumaire, 12 year of the French Republick), countersigned by the Secretary of State, James Madison, and Citizen Peter Clement Laussat, Colonial Prefect, and commissioner of the French Government for the delivery in the name of the French Republick of the country, territories, and dependencies of Louisiana, to the commissioners or agents of the United States, conformably to the powers, commission, and special mandate which he has received in the name of the French people from Citizen Bonaparte, First Consul, under date of the 9th June, 1803, (17 Prairial, 11 year of the French Republick), countersigned by the Secretary of State, Hugues Maret, and by his excellency, the Minister of Marine and Colonies, Decres, do certify by these presents, that on this day, Tuesday, the 20th December, 1803, of the Christian era (28th Frimaire, 12 year of the French Republick), being convened in the Hotel de Ville of New Orleans, accompanied on both sides by the chiefs and officers of the army and navy, by the municipality, and divers respectable citizens of their respective republicks, the said William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson delivered to the said Citizen Laussat their aforesaid full powers, by which it evidently appears that full power and authority has been given them jointly and severally to take possession of and to occupy the territories ceded by France to the United States by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th day of April last past (10th Floreal), and for that purpose to repair to the said territory and there to execute and perform all such acts and things, touching the premises, as may be necessary for fulfilling their appointment comformable to the said treaty and laws of the United States; and thereupon the said citizen, Laussat, declared that in virtue of and in the terms of the powers, commission and special mandate dated at

St. Cloud, 6th June, 1803, of the Christian era (17th Prairial, 11 year of the French Republick), he put from that moment the said commissioners of the United States in possession of the country, territories and dependencies of Louisiana, conformably to the 1, 2, 4 and 5th articles of the treaty, and the two conventions, concluded and signed the 30 April, 1803 (10 Floreal, 11th year of the French Republick), between the French Republick and the United States of America by Citizen Francis Barbé Marbois, Minister of the Publick Treasury, and Messieurs Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe, Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, all three furnished with full powers, of which treaty and two conventions the ratifications, made by the First Consul of the French Republick, on the one part, and by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the other part, have been exchanged and mutually received at the city of Washington, the 21 October, 1803, 28 Vendémiarie, 12 year of the French Republick, by Citizen Louis Andre Pichon, *charge des affaires* of the French Republick, near the United States, on the part of France, and by James Madison, Secretary of State of the United States, on the part of the United States, according to the *process verbal* drawn up on the same day; and the present delivery of the country is made to him, to the end that, in conformity with the object of the said treaty, the sovereignty and property of the colony or Province of Louisiana may pass to the said United States, under the same clauses and conditions as it had been ceded by Spain to France, in virtue of the treaty concluded at St. Ildefonso, on the 1 October, 1800 (9th Vendémiaire, 9 year), between these two last powers, which has since received its execution by the actual re-entrance of the French Republick into possession of the said colony or province.

And the said Citizen Laussat in consequence, at this present time, delivered to the said commissioners of the United States, in this publick sitting, the keys of the city of New Orleans, declaring that he discharges from their oaths of fidelity towards the French Republick, the citizens and inhabitants of Louisiana, who shall choose to remain under the dominion of the United States.

And that it may forever appear, the undersigned have signed the *process verbal* of this important and solemn act, in the French and English languages, and have sealed it with their seals, and have caused it to be countersigned by their secretaries of commission, the day, month and year above written.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE. (L. S.)
JAMES WILKINSON. (L. S.)
LAUSSAT. (L. S.)

PROCLAMATION.

By his excellancy, William C. C. Claiborne, Governour of the Mississippi Territory, exercising the powers of Governour-General and Intendant of the Province of Louisiana:

WHEREAS, By stipulations between the governments of France and Spain, the latter ceded to the former the colony and province of Louisiana, with the same extent which it had at the date of the above-mentioned treaty in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States; and, whereas, the government of France has ceded the same to the United States by a treaty duly ratified and bearing date the 30th of April, in the present year, and the possession of said colony and province is now in the United States, according to the tenour of the last-mentioned treaty; and, whereas, the Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of October, in the present year, did enact that until the expiration of the session of Congress then sitting (unless provisions for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress), all the military, civil and judicial powers, exercised by the then existing government of the same, shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for the maintaining and protecting the inhabitants of Louisiana in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion; and the President

of the United States has by his commission, bearing date the same 31st day of October, invested me with all the powers, and charged me with the several duties heretofore held and exercised by the Governour-General and Intendant of the Province.

I have, therefore, thought fit to issue this, my proclamation, making known the premises and to declare that the government heretofore exercised over the said province of Louisiana, as well under the authority of Spain as of the French Republic, has ceased, and that of the United States of America is established over the same; that the inhabitants thereof will be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States; that in the meantime they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess; that all laws and municipal regulations, which were in existence at the cessation of the late government, remain in full force; and all civil officers charged with their execution, except those whose powers have been specially vested in me, and except also such officers as have been entrusted with the collection of the revenue, are continued in their functions during the pleasure of the governour for the time being, or until provision shall otherwise be made.

And I do hereby exhort and enjoin all the inhabitants, and other persons within the said province, to be faithful and true to their allegiance to the United States, and obedient to the laws and authorities of the same, under full assurance that their just rights will be under the guardianship of the United States, and will be maintained from all force or violence from without or within.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

Given at the city of New Orleans, the 20th day of December, 1803, and of the independence of the United States of America the 28th. WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA: On the great and interesting event now finally consummated—an event so advantageous to yourselves, and so glorious to united America—I cannot forbear offering you my warmest congratulations. The wise policy of the Consul of France has, by the cession of Louisiana to the United States, secured to YOU a connection beyond the reach of change, and to your posterity the sure inheritance of freedom. The American people receive you as brothers; and will hasten to extend to you a participation in those inestimable rights, which have formed the basis of their own unexampled prosperity. Under the auspices of the American Government you may confidently rely upon the security of your liberty, your property, and the religion of your choice. You may with equal certainty rest assured that your commerce will be protected and your agriculture cherished; in a word, that your true interests will be among the primary objects of our National Legislature. In return for these benefits, the United States will be amply remunerated if your growing attachment to the Constitution of our country, and your veneration for the principles on which it is founded, be duly proportioned to the blessings which they will confer. Among your first duties, therefore, you should cultivate with assiduity among yourselves the advancement of political information; you should guide the rising generation in the paths of republican economy and virtue; you should encourage literature, for without the advantages of education your descendants will be unable to appreciate the intrinsic worth of the government transmitted to them.

As for myself, fellow-citizens, accept a sincere assurance that, during my continuance in the situation in which the President of the United States has been pleased to place me, every exertion will be made on my part to foster your internal happiness, and forward your general welfare, for it is only by such means that I can secure to myself the approbation of those great and just men who preside in the councils of the Nation.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

NEW ORLEANS, December 20, 1803.

President Jefferson was particularly desirous of having James Monroe, of Virginia, as his correspondence shows, for Governor of Louisiana, but Mr. Monroe preferred to remain as Minister in London.

General James Wilkinson, in command of the United States troops in Louisiana, January 16, 1804, notified the War Department that he did not "until this day" receive the orders of the French and Spanish commissioners for the delivery of the posts in Upper Louisiana. He also became uneasy at the delay of the French and Spanish troops in evacuating New Orleans and the province. In March and April, 1804, he complained to the War Department of this. On the 25th of April, 1804, he notified the War Department that the prefect of the French embarked on the 21st instant, and that the commissioners of the United States on the 24th took leave of the commissioner of Spain.

RUMORED OPPOSITION OF SPAIN TO THE CESSION AND DELIVERY.

Rumors were rife that Spain did not intend to make complete delivery of the province to France. Mr. Pinckney, Minister of the United States at Madrid, made inquiry of the Spanish Secretary of State, Mr. Cevallos, and received the following reply:

> SIR: Having taken information upon what you were pleased to say to me in your note of the 10th ultimo, I have to offer to your notice that the King's Minister in the United States has been informed that his majesty has given no order whatever for opposing the delivery of Louisiana to the French; and that the report current in the United States or elsewhere of the existence of such an order is wholly without foundation; since there is no connection whatever between the pretended opposition, and that representation made by his majesty's Minister to the Government of the United States, on the defect which impaired the sale of Louisiana made by France,

in which he manifested the just motives of the Spanish Government for protesting against an alienation which France had promised never to make.

At the same time that his majesty's minister in the United States is charged to inform the American Government of the falsity of the above rumor, he is ordered to make known to it that his majesty has thought proper to renounce his protest against the alienation of Louisiana by France, notwithstanding the solid motives on which that protest was founded; affording, in this way, a new proof of his benevolence and friendship for the United States. PEDRO CEVALLOS.

EL PARDO, 10th February, 1804.

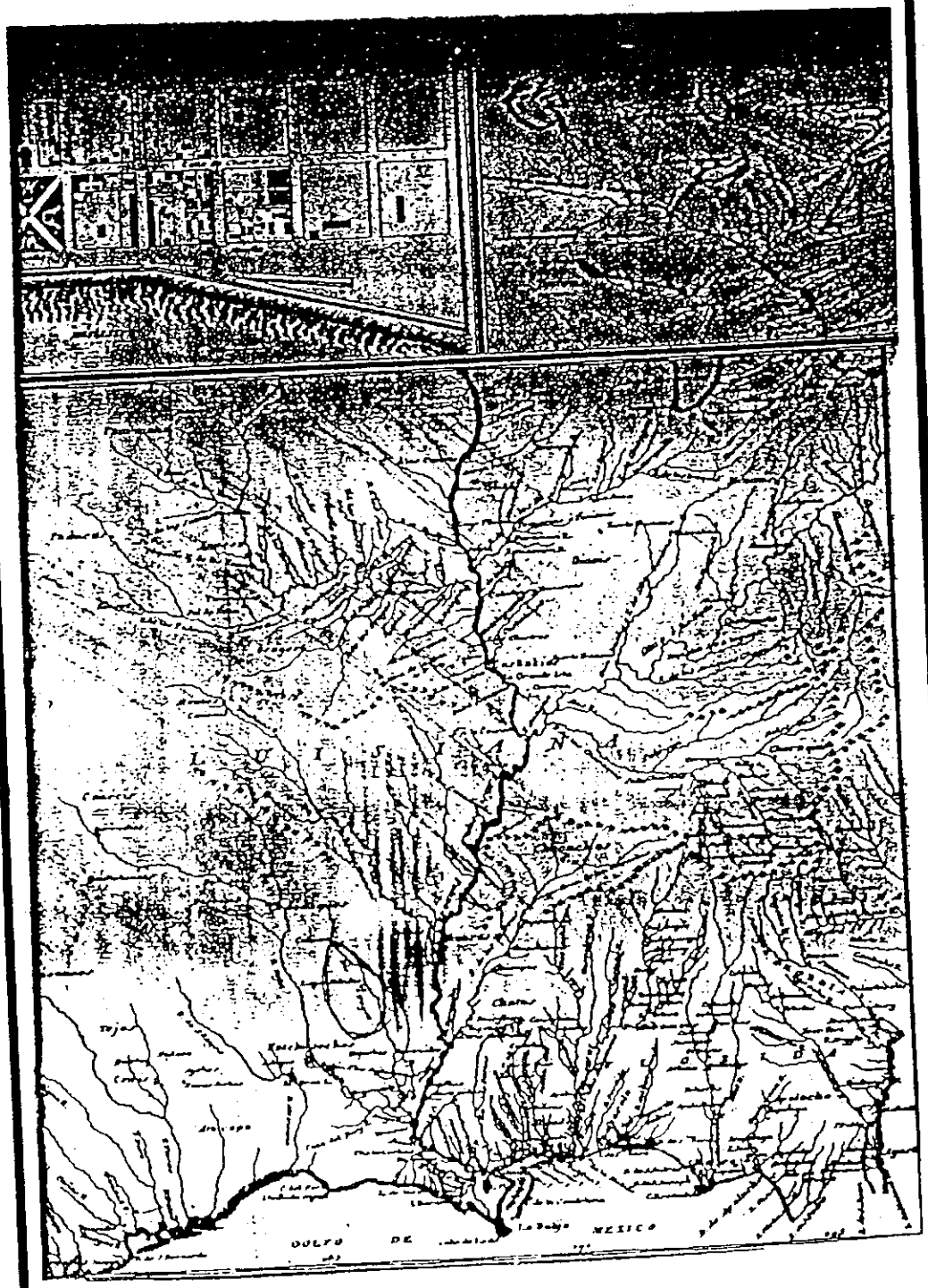
Thus Spain's claim to the Province of Louisiana was, in fact, abandoned, and the United States succeeded to the title of Spain from De Soto, in 1541, and the subsequent transferred title of France from La Salle, in 1682.

BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF LOUISIANA.

The boundaries of Louisiana, as ceded by Napoleon to the United States, were indefinite, the treaty itself, according to Chief Justice Marshall, having been couched in terms of "studied ambiguity."

Questions of boundary between Louisiana and Florida were involved, which require some explanation. Louisiana was transferred to us with the same limits as when France formerly possessed it, and as Spain possessed it at the time of the treaty of San Ildefonso. Spanish diplomacy, however, found it convenient to consider British occupancy as permanently disserving West Florida from Louisiana, which it claimed as a new conquest from Great Britain; but the United States, in 1811, took military possession of the country west of Perdido River, thus insisting upon the original limits of Louisiana as claimed by France.

This imbroglio was still further complicated by events on the Florida border during our last war with England, and the


GOLFO DE MEXICO

reprisals made by General Jackson for the repeated infractions of neutrality by the Spanish authorities.

The boundaries of Louisiana were settled by the treaty with Spain in 1819, and the northern and northwestern boundaries by a series of treaties with Great Britain, concluding in 1871.

It was claimed that Spain made grants of land in that portion of Louisiana running to the Perdido River after the treaty of San Ildefonso, her cession of Louisiana to France. The United States disregarded all this, and April 14, 1812, all that portion west of Pearl River was annexed to Louisiana, and the remaining portion as far as the Perdido, was incorporated, May 14, 1812, with the Mississippi Territory, although Spain held Mobile. The eastern portion of this is now in Alabama.

Louisiana was erected into two Territories by act of Congress March 26, 1804, one called the Territory of Orleans, and the other the District of Louisiana. The Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana April 30, 1812.

THE COST AND AREA OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

COST.

The United States paid for this cession:

	Francs.	
Principal sum paid France.....	60,000,000	$11,250,000
Claims of citizens of the United States due from France under this treaty assumed by the United States in part payment for the territory and paid to June 30, 1900.	20,000,000	3,750,000
Total	80,000,000	$15,000,000
Interest on the stocks (bonds) to redemption..		8,529,353
Total cost		$23,529,353

AREA.	Square Miles.
State of Alabama, west of the Perdido, and on the Gulf, below latitude 31 degrees north, estimated to contain	2,300
State of Mississippi, west of Alabama, adjoining Louisiana, on the Gulf, and south of 31 degrees north latitude, estimated at	3,600
State of Louisiana	48,720
State of Arkansas	53,850
State of Missouri	69,411
State of Kansas, all but southwest corner estimated	73,542
State of Iowa	56,025
State of Minnesota, west of Mississippi River	57,531
State of Nebraska	77,510
State of Colorado, east of the Rocky Mountains and north of Arkansas River	57,000
State of North Dakota	73,282
State of South Dakota	77,650
State of Montana	146,080
State of Wyoming, all but the zone in the middle, south and southwest part	83,563
Indian and Oklahoma Territories	68,991
Lying in fourteen States and two Territories, a total area of	949,055

Or 599,395,200 acres, at a cost of .0392 per acre, or less than FOUR CENTS per acre.

According to the census of 1900 The Louisiana Purchase had a population of 15,985,780.

It produced in 1896, according to the reports of the Department of Agriculture:

1,145,137,081 bushels of corn, valued at	$191,812,676
151,395,786 bushels of wheat, valued at	111,488,251
260,822,175 bushels of oats, valued at	41,660,266
A total of	$344,961,193

for corn, wheat and oats alone in one year.

CHAPTER SEVEN

"Back To The Water Hole!"

The birds were singing their sweet melodies in the fresh air letting everyone know that spring had returned. So had I. My job was not easy in the least. I thought about it as I put the clean sheets on my bed, having retrieved all I had stored for over fifteen years now. The white satin sheets gleamed against the mahogany immense bed post of the 50's. Had I been away too long? Could I fulfill the mission that I was born to accomplish? It was too huge a task for any one person to do! Having being satisfied with my cleaning, I decided to fix for myself, a lunch. The pickings were scarce, as my diet had to accommodate the last operation. I poured a pint jar of juice knowing that I had to visit the waterhole to see if It was still there.

With my juice and my soup in my canteen, I set out for the private childhood picnic area. Even the scamping squirrels seemed to remember me, but they couldn't be that old, I laughed to myself. I thought maybe they had a kind grandmother to tell them stories about me as a child, talking to the little creatures, whom I loved.

The waterhole was even clearer than I imagined. Grass was all around it, not muddy on the edge, as it was when the herd of farm animals used to come here to drink.

Hanging my canteen on the nearest limb, looking around to be sure that I was alone, I had already slipped off my shoes to feel the grass in between my toes. I knew I came here to float, relax and think. I stripped to my bra and tights and wadded in. Nothing in the world except me and the little creatures and an airplane in the distance. After what could have been an hour, I went back refreshed in a bath of scented bubbles. I knew nothing in this world would stop me. The ancient order must return. I dreamt about my school days. Yes, I loved school and wanted so much to obey. Damn, if it was not almost impossible.

December 7, 1940, Pearl Harbor was bombed. Scared-ass whites dotted for cover while brave black Dorie Miller too the flak and mowed 'em down. I tried to take a little black pride in this, but my heart was just not in this. My brothers were over there somewhere, Dump and Tuck. What did we have in this shitten war that some white cracker started. I was not going to lead no "Praise the Lord" and pass the ammunition, because they had no intent to free any black land regardless to how brave the black sailors, soldiers, marines and coast keepers were. This was a white conquesting, selfish war, like World War I. How many blacks got forty acres and a mule? Only uncle Alton and that was because this Commanding Officer could not read or write and my uncle had to muster himself out. He had fixed the son of a bitch. He wrote himself out of World War I with sixty acres and two mules, then half price for everything he purchased for the rest of his natural life. That certainly fixed it for a white Commanding Officer who had to depend on a Black Private to do his reading and writing. It still left the illiterate white in the official position and the educated black , his servant. A black man had nothing to fight forever.

I had heard so much about 1912 and 1812. I couldn't keep the historic meanings of the old dates apart, because I was interested in much older history. The true black story which made history *(his-story)* to be a damn lie. His wars to be satan's wars. I was determined to make all A's for the record to get out of school, but me, I would get my own education and forget what he had in his books for me to learn.

The **LOUISIANA PURCHASE** was illegal, theft, against blacks and a damn lie, at its best. That was my report with proof, now let them deal with me on the truth of the matter or give me a straight A report card.

One of my favorite sayings is... "I do not smoke, drink, sniff, dip, or chew; I don't go out, I don't steal, make false statements on my fellow persons, do not coveth, do not break the law of man or God, knowingly. Please tell me why I have been arrested so many times. Why is the State of Louisiana so set on sending me away to prison on trumped up, malicious charges. I am accused one right after another. Will it ever end?"

It would take a library of books to tell the story. Therefore, how many people in my family have died at the hands of assassins? How many times have I been beaten up by the said authorities? How many willful lies have been filed by authorities against me? Truth is the weapon that sets one free. History that was taught in the United States School System is one of the greatest lies ever told. Again, it is *his-story... that white man's story.* He funds the books for his purposes to tell his story like he wants it told. He puts up the money for his system, to teach our children the lies that he wants them to know. The sad part of it all is that, he does not even teach his own children the truth. They also must study *his-story,* which you call history, for short.

The truth fascinated me and I re-educated myself to become a Research Artist and an Archivist, to track down the truth as I could not be satisfied with *his-story.* Heretofore, I finished with my research after about twenty years under all the above pressure, trials and tribulation. I am about to give you a peek into the truth which was compiled sometimes in the dark, sometimes in the cold because the said powers to be saw fit to order my utilities disconnected. Not because the bills were not paid, but to discontinue my activity and to try to force me into flight. During this period in September 1979, my husbands brains were eaten by the Ku Klux Klan. Need I say anymore before you see *HIS-STORY* dismantled?

My beautiful mother died when I was four years of age. I remember the casket with the glass over her chest and the beautiful pink dress to match the color in the casket and her pretty lips. What I knew about death was really nothing except, she was somehow in Heaven and yet in this pretty box, they fastened her up in. My baby sister was ten months old now, but it was I that was still nursing her breast. I had been born a tenuity tiny baby that had to be carried on a pillow. Not a soul believed that I could live, not even my own mother. Yet, I was the one. After the burial daddy brought us home. I, my sister Katye, my brother Isom and my little sister Matilda Frances went to our childless aunt, who had visited us on a monthly basis. Daddy was a perfect daddy if there ever was a perfect one. He had time for us and we were a happy family. All of us kids looked up to our daddy. I can still remember a big shiny car that came around the lake to our house, while my sister and brother were at school and all the hush hush conversation. After which, we went to Shreveport.

It was much fun stopping. I can remember the sandwiches and Uncle Sam's kisses. I had popcorn too. My sister and brother played the game of next curve, next hill and the S sign on the boards like duck necks. Then a wooden man was somehow standing up with his hand stretched out with a sign hanging from it saying, DETOUR. It was how I learned to read like my sister and brother.

It had to be a business trip, yet it was a family visit to my grandmother's house. I slept all the way home. It was the next week before I heard the conversation "Huey P. Long," which did not mean a thing to me at that time, as long as I was on my daddy's knee. Easter was coming up and we would be going to spend the week end with baby, my little sister. Our car had been in the shed since we made the trip, it seemed to me. And I was almost eight years old now. It had not been that long, but it was not running now and we would ride in our aunt's A-Model. We never got to come home again.

It was Mr. Buck Jones, my first and second grade teacher's husband who came to bring the news how my daddy may have drowned in the lake.

He had not drowned after all, it turned our that he had been murdered, just before my birthday. Mrs. Tut said I had been a Thursday's child, like it was my fault that I didn't have a daddy anymore. The radio was playing, "they shot Huey Long in Louisiana." Oh, my Lord, that White man in the big shiny car, had to be the one that was shot. Had it been that man with the pistols on his side? He gave balloons and candy, he was daddy's friend. Now I could not find him and tell him to come and get me. He is dead. Every damn body is dead. What was it that my grandmother had said at my daddy's funeral? *I was the one!* She had rubbed her hand over my head and said a poem. I was her little princess. Now I was the Empress. What in the hell does an eight year old Empress do when everybody dies? How in the hell do they get out of all that dirt in them humps, out behind Green-Grove Church and go to heaven?

I was sure enough angry now. This man could never help me now. How would I ever get enough money to leave my little aunt and find my grandmother? He had said.

"Little one, you are going to get all of the free papers and pencils you'll need to learn to read and write. Free school books too. If you ever need anything, just call the King."

Damn his soul, he had to go and get shot, and here I was eight years old. I did not have one present, not even a cake, 'cause nobody remembered me this time. Everybody I knew was dead. White folks are not anymore than anyone else. They die too.

I was on my own now, out of school and eight. I'd been hired out to my cousin's to baby-sit for her. I loved JoeAcy, her little baby boy but these old shits, her husband's brothers. I was not their slave. Bring me this! Bring me that all the damn time! I had no time to play. It was Christmas now and I was not in school. I'll just bet my sister was in school and my brother too. I watched the blue and pink sundown every evening. Maybe my daddy and my mama Annie had somehow got out of those old damn humps and made it to heaven. If they had, why didn't they stop by here and get me. I sure was tired of all these old shitty diapers that I had to wash.

Something was ill about that big belly my cousin was growing. She was still so pretty, but her belly seemed to be in the way. What she had eaten, I wondered.

Charlie Hill came down in little Aunt's A-Model to get me so I could get in school for a half of term. Shit, I made it! I was in the third grade, counting, reading and figuring any problem they put before me. I could work a problem in my brother and sister's books. Soon the damn trouble would be over. I would be grown. They did not like me anyway and I did not care. Who in the hell did they think they were, beating my ass all the time.

I had carried my big-bellied cousin some butter and milk. I had to ride old Alex, the big Clydesdale. The other horse was gone. Tuck, my cousin had saddled this one for me and left him tied up to the fence. I pulled him up to the porch and tied my sack across the back of the saddle, whereas I could get on his wide back. Off I went tritty-trop, tritty-trop. The farther I went, the faster she got. I let her take her own time. Once I made it, I found out that she was a stallion. My cousin was really angry that her brother Albert had taken a pony and had given me the stallion to ride, me only being an eight year old.

I played with JoeAcy until she'd saddled me up for home. She hugged me and kissed me goodbye. It felt good for someone to care for me. It was late. The closer I got, the faster this old stallion would gallop. I tried to pull back on the reins, my strength was not a fart in the windstorm. This horse was going too damn fast and I couldn't stop him. He was not a she anymore and I was pulling back with all my might. He snorted and that was when the lines broke and I would have been a dead duck. But, I already had the horn on the saddle, holding on for dear life. This devil gave a leap and was in his last gear. I had my little leg in a hug to the stirrups and was now lying downward to the wind. This thing had gone mad. It was his feeding time. He made one great jump over the gate and into the stall, pulling me and the saddle off his back. The other horses and mules ran out. they had to give him his place. Only if I could have rolled over. too late. Too numb from the fall. I was not hurting, I was dying.

Uncle Jaret picked me up cursing as if it was me stepping on those bastards. My new dresses my cousin had tied on my saddle were ruined and would have to be washed. I was not going to have a new dress to wear to my funeral.

All New Years, I laid up while everyone else shot firecrackers and lit sparklers. What was wrong with me? Lord, you made me didn't you? Could I just die and go to heaven without being left down in one of those old humps? I did not die. I hurt from that day to this day in my knee and my side. I kept on riding any horse that I could get to ride though.

One morning I was in high school and had a really good loyal friend and an honest to goodness steady boyfriend. I was not the ugly duckling that I'd thought I was. Everyone thought my body was beautiful. No one else could hold a candle to me. I was a leader. I was considered smart in my books, but dumber in sex and worldly affairs than a six year old. They soon found out and I was left out of hush hush's.

Matthew made it up to me. He told me.

"You must not let it bother you, their sexy conversations aren't for you anyway. They are going to get in trouble."

We had so much in common. We both loved horses and we both were set on discovering the **Washitaw**.

In 1939 my beloved brother went to the army after he came from the C.C. Camp. He sent us an allotment to help with our schooling. Shortly thereafter, we were to see all of our cousins go fight for the United States Albert Turner Givens, Louis Rhynes Hill, Levi Harvey Hill, John Turner Sr., and Washington Reed, the ones that were healthy and ate often from the same welcome table. Our family served Uncle Sam well.

I was now old enough to know that I now had a job to do in my own country. I did not know the meets or the bounds of my country. Yet, it did exist even though I felt a kind of duty for the United States which I could not separate from my family, who were over there fighting

for white America. Who had well hidden our past and covered his tracks.

In school, much of my time was spent in the encyclopedia. I was fascinated by the added knowledge theses great big books held. Mr. Haynes, the principal (Charles Taze Haynes), he inspired me and encouraged me to go see Mr. Elam Brown, who had a makeshift library of older books we could study. I was fourteen and Mathews and I were inseparable now.

He had a papa, but we both were motherless. He became the male company I missed in my brother and cousin, also my precious Uncle Percy, who was now dead. Matthew was just a interested in the Washitaw as I was. He wanted to enlist in the army but he was not old enough. Then it was December 7, 1941. Matthew was a lanky seventeen and I was fifteen. My operation had taken me from Paul Lawrence Dunbar High School in Little Rock. I had major surgery and had returned to Union Central to find my long lost friend driving the school bus for his farming papa. He had put his son's age up and helped him just as he had his older brother, to get into the army. And the same with Little Richard, R.L. (Richard Lee) and James, and also his cousin, Jessie.

Matthew brought out a pillow for me to sit on the seat, right beside him. Again, we were a twosome. I had made two grades in one year. As Little Rock's first year in high school was the ninth, tenth, eleventh. The twelfth was the graduating year. I was now in the eleventh and smart as a whip, the instructors would say. We had plenty time to study. I graduated with some honors that my aunt did not want me to take from my sister, who was graduating from Little Rock, the school now had a junior college. It never occurred to me that she did not have money for both of us to get to college, which may have been her lack of interest in my being skipped in grades.

Matthew, my boyfriend made it up to me. He was going to be enlisted, as his age was upped. We were going to be married and I could go to college on his allotment to me.

The prom was special to us. We were waiting until that special honeymoon night. Sex topics were off limits to us. The bombshell came when his papa found out that we were no longer buddies and were going to the prom together.

It was stone coldblooded to see the families forbid us to get married. They could not keep us at home from the prom. We were hurt to the bone to be told that we were cousins after spending all that time in school together. Then, I had to hurt him more so in telling him that I could never marry my cousin.

In another lifetime if I had another chance, I eased the ring off my finger in tears and gave it back to him. He turned it over in his palms with tears falling and suddenly pulled me to him and kissed me for the first time.

He took a package out of his pocket. It was a locket and he placed the ring in it and put it around my neck. I knew it was forever and yet it was all over. Life had struck us another dirty blow. The next day I knew the only destiny for me was Empress of a country that I was entitled to, but had to find.

Matthew's sister wrote and told him that I was pregnant and that I refused to marry the boy. He took a furlough and came home. I was ashamed to face him, as we had never gone that far. He asked me to go away with him. I could not disgrace his family as my aunt said I had disgraced my family. I had refused, the abortion and ran away and did not come back to my people until it was too late for the operation. Old Doctor J.Q. Graves wanted to perform the removal of my child because of my health and the earlier operation he had performed on me. He told little aunt that I could never give birth to a child.

This baby was my own. I would never part with it. It was real. It was mine. I would love my baby and baby would love me. I found it hard and cold in the world to rear a child. I did not trust my relatives who wanted to kill my baby before it was born.

I prayed a lot in those days. The ice man stopped to give me a ride. I was tired and had sat beside the road to rest on my way to sister Mattie's house. I wanted her to explain birth to me. Well they said that I would have to put my baby up for adoption. I needed Matthew to talk to, but it was not his baby. I would never talk to the boy that did it again. I was hurt and the doctor said that I would die in childbirth, anyway. I could not win for losing. Why in the hell did they not give me to my grandmother, if they, my aunt and uncle did not want me? Now I had another problem. They did not want me? I had to keep out of the way.

The in-law men in my family wanted my body as well, I fought like a tiger and my aunt never believed me. I was crying when he picked me up in his arms. He placed me in the truck and carried me to his mother. They made me feel wanted. He never tried anything with me, but pure friendship. My baby was beautiful, strong and healthy.

I had a midwife because I was now afraid of the doctor who wanted to take my baby from me. I was so weak until I had to go to the hospital. The first operation had torn and had to be repaired. My child thrived, but this family wanted my child. He had told his mother he was the father. It was a lie to take my child. I went back home to hell again because I knew that I was still getting my brother's allotment. I could not stay there.

When Benny came I went back with him and he promised to let his mother keep my child while I went back to school. I got a job at Arkansas Baptist Hospital, studying at the same time at Arkansas Baptist College and two hours at Philandersmith College. I missed my baby. That summer I took a private job with a servant's room to keep my child. Benny had sent him to me. I was very happy.

Then it happened. The white boy was playing cowboys and nigger Indian with my boy. They were having fun. I was insulted to the bone and went and got my Joe and packed our things. I was going back to Monroe, Louisiana. If I was an Empress, I surely must had broken my crown.

It was then that I hatched the scheme to marry to keep my boy. I carried him back to Louisiana until I could accomplish my purpose. It was business from the very beginning. I was in East St. Louis when I actually got married. I did not need the Sears & Roebuck account for my child in Louisiana. I had my baby with me and also my husband's two children and his son-in-law. I did not mind because I loved people and this was business. I could handle it.

I opened up a Bar-b-que business and Hampton Janitorial and Night Watching Service from my glass factory settlement. My business quickly was up and running. In fact, I had more cleaning and night watching than I could handle. I was aware of underworld contact, but business was business. My hands were clean. My business was legitimate. I did honest work and closed my eyes to the people we served. I now had thirty-nine employees. I gave jobs to my people, my child was with me and I was a happy woman. Yet, there was that research longing.

CHAPTER EIGHT

"To Pull The Black Cover Off White Lies!"

Everyone feels that they have something that they would like to say. Each one of us has some great testimony to give to the waiting public. I do not have a testimony to give to you because there has been too many already given. Therefore, I shall attempt here to pull the black cover off the white lies that has been institutionalized in order to steal our black land. I am a live remnant of the ancient black people. It is up to me to set the record straight. Whether you accept it or not. It is not designed for what most writings are designed for. That is to be a smashing hit. To be filmed. To be a story for a play on Broadway. I do not expect that anyone will purchase this book, yet I am the author and publisher who would like to buy a copy for you to read. And, I would if I were in a financial position to purchase it for you. My aim here is to put it out there for future knowledge. When time presents itself for it to be used for a reference of how it happened.

I can not go back to a date that I have not been told of, or to what I myself do not know anything about. What I will give you here, you will find it to be the undisputed truth in a study of white lies to steal black land. This is not a hate message. It is a revelation of truth under the black cover that hid from us the reading between the lines of historical white lies, laid out before us in *his-story*.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

I am not a writer. I am a reader and I am tired of reading white lies. I am here writing in the honor of my ancestors.

Their land, their property, their rights and their religion. This is the *Return Of the Ancient Ones.* My mission is to... ***"pull back the covers of the white lies!"***

I am not only pulling the black cover off this white lie. I will next show you that she, or he, Louisiana like the United States, knew all the time while they counted blacks as three-fifths of a person. I am here to tell you they both knew that it was lying and stealing and they recorded it as they stole it!

This next document on their **page four and paragraph four**, states for a fact that this state had an engineer to document the facts on the conniving. Nothing that they did was legal.

One of the reasons was that, a number of deported crooks and prisoners of war were here. Casket girls, prostitutes had been picked off the streets overseas and sent here to be the wives of the politicians, and they've been crooked every since. The governor like Edwards who calls a spade a spade, the white klux majority does not want him. They want a klux or someone so near to a klux until one would not know him or her from a klux.

It took me a long while to understand the people of Louisiana. The legal mentality is so low that it keeps the head down between the legs. If you could get one to look you in the eye, then you will know that person did not originate here at the time or shortly after the purchase of said Louisiana.

Getting on with the document, read it all. You then go back to the fourth page and fourth paragraph and you will find the theft and their lie uncovered, naked for all to see.

Start your count on the next documented page. Then go from page one - then to page four, paragraph four.

REPRESENTATIVE SHADY WALL HAD THEM SENT TO ME BEFORE HE DIED, per LHD W.T. TAYLOR'S OFFICE.

November 25, 1940

Union	LaSalle
Lincoln	Catahoula
Jackson	Franklin
Caldwell	Concordia
Morehouse	Tensas
Richland	Madison
Claiborne	E. Carroll
Bienville	W. Carroll
Winn	Ouachita

OUACHITA PARISH BOUNDARIES

Foreword: Ouachita Parish was one of the nineteen (19) original parishes created out of the Territory of Orleans by Act 1 of 1807. It was fourteenth (14) on the list, and its only description was as follows: ---"The settlement of Ouachita, shall form the fourteenth." ---Two years prior to that time - under the provisions of Act 25 of 1805 - the Governor of the Territory of Orleans, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative Council, had divided the Territory into twelve (12) counties, one of which was called the County of Ouachita. For the relative location and extent of the latter as then created see Bni. Lafon's map of 1806, according to which, Ouachita County is shown - evidently having, for the most part, been only sketched thereon - as occupying the northeastern corner of the Territory; and, as being bounded on the east by the Mississippi River (above a point opposite the upper part of Tensas Lake, as verified in Act 22 of 1809), on the west by the County of Natchitoches, on the north by the 33° latitude (which has subsequently served as the Louisiana-Arkansas State boundary line), and on the south by the Counties of Concordia and Rapides. Unfortunately, Lafon's map failed to show the County of Rapides by name, and did not place the south boundary of Ouachita County; however, see Act 10 of 1806 for the indirect though pertinent data concerned.

It will be noticed that the Northern limits of the Rapides Settlements were not portrayed on the Lafon's Map of 1805. They were, however, indirectly defined for the first time by Act 10 of 1808. This latter Act was itself rather vague and indefinite in some respects. (For explanation of the meaning and intent thereof, see the Researcher's footnotes placed on a copy of the Act filed for reference further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary Folio). Briefly stated, the Rapides-Ouachita Parish boundary line under the 1808 Act became the Catahoula-Ouachita Parish boundary line, and extended from the upper end of Tensas Lake Northwestwardly to the Boeuf River presumably reaching some somewhere in the vicinity of Three Rivers Landing. From the latter point-which was uncertain-the original Rapides - Ouachita Parish boundary can be readily traced with the aid of the aforementioned footnotes.

Subsequently the boundaries current to Ouachita Parish in 1816 were sketchily shown on Wm. Darby's map of 1816. Catesby Graham's map of 1836 showed the Ouachita-Catahoula line according to the Act approved March 4th, 1830, which was the prevailing Act in 1830 in spite of a couple of interim amending Acts (See Section 2 of the Act approved March 28th, 1835.)

The Catesby Graham's map of 1839 might, perchance, at the same time have indicated the fact that under Act 48 of 1838, a new

parish (Caldwell) had been created out of the southern part of Ouachita Parish and the northern part of Catahoula Parish, thereby disturbing even the 1835 location of the Ouachita-Catahoula boundary line. Catesby Graham's map did, however, properly show the northern portion of the former Ouachita-Natchitoches boundary line that had by that time, become the boundary line between Claiborne and Ouachita Parishes, in conformity with Act 42 of 1828.

Thus the Parish of Ouachita as originally created, embraced an extensive area in the northeast corner of the Territory of Orleans, that was afterwards subdivided into several new parishes or parts of new parishes, of which, Ouachita may be said to have been the "mother" parish. On the other hand, parts of the revised Parish of Concordia, and of the Parishes of Franklin and Catahoula were, in turn, added to the area of Ouachita Parish without serving, however, to increase the original area of Ouachita Parish.

The new parishes that were created wholly out of portions of the original area of Ouachita Parish are: Union (in 1839), Morehouse (in 1844), Carroll (in 1832), which was later - in 1877 - subdivided into East and West Carroll Parishes, and Richland (1868); while the new parishes that were created only in part from portions of the original area of Ouachita Parish are: Lincoln, Jackson, Bienville, Franklin, Caldwell, Winn and Madison, the location and extent of all of which are correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition, with the boundaries they now possess.

Perhaps, for the reason that in the beginning several of the Acts relating to the location of some of the early boundary lines in the general area concerned were more or less vague as to their exact intent and were confusing, to say the least, it may be of interest to here - devote a little space to their elucidation even though they may have long since become obsolete and, for the most part, forgotten. Copies of excerpts from all these old Acts as well as of the later and prevailing Acts will be found further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary Folio, with helpful explanatory footnotes superimposed thereon by your Researcher.

Under the provisions of Section 1 of Act 10 of 1811, the extent of the area of Ouachita Parish was diminished for the first time by transferring to Concordia all the territory within the original area of Ouachita Parish lying east of Bayou Macon; then - under Section 2 of the same Act - the Parish of Concordia, as thus enlarged, was divided into two parts, the upper or northern part thereof (situated north of a line extending from the mouth of Shipp's Canal at the east line of Section 41 of Township 13 North, Range 13 East, thence into and through Lake St. Joseph, thence up Bayou Duroseet to the latter's mouth at Bayou Macon - including the area transferred under Section 1) being devoted to the formation of a new short-lived parish called Warren Parish. Then under the provisions of the Act approved February 28, 1814, the area of Ouachita Parish was increased by returning to Ouachita Parish that such of the short-lived Parish of Warren (above referred to as having been created under the provision of Section 2 of Act 10 of 1811 out of a part of Concordia Parish) as was situated above the upper line of John Milliken's plantation - which said upper line was then located at the dividing line between Sections 3 and 4 of Township 17 North,

Range 14 East - thus again for a while restoring to Ouachita Parish a frontage on the Mississippi River. The Act approved February 28, 1814 - above mentioned - at the same time provided for the annexation of the remaining area of the Parish of Warren to Concordia Parish. (Note: Warren County in the State of Mississippi is situated just across the Mississippi River from the site of the former Parish of Warren in the State of Louisiana.)

Ouachita Parish was again - this time finally - deprived of frontage on the Mississippi by the Act approved on March 14, 1832, when Carroll Parish was created. (Note: Later on, Carroll was subdivided into East and West Carroll Parishes in conformity with Acts 24 and 143 of 1877.)

The intent of Acts subsequent to 1832 became less vague and ambiguous due primarily to two factors, viz: First, the establishment of the system of meridian and base lines for Townships and Ranges, to which - as well as to their included section lines - the descriptions of parish boundaries could thereafter be more readily and definitely referred. Second, the relatively more accurate and complete mapping of streams and other topographic features (as the Township surveys were extended and embraced them), thereby making said features additionally available to serve as possible boundary lines. For these reasons, no further special outline explanations will be presented here, and in lieu thereof your Researcher has superimposed helpful footnotes on copies of excerpts of each of the relatively later pertinent Acts which - as hereinabove recounted - have been filed for reference in chronological sequence further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary Folio; thus enabling anyone to trace upon the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition, the early and interim boundaries as well as the prevailing boundaries of the Parish of Ouachita.

The Parish of Ouachita, as it now exists, is bounded as follows: On the north by a portion of the Parish of Union and a small part of Morehouse Parish, on the east by portions of Morehouse and Richland Parishes, on the south by Caldwell Parish, and on the west by portions of Jackson and Lincoln Parishes - all as correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition.

At one time or another, the following chronologically but abbreviatedly presented Acts either bore directly or indirectly on the past or present boundaries of Ouachita Parish:

Act of the 8th, U.S. Congress (1st Session), approved March 26, 1804, p. 1293, that ---"erected Louisiana into two territories"--- and provided for the temporary government thereof. The Louisiana referred to therein as being divided, was the area that had previously constituted the quite specious "Province of Louisiana". For the limits of the Territory of Orleans so created, see Emi. Lafon's map of 1806. It was identical with the region that in 1812 became the State of Louisiana, after the addition of the area that now embraces the eight so called "Florida Parishes" of the State.

Act 25 of 1805, Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans p. 144, that divided the Territory of Orleans into twelve (12) Counties, one of which was Ouachita. For the relative location and extent of

these Counties, see Mai. Lafon's map of 1806.

Act 1 of 1807, Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans, Section 5, p. 10, that - although it is now largely obsolete - simultaneously created the nineteen (19) original political parishes (one of which was Ouachita Parish) out of the Territory of Orleans, the location and extent of which group of parishes are indicated in a more or less general way on Wm. Darby's map of 1816. Collectively these were the first Parishes legally created as such, although - as previously stated elsewhere - the name parish had for many years been employed by the Catholic Church to designate the ecclesiastic areas over which each of its then widely scattered places of worship had spread its influence. Perusal of the copy of an excerpt from this Act, placed for reference further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary folio with the others pertinent to Ouachita Parish, will reveal the fact that the Act failed to give any specific description of the location and extent of any of these original nineteen (19) civil or political parishes, thereby rendering it necessary to depend upon such current maps as may have existed, or upon the more or less indirect and rather vague descriptions contained in subsequent Acts that either subdivided the original parishes into new parishes or that related to the boundary lines of contiguous parishes.

Act 10 of 1808, p. 30, that purported to erect the Catahoula into a district parish. This Act is now obsolete, having been ambiguous and vaguely expressed that it had to be replaced by an Act approved March 24, 1813. The latter Act was in turn amended by Acts approved March 4, 1830; March 10, 1834; and March 28, 1835, respectively - all as touched upon in the outline explanation contained in the second paragraph of this Report. (For a much later determination of a part of the boundaries of Catahoula Parish, see Act 177 of 1908, p. 244.)

Act 22 of 1809, p. 54, that purported to remove certain doubts as to the northern limits of the County of Concordia, and that in doing so incidentally threw some light on the intent of Act 10 of 1808. This Act is also now obsolete. The Researcher's footnotes thereon make its intent clear, however.

Ordinance of December 7, 1810, by Wm. Chas. C. Claiborne, Governor of the Territory of Orleans (bound with Acts of 1810, p. 212,) that created the "County of Feliciana." This ordinance never had directly concern the Parish of Ouachita and is of interest merely in that it created one more (the thirteenth) County, although even the twelve (12) created in 1808 were undoubtedly effectually nullified by Act 1 of 1807 - which latter Act created, among others, Ouachita and its contiguous parishes of Natchitoches, Rapides and Concordia. The constitutionality of this Ordinance is, moreover, regarded by many historians as being doubtful, the assumption being that the area concerned had not been definitely included in the territory ceded to the United States.

Act 10 of 1811, p. 34, that purported to better define the limits of the "County" of Concordia, and to divide the same into two Parishes, and for other purposes. This Act is now obsolete, as is its predecessor, Act 22 of 1809. The latter extended Concordia only as far north as a point on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River opposite

Vicksburg (the latter place being then known as Walnut Hills), while this 1811 Act first (in Section 1 thereof) extended the Parish of Concordia - lying between Bayou Macon and the Mississippi River - all the way north to the 33° of latitude (now the Louisiana-Arkansas State Line); then, (in Section 2) divided Concordia - as thus extended - into two parishes to be known as Concordia and Warren Parishes, respectively; and finally, (in Sections 3 and 4) definitely fixed the limits of each of the parishes thus revised and established. For a clear concept of the intent of this Act, see the Researcher's footnotes placed upon the accompanying copy of an excerpt from same hereinbefore referred to as having been filed herewith for reference.

Act 12 of 1812, p. 48, that purported to better define the limits of the Parish of Natchitoches, a part of which was contiguous to a part of the original area of Ouachita Parish. It is now, of course, very largely obsolete. The Bal. Lafon map of 1806 purports to show the location and extent of the County of Natchitoches; while Wm. Darby's map of 1816 purports to show the limits of Natchitoches Parish as well as the parishes contiguous thereto. While some differences can be noticed in what these two maps do show as the limits of Natchitoches County and Parish, respectively, they are in general near enough alike for one to conclude - in the absence of more definite descriptions - that they were no doubt intended to embrace substantially identical areas, leaving the exact boundaries to be more exactly determined when streams and other topography could be surveyed and more reliably mapped.

Act approved March 24, 1813, p. 138, that defined the limits of the Parish of Catahoula. This Act is now obsolete, but it clarified the intent of the ambiguous Act 10 of 1808 - all as set forth in the first paragraph of this Report and as explained more particularly by the Researcher in his footnotes pertaining to this Act. It was amended or affected by the Acts approved March 4, 1830; March 10, 1834; and, March 28, 1835, respectively; and by Acts 46 of 1838, 13 of 1841, 41 of 1843, 77 of 1870, and 39 of 1878.

Act approved February 28, 1814, p. 32, that divided the area of the short-lived Parish of Warren between Ouachita and Concordia Parishes, placing the northern portion thereof once more in Ouachita Parish, and the southern portion in Concordia Parish. This Act is now obsolete, having been amended or affected by Acts approved March 14, 1832 and January 19, 1838, respectively; and, Acts 31 of 1839, 61 of 1843, 164 of 1846, 98 of 1847, and Act 24 of Extra Session of 1877.

Act approved March 15, 1827, p. 90, that purported to establish the boundary line between the Parish of Natchitoches and its contiguous parishes on the east, namely: Catahoula and Ouachita Parishes. This Act is now largely obsolete (see Acts 42 of 1828, 61 of 1846 and 131 of 1847, the last of which apparently furnished abundant evidence, however, that there had been considerable confusion and lack of definite information as to the topography of the region concerned and as to the real intent of the Legislature in previously attempting to define at least a portion of the boundary line concerned).

Act 42 of 1828, p. 70, that created the Parish of Claiborne out of a part of the original area of the Parish of Natchitoches that was contiguous to the original area of Ouachita Parish. However, it is now

obsolete and the once spacious original area of Claiborne Parish has itself been greatly reduced in extent through the subsequent creation of several new parishes, either in whole or in part, out of portions thereof; thus leaving the Parish of Claiborne as it is correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition. See Catesby Graham's map of 1838 for the location and extent of Claiborne Parish as it was originally created by this 1828 Act.

Act approved March 4, 1830, p. 36, that established the boundary line between the parishes of Catahoula and Ouachita as beginning at the point where the dividing line between Townships 14 and 15 North, crossed Bayou Macon and extending thence west on said line to Big Creek, thence down Big Creek to the dividing line between Townships 13 and 14 North, thence west on said line to Little River, which stream, at that latitude, is shown on the Official Map of Louisiana as Bayou Castor. This Act is now obsolete having been amended by the following subsequent Acts: The Acts approved March 10, 1834 and March 28, 1835, respectively; and, Act 46 of 1836.

Act approved March 14, 1832, p. 100, that created the Parish of Carroll out of the eastern part of Ouachita Parish and the northern part of Concordia as these two parishes then existed. This Act is now obsolete, Carroll having been divided in 1877 into East and West Carroll (See Acts 24 and 143 of 1877).

Act approved March 10, 1834, p. 122, that - for the time being changed the division line between the Parishes of Ouachita and Catahoula. It amended the Act approved March 4, 1830 by dropping the line fixed by the latter Act to a position one township lower, between the Ouachita River and the east line of Range 4 East. However, this Act of March 10, 1834 was repealed in 1835 in favor of the Act approved March 4, 1830, after which the latter Act again prevailed until amended or affected by Act 48 of 1838.

Act approved March 28, 1835, p. 160, that purported to establish the western boundary of the Parish of Catahoula, and lines for other purposes. This Act is now partially obsolete. Among other things, it served to repeal the Act approved on March 10, 1834, and therefore reestablished the Act that had been approved on March 4, 1830 as the prevailing Act. The latter prevailed until it was affected by Act 46 of 1836 that created the Parish of Caldwell. (See also Act 13 of 1841, and Section 3 of Act 179 of 1846.) Reference to the Act approved January 19, 1836, see the typewritten excerpt marked "A" placed at end of this Report following p. 9.

Act 46 of 1836, p. 36, that created the Parish of Caldwell from a portion of the south part of Ouachita Parish and a portion of the north part of Catahoula Parish. This is still the prevailing Act, and the boundaries of Caldwell Parish are correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition. The Monroe quadrangle sheet shows the northern boundary line of Caldwell Parish as following the south line of Sections 22, 23 and 24 in Township 15 North, Range 3 East, when it should show the Caldwell-Ouachita line 1/4 mile further south.

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Act 12 of 1839, p. 22, that created the Parish of Union out of a portion of the northwestern part of the original area of the Parish of Ouachita. This Act is now very largely obsolete, having been affected (a) when Jackson Parish was created under Act 39 of 1845, utilizing for the purpose a portion of the southwestern part of Union Parish; (b) when, under the provisions of Act 106 of 1867, the East 1/2 of Section 13, Township 21 North, Range 4 West - which up to then had been embraced within the limits of Claiborne Parish - was included within the limits of Union Parish; and (c) when Lincoln Parish was created under Act 32 of 1873, and still more of the southwestern portion of the original area of the Parish of Union was devoted to that purpose. Thus the location and extent of Union Parish was left as it now exists and as it is correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition.

Act 13 of 1841, p. 10, that purported "to annex a certain District of Country to the Parish of Ouachita," as the latter then existed. This Act is now obsolete, having been amended or affected by Acts 19 of 1842, 38 and 111 of 1845, 179 of 1846 (Section 3) and 86 of 1852. Both the title of this Act, and the text of Act 19 of 1842 that purported to amend it, were erroneous and misleading in that the major part of the district of country concerned had, for more than ten years, already been a part of the Parish of Ouachita under the provisions of the Act approved March 4, 1830 (which latter Act prevailed up to February 6, 1841); and, in that as the Dugdemona River is ascended from its mouth, none of the eastern forks thereof that lie west of Range 3 West; extend sufficiently far northward to intersect the township line between Townships 17 and 18 North, until Madden Creek is reached. The part of Catahoula Parish that was restored to Ouachita Parish by this 1841 Act - as amended by Act 19 of 1842 - consisted of a row of several ranges and parts of ranges within Township 13 North; situated between the Dugdemona River on the west and the boundary line of Caldwell Parish on the east. The area thus restored to Ouachita Parish was returned to Catahoula Parish by Act 111 of 1845 and afterwards devoted towards the formation of Winn Parish, under Act 86 of 1852. (For additional data relative to the probable intent of this 1841 Act; as amended; see the footnotes on the copy of an excerpt therefrom, filed for reference further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary Folio.)

Act 19 of 1842, p. 30, that amended Act 13 of 1841, next above presented. It is itself now obsolete; having been amended or affected by - among others - Acts 38 and 111 of 1845; and 32 of 1873.

Act 41 of 1843, p. 22, that created the Parish of Franklin out of portions of Catahoula, Ouachita and Madison Parishes. The boundaries described in this Act can be easily traced on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition. However, this Act is now obsolete. See Acts 61 of 1843, 42 of 1844, 11 of 1848, 115 of 1868, 77 of 1870 and 39 of 1870.

Act 42 of 1844, p. 23, that amended and clarified the meaning of Act 41 of 1843, in several respects. It is also now obsolete, having been likewise affected by Acts 61 of 1843, 11 of 1848, 115 of 1868, 77 of 1870, and 39 of 1870.

Act 110 of 1844, p. 77, that created the Parish of Morehouse, out of a portion of the Parish of Ouachita. This Act again prevails in spite of having been amended, in turn by Acts 124 of 1847, 11 of 1848, 296 of

1050, 241 of 1061, 115 of 1060. (See also the old Act of March 14, 1832 that incidentally had some bearing, at that time, on a part of the area now within the limits of Morehouse Parish.)

Act 30 of 1045, p. 16, that created the Parish of Jackson out of contiguous portions of the parishes of Ouachita, Union and Claiborne. This Act is now largely obsolete, but the location and extent of the parish when thus created can be readily traced on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition; and, the boundaries of Jackson Parish, as it exists today, are correctly shown on said map. The creating Act was amended or affected in the interim by the following: Section 2 and 3 of Act 179 of 1046, and Act 32 of 1073. Act 97 of 1904 had provided for a proposed change, but the measure evidently failed to be endorsed by the electors concerned, as required in that Act, before said change could become effective.

Act 111 of 1045, p. 68, that purported to re-annex to the Parish of Catahoula certain territory that, under the provisions of Act 13 of 1041, had been taken from Catahoula and annexed to Ouachita Parish. The net area so transferred in 1041 and thus returned in 1045 to Catahoula Parish, as the latter then existed, was that included within Township 13 North, between the Dugdemona River on the west and the range line between Ranges 1 and 2 East, on the east; which said range line still serves there as the west boundary of Caldwell Parish. This Act 111 of 1045 still prevails except that the net area concerned now forms a part of Winn Parish instead of Catahoula Parish - as provided for in Act 05 of 1052. (For the gross area involved in Act 13 of 1041, see the copy of the excerpt from said Act that has been filed for reference further towards the back of the Ouachita Parish Boundary Folio, with explanatory footnotes superimposed thereon by your Research Engineer.)

Act 179 of 1046, p. 159, that in Section 3 thereof annexed to the Parish of Jackson a portion of the Parish of Ouachita that had been left between the Dugdemona River and the southwest corner of Jackson Parish, as the latter then existed (see Act approved March 20, 1035, and Acts 13 of 1041, and 30 of 1045.) This Section 3 of Act 179 of 1046 still prevails.

Act 124 of 1047, p. 97, that changed the boundary between the parishes of Ouachita and Morehouse, but is now obsolete. It, for the time being, extended Morehouse Parish southward to the northern boundary of Franklin Parish, as the latter then existed. Afterwards, however, both Ouachita and Morehouse Parishes were again revised and so affected by Acts 11 of 1040 and 115 of 1060 as to leave Morehouse Parish with the boundaries it originally possessed when created by Act 110 of 1044.

Act 11 of 1040, p. 6, that re-annexed that portion of the Parish of Franklin situated at that time on the northwest side of the Boeuf River to the Parish of Ouachita, leaving the Boeuf River as the boundary line between the Parishes of Franklin and Ouachita. This Act is obsolete having been amended or affected by Act 115 of 1060.

Act 110 of 1040, p. 110, that divided the Parish of Claiborne and created the Parish of Bienville. While this Act is now largely obsolete - due to the subsequent creation of Webster, Lincoln, Jackson and Red River Parishes - Bienville Parish, as created thereby, has never been changed with respect to its position next to what had been the

original area of Ouachita Parish, save that the relatively small area in its extreme southeastern corner (east of the Dugdemona River and next to what had, in 1845, become Jackson Parish) was transferred to Jackson Parish under the provisions of Section 3 of Act 179 of 1846.

Act 85 of 1852, p. 67, that created the Parish of Winn out of portions of Natchitoches, Catahoula and Rapides as those three latter parishes then existed. This Act is now obsolete with respect to the southwest portion of the area then included in Winn Parish, Grant Parish having been subsequently created and embraced said southwest part, under the provisions of Act 82 of 1869.

Act 296 of 1858, p. 211, that purported to define the dividing line between the Parishes of Morehouse and Carroll. This line still prevails as far south as the Township line between Townships 19 and 20 North, Range 8 East; but now serves that far southward as the boundary line between Morehouse and West Carroll. (See Acts 24 and 143 of 1877, as well as the Act approved March 14, 1872, and Act 241 of 1861.)

Act 241 of 1861, p. 185, that also purported to fix and define the boundary line between the Parish of Morehouse and the Parish of Carroll. This Act - like Act 296 of 1858 - still prevails, with respect to that part of the boundary it fixed which lies above township line between Townships 19 and 20 North, Range 8 East. In fact, its purpose is apparently identical with that of Act 296 of 1858, and it differs from the latter only in the fact that it describes the Morehouse-Carroll Parish boundary line commencing at its southern end instead of at its northern end. For an earlier reference to the crossing place between Deimpsey's (Dimpsey's) settlement and Prairie Jefferson see the Act approved March 14, 1852. That part of the old Morehouse-Carroll boundary line situated south of the common crossing place over the Boeuf River between Dimpsey's settlement and the Prairie Jefferson was affected by Acts 41 of 1843 and 115 of 1868.

Act 115 of 1868, p. 151; that created the Parish of Richland, out of contiguous portions of Ouachita, Franklin, Carroll and Morehouse Parishes, as they then existed. This is still the prevailing Act, and the boundaries of Richland Parish are correctly shown on both the quadrangle sheets concerned and the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition.

Act 32 of 1873, p. 67, that created the Parish of Lincoln, out of the northern portion of the Parish of Jackson, a portion of the eastern parts of the Parishes of Bienville and Claiborne, and a portion of the southwestern part of Union Parish. This Act still prevails except that the North half of Township 17 North, in Ranges 1 and 2 West, was annexed to Jackson Parish by Act 20 of 1877. (Note, an abortive attempt was made under the provisions of Act 29 of 1877 to restore this annexed area to Jackson Parish.)

Act 24 of the Extra Session of 1877, p. 39, that divided the Parish of Carroll into two parishes known as East and West Carroll. This Act was amended by Act 143 of Extra Session of 1877 in such way as to thereafter establish the boundary line between East and West Carroll as being along Bayou Macon.

Act 143, of Extra Session of 1877, p. 218, that amended Act 24 of Extra Session of 1877 in such way as to make Bayou Macon the boundary line between the Parishes of East and West Carroll. This Act still

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prevails. It had also amended Act 296 of 1850.

Act 157 of 1904, p. 334, that proposed to change the parish line between Caldwell and Catahoula Parishes in such way as to annex and to make part of Caldwell Parish, the south one-half of Township 11 North in Ranges 2, 3, 4, 5 and all that portion of 6 East lying west of the Ouachita River; provided two-thirds of the qualified voters of the parishes of Caldwell and Catahoula would consent thereto at a special election to be held for the purpose. (Note: Secretary J. K. McGee of the Police Jury of Catahoula Parish, in his letter of July 3, 1931, averred that no such election was ever held or called for; therefore, this boundary line remains as it is correctly shown on the Harrisonburg Quadrangle sheet and on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition.)

Act 177 of 1908, p. 244, that created the Parish of LaSalle, out of a portion of the Parish of Catahoula, as the latter then existed. This Act still prevails and the location and extent of LaSalle Parish are correctly shown on the Official Map of Louisiana, 1937 Edition.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Gervais Lombard
GERVAIS LOMBARD
Research Engineer

"Then the man with the handle that barred his face read the next topic and he skipped to number 40 and read it to the Washitaw/Reeds and Turners and then he read the entire Turner law suit and said you are one and the same family! I said you judge among us. I chose you this day, come and say... HOLY, HOLY, HOLY UNTO GOD ON HIGH."

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 of Maison Rouge, the several tracts of land represented in those parts of the plat 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 Tendre, and thence, descending to the bayou Calumet, 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 Louore, 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 Louore with such depth as that the tracts Nos. 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 superfice 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 *procès-verbal* (certificate) of the Surveyor General, subjoined to the plat, (of which the annexed is a copy,) filed in the claim of Louis Boyligny, holding under Maison Rouge.

S. CHACHIRE, *Translator to the Commissioners.*

L. POSEY, *Clerk of the Board.*

Attest:

[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 at 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 Turnire; 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 53, 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.*

A PART OF THE 59 FAMILIES THAT THE UNITED STATES MOVED ON OUR LAND AFTER POISONING THE WATER.

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 Brulu 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.

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, 1806, 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 Ovalieu, 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.

X X 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 translations 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 25th day of June, 1797, and not 25th 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 dollars, was 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 Pedeschaux, 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 creation of Government, in the Supreme Court of the Territory; that an execution issued, and a part of the land was sold to satisfy the judgement. 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 his 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 774,376 arpents, which is erroneously computed to be two-thirds of 1,016,064 arpents. It will be readily perceived that 774,376 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 are 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 acres of 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, which it seems to have been intended to contract 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 direct proof nor information, except what is contained in the grant of the Baron de Carondelet, of the 25th June, 1797, in which it is asserted that Baron de Bastrop had commenced the establishment of Washita; and the assertions of the "principal resident, Abraham Moorhouse, in the written notice of his claim, "that the settlement was given forward with great alacrity, and a number of families introduced, agreeable to the terms of the contract, which has been [illegible] to effect on the Government [illegible] the settlement." Should the title of said Abraham Moorhouse [illegible] the transfer of Baron de Bastrop, [illegible] in the families [illegible]

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, 1798, 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 E, 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 the claim is filed a deed of conveyance from the Baron de Bastrop to the claimant, dated 27th July, 1803. No proof of occupancy or other document. A plat of survey by Nicholas Mercantheir, 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.

The eastern colorless nations came to a western populated land already governed by an Ancient nation of Black people. This original race was later joined by the ab-original far eastern, so called yellow race. Ancient and modern science studies testify that the relation between yellow and black is red. The colorless people do not want to admit the fact that the far eastern people were the second in coming to the western world, after blacks. It is a kick in the behind for a colorless person to admit that this story has been in the royal ass-donkey's butt. The truth in this matter is that, the black man was here first. Truth like this is a slap in the face to *his-story.* We, the careless black people are paying for not keeping the Holy record. The Holy word. We went after other Gods. Now, we want to identify ourselves with every nation except our own. We are too careless to teach our children ancient truths. True biblical research or even archaeology. We depend on some one else to do the research and tell us the truth. Black people... this will never happen. Do you think an old snake will give you the venom-antidote to all the poison *his-story* has been feeding you for all of these years? No sir, rebarb! The barb 'a rebarb is a reinforced sharp prick to keep you in check.

What we know as slavery was no accident. We brought it on ourselves. The ship was pre-destined to happen to us over in Africa to bring us here to meet, we the people who were already here. Read the Bible for the truth and not for what the colorless king changed it to and wants you to believe. The facts are still there. You must pull the cover off the lies.

I was lying on my iron chase lounge just sun-drenching my old tired bones in the spring sunshine. The creation was on my mind. The beginning, the end and everything therein. The "n" in the word struck me as hard as nigger! I removed a "g" mentally and it became *Niger.* Not bad! Not bad!

All Louisiana school historians teach the same.

"It was Don Juan Filhiol who discovered Ouachita Parish and gave the land for the courthouse."

I must now undo this story and lie! Don Juan Filhoil was not even here.

He settled ten miles below Camden, Arkansas at a place called Encore Fabre. I have watched these lies re-written until I am blue black. Go to Monroe, Arkansas and see Louisiana's Garden Park, then come to what you know as Monroe, Louisiana and you will find the other copy-cat Louisiana Purchase Garden and zoo. Then you wonder what in the tar-nation (Black Nation) is going on here! I will tell you... they are trying to make a Filhoil lie the truth.

I have placed a Filhoil Map before this writing. On Mr. Filhoil's own map he certifies that all of this land was owned by NEGROES as he called this *Black Washitaw Nation* that he found existing there. Why is this Black Map not in Louisiana's history?

Now, Baton Rouge is named after the Marquis de Maison Rouge. Why, the red stick lie is instituted to make you believe someone was stupid enough to name the Capitol after some dead stick in the mud lie, by some white stick in the mud.

The Maison had a legal right to settle his estate by will as he did. The will was perfect and it was legal. It was his land and it was his own black child by his own Washo woman or Washitaw wife. This man was of royal bloodline. Like Annamareeya was an Imperial Princess. Yet, *his-story* to my understanding, gives all the credit to crooks. The Baron de Bastrop was no more than a commoner and a thief to boot. He stole the Holland treasure after marrying a daughter of a ruler and left with the bag. His trail takes him to Spain and on to France to get into the theft of a nation by one Napoleon, who's help he engaged to steal the lost Dauphin, as the shoemaker who both planned to use to regain Louisiana. But death was certain to foil the ploy.

I was not asleep. I was not dosing. I was wide awake. Just sitting there thinking about two storms and how the fire had destroyed our center. Both Johnnie and Louise were dead.

There was no real reason for me to stay. The questions were where and when am I to go with so much now hanging over my head with false accusations? I laid back on my iron work chase lounge, looking up into the sky. It was very clear and bright, too hot for november. Could I have fallen asleep or had something else transpired. Dark clouds in this beautiful sky were forming. No, not dark, it was one black, black, black cloud, covering all of the middle section of the United States. It was falling to the earth. Oh my! It is smothering. It will kill them. It is nothing but black people being smothered to death. Yet, I was alive and I was praying for them. I knew that my God is love, yet I was afraid of what he could let something do to these people, black and dis-obedient. Then it began to crush. It was the worst sight I'd ever seen.

A great being appeared saying, "LIFT IT, LIFT IT, LIFT IT" in a very loud voice. I was so afraid. I was afraid to and afraid not to. Yet, how could I. It was heavy enough to smother the black people. Again, I heard "LIFT IT, LIFT IT" in a commanding voice. I reached across the whole middle section. I caught it in each hand and began to lift. It was so light. I was standing in Louisiana with my left hand in Texas and my right hand in Mississippi, stretching over the whole of the middle section of the United States, lifting this black cloud. And shaking those little white dots. Why, they are lies! White lies. "F...m...g...guinea feathers."

The black people began to intake life and stand up and form a line from the great lake era and another line in the upper states west, all coming south intersecting in the lower Missouri, forming a "V" sign. The "V" sign was now turning to a "Y" sign. I looked around. I was not afraid anymore, but the being was gone. Hey, was I asleep? I will never know. I had a job to do.

What were these white lies under the cloud of darkness, suffocating all of America's blacks in this region. My job was certainly cut out for me, from the pattern of time. The original lie was *his-story.*

The present lie is *his-story,* his lie documented.

When did it begin and for what purpose? This egotistical lie was and is to control, to steal, to over-power, to murder, to hate... to cover! Is this a white stereotype? Can we call all white people liars? How deep can one go without becoming a liar? Where do we stop? this is not to divide races. It is to pull the cover off the lies.

In the day of *Peleg*, the earth was divided. Nations, tongues and the very earth itself stopped being a solid mass and was divided into continents. The whole world was no longer Africa. All people, were no longer black. There were abstracts from the original and abstracts from the abstracts, and down to a faded colorless subtract of the abstract. What can I say? Can I really say that and not be a liar? Let God be the only source of the truth. His word was from the beginning, now and to the end. Let His word be true and every man a liar.

Where do I start to uncover the lie. Why not at the beginning. Adam was created and placed in Africa. Eve was made from a rib from Adam. This is a division of man, a splitting of a man. Adam or Atom, the flesh matter. The dust of the earth from the rich soil of Africa. The world at that time was Africa. North America, South America, Australia, Greenland nor Euro-Asia were separated from Africa. God tells us in His word written in Genesis 10:25, 1 Chron, 1:19 that the earth itself was divided the day that *Peleg* lived. They were all Africans up to that period. Even those that went into the ark then came out on dry ground were still Africans. I do believe that there could have been a slight bleaching of the skin in the year that they were shut up in the ark from the sun. They did not turn white.

Here I stopped and prayed for understanding. I had no lights. I could not type. The system had shut me down. Black people were afraid to come to my aide. You must understand what I was going through to understand my prayer.

My husband, John had been murdered in the hospital, wherein is the place to recuperate. His brains had been stolen for a ceremony of the Ku Klux Klan. They had eaten his brain raw.

I had been charged with every crime in the books under a *Catch 22.* My building had been burned to the ground by the new mayor, which I knew to be a fact. I had proof. I had been shot at several times. I had suffered my first beating, attempted murder is what it was. Why was the government so bent on getting rid of me?

The CAP Agency was responsible for my first beating. The local Parish, illegal government and the Monroe city government bought niggers whom they put up against me and filed all of those false charges against me to bring me into an illegal, colorless court. Both had said that it was endorsed by the state and the feds. My prayer for the truth, whether I was in the body, I do not know. Neither do I know if I was out of my body. For the first time I understood John on the Isle of Patmos being fed by a ravin -black. Then it happened. I was on my back and I was looking up. The little cloud got dark. dark and darker. It became black and it covered the western world and was coming down so fast it was smothering people. I was scared shitless. A being appeared, covered with the cloud and said. "LIFT IT, LIFT, LIFT IT!"

"What is it?" I asked.

"Filis Milis Gris." Then it became like small pok-a-dots in the black clouds. I was shaking saying.

"What is that?'

"Guinea feathers, white lies, little white lies. It said, LIFT IT!"

I alone was not smothering. Both colorless and the blacks were smothering under the weight. I caught hold of the cloud from over America and I lifted if from the smothering people. It was easy and my burden was light. I was lifting the weight off the black world. As they rose, they took on a form of a "V" from the northwest to the northeast of the continent to the middle states. They did meet and formed a single line and marched down the separation line from the east where it intersected with the west to the neutral strip and came to me to help me free the land. I had lifted it by my own strength. They marveled and did take hold. I reached the document to the man with the handle that barred his face.. He stood up on one leg and read it to the crowd that had formed from the line of people that encircled me.

And I was now crying holy holy... you must believe that there is a God somewhere.

My tears formed a lake called Washitaw and tall reeds grew up on the end of the lake. The water was crystal clear. We saw ourselves in a mirror of the lake. On the other side were the *Ancient Ones* saying holy, holy... free at last. Our little chickens have come a long way home to roost. Then, white lying dots fell to the ground and were burned by the sun. The water was troubled with great waves and we waded in and stilled the waters. Then it was peace. I saw people of every hue and said.

"Come unto me, my father has many mansions. Then, he has other sheep not of this fold. Come and learn of me. I am not he. He is in me and I am in *Him. I Am Who I Am.* You must hear the man read these documentations. And the man with the great handle that barred his face did read. *I awaken, I Thank You, I Am Free At Last.*

This document has been included to be read by any that were not there.

CHAPTER NINE

"Who In The Hell Screwed History?"

Damn! History had been one of my favorite classes. Who in the hell screwed it up? I was no mover and I was no shaker, but this shit had to be changed. These farten-ass-bastards must be stopped in their damn tracks and look me dead in the eye. We must come face to face and acknowledge a fact or two about this history shit. I was popping mad. It had nothing to do with anger. Anger cools off. I ate this shit. I slept this shit. I dreamed this shit. I had returned to this shit. This shit that they had taught me in school had to be re-written. I had forced it on my son, for my grandchildren. I would be the damn scapegoat.

I stopped. I was using those curse words again. I had learned them early in life from my uncle. My daddy never said shit in his whole life. He used words like hockey, dookey and excretion. I had so much Turner in me that shit was a shorter word. I was as much my mother Annie's child as I was my Daddy's child. So, the shit's screwed up and the more I stirred it up, the more it stunk. I fell on the floor to my knees and prayed. I needed help. What was it that God wanted me to do. I would sure be a lost ball in a bail of cotton if I tackle *his-story* and replace it with *my-story*. Y-e-s, just remove one of the "S's" is what he did with his old lie. That screwed it up to be history.

Now it would be a sure enough "mystery" if I would take the "O" out of my story and replace it with the vowel "e" and uncover what that bastard did. It is no mystery, it's **"MY-STORY"** with the vowel changed.

It has been violated, pissed on. These black-ass school teachers and these screwed up black preachers do not know their ass from a hole in the ground. They swallowing all this shit and putting this garbage back into the minds of the children and the public.

I was selling lunches to the religious center helping us to raise funds for a community center. What do you think I saw? A white man from Mississippi was teaching. Yes he was teaching our black preachers. Huh! They are now the house niggers. I just stood there for a minute to hear exactly what this peck 'o wood was teaching these black-ass preachers. His subject was **"Everything In This Net."** I called up everyone I knew that was in a different church and asked them to write what subject their preacher was preaching on the following sunday. You guessed it... "Everything In This Net." The God that had called these bastards was none other than that white preacher who was teaching them what to say to the parents of those children who were taught *his-story* in school. This motor-scootering mother not only screwed up *his-story,* but he was screwing up the Bible in the behind of these black-ass preachers who taught the teachers from behind the pulpit. How ignorant could one get. Well, now I had to set my net out. I was going to catch a woodpecker, a black-ass mocking bird and a flicker.

I walked into the illegal courthouse to do some research and walked upon a situation that would have made Jesus wept. These old preachers who had laid their hands on top of a young preacher with a Bible that past sunday, walked up to the clerk of the court. These black-ass shits asked this white man, in the worldly court to give this man a license to preach. I vomited. I was sick as a tucked-tailed dog watching who they got their authority to preach Gods word from. And who was their God that gave them "Everything In This Net."

I had learned *his-story* in school. I had lived on the fringes of *his-story* on my own land. That is why he needed a story to steal from the *"Black Ancient Ones,* their life, their culture, their freedom and their peace.

My anger was returning. I was not mad, this was reality. This shit was real, it was not just in my mind. A deputy-clerk helped me to the bathroom.

"All white people are not bad," she said, as if the question had been asked.

"Thank you kindly," I mumbled, hating myself that she thought I hated her. I smiled and looked her in the eye and told her.

"Lady, I do not hate white people., I feel absolutely sorry for all people. Why do you ask. Don't you know that the problem has something to do with you people not having enough color in your skin To protect yourselves from the sun? Then I realized, you studied in the same history book that I did."

She laughed with me and told me she was slipping out with a black man. I told her if I had to hide what I was doing, that I would not do it. We became nodding friends from then on. We both recognized that white supremacy; over the political and religious communities were wrong.

In 1974, I made an attempt to correct it by founding a town under international law of township. I was sincerely trying to put it (the land) in the U.S.A. Do you know that those dumb-ass bastards threw the book at me from every side. Even those uncle tomming blacks picked up the white man's book and threw it at me.

In court, in jail, beaten, hated by both races, bared from all religions. I was left with God alone. I had previously filed a Federal Civil Action, which was my constitutional right to do so, if I was a citizen. These federal ass-holes were helping the southern bastards to try and trap me. They would not obey their own laws if it was to be in a black person's favor. Election booths were rigged... you name it and it was done to accommodate *his-story.*

God was with me when they kicked us out of office. Four years later, they were begging us. We had to run my husband said. I was tired of the shits, But I was going on to see what the end was going to be. In 1979 the police came with the ambulance after I called them. My husband had suffered a heart attack. The bastard hit him in the head with a billyclub and knocked him out. Low and behold, it was Friday night. Saturday morning was when John had planned to march. His eyes came open and he said one word. "March!" Shit, I got a cab and headed for the march about ten o'clock Saturday morning. I picked up my husband's sign and went directly to the mayor's office and left him that sign for my calling card. History was playing its cruel joke on me. I beat it back to the hospital.

I ran and I won. Not for myself but for Johnny. Now he would be exhumed. I had let them bury a body that I was not even aware that he was dead. I had not really seen a death certificate. He had not died. He was murdered. By whom? The coroner said it would be hard to exhume him. The story of the exhuming would cover a book in itself. The blow had pushed the brain forward, as the scan report read. Johnny had ordered his own scan before death. He was not educated, but was naturally a smart Chief of Police.

Eighteen months after his death, it paid off. It was other than natural death. When he performed the autopsy, he found the proof. There was no brain in his head. Those old shitten doctors had eaten his brain. I now recognize the tall man's voice. It was the congressman. He had saved my life from being pork chops on a fiery cross and was still aiming for the seat of my panties, the old goat.

I was no closer to the murderers than at first. I was now angry with the doctors. Only one was human. Doctor Giesler was for sure Doc. Old red top pecker was David Duke. He was shot in that hospital. He did not have a hole in his head when he was carried away from E.A. Conway Hospital. They shot him in St. Francis Hospital. The police that came with the ambulance hit him, but did not shoot him. He was shot in the hospital. And the murderer removed the brain to get the evidence.

They were then used for sacrifice. The brain's Doctor Geisler had on his desk playing with weren't my husband's brain.

The doctors had cablevision and wanted to put it in Richwood. Johnny wanted the citizens to own cablevision service. Mr. Noname worked at St. Francis as an orderly monitoring heart machines. So did other St. James church members, but none visited Johnny because he was against homosexual preachers in the pulpit.

After two days my husband awakened from his long sleep

"Verdia, come and look at my head. What do you see? It feels like it is crawling," was his exact quote.

I mistook it for something that really was crawling on his head. I looked and parted his hair with my fingers. I did not see anything. I told him. "Johnny, there is nothing in your hair." I pampered him with a kiss. I was so glad he had awakened.

He said. "Wash my hair."

I told him that I would have to get permission from a doctor as they told me not to move his head. He had a monitor hookup and wires in his chest. I was in Rome and had to pretend I was also a Roman and liked it. I called a switchboard nurse and told her that he wanted his hair washed. It was four shifts later before a nurse switched in and told me that I could wash it. I was also a nurse, but that they did not know. In fact, no one here knew but the D.A. They thought I could not do it without moving his head. As I expertly washed and rinsed it they peeped. Well, I'd show them. I finished and wrapped his hair in a big white towel. I then planted another kiss on his face and teased him for *looking like a Sultan.*

He said. "What did you see in my head."

I said "no... wait... Johnny!" I was looking at the side of the towel. I said. "Let me get you a doctor," quickly backing out of the door. I closed it and ran down the hall cursing everybody in sight. "Get out of my way!" About the time I got to the nurses station, I was really worked up. "Get me a doctor and get them sons o' bitches in here quick. Get that sucker!" I grabbed a nurse. "Do you hear me, call a damn doctor." I dropped my hold and marched back to my husband. They were sure to shoot him again now.

I was crazy but had to stay sane for Johnny. "It's alright Johnny, a doctor is coming," I assured him. I could not tell him a hole was in his head. It was the reason for not turning his head over. These cocksuckers were going to pay my husband. They were going to pay him dearly. I was fuming as the doctor entered. I said. "How in the hell did this hole get in my husband's head? You bastards are trying to hide it!"

Johnny said. "It's a hole, isn't it doctor?"

He said it seemed to be healing, whatever it is.

I said. "You son of a bitch, you let somebody shoot him!" I headed toward him when Johnny called out.

"Verdia, come over here. Sit by me." His mind was sharp. He knew that I was going to smack the doctor. He had calmly stopped it.

Then they started switching us from room to room. Johnny instructed me as follows; He told me to call Mr. Moody a professional photographer. Then call Roland Charles. Tell Willie Hunter to call Charles Jones and L.B. Jackson. He said we were on some kind of *"Hit List"* with Johnny Parkerson.

"I want you to get Sweeto to take you over to the Judge in Shreveport monday. Take this envelope," he said seriously.

"Where did you get that from Johnny?" I asked.

He winked. "I am alive. I must save you Verdia. There is no way they are going to let me out alive. One of us must get out of here alive," he said.

It was all so confusing to me. I had my husband back and they, whoever they were, would not take him away from me.

It had been all over so quick. I was out of my mind and senses for days. No one will ever know the pain I felt. I forgot all the clues and all about a box of evidence. He was buried on the 23rd of September and I had to testify on the 29th. My head was whirling. I did my best. the judge said I was right by law, yet we lost. The Louisiana system could not beat the federal court. I knew then that I would turn it to what it really was... nothing.

It never would have come to my mind again if I had not been ran out of the cemetery, while I was visiting my husband's grave. I had brought him some fresh flowers. I was run out of the cemetery. Then on election day, James Johnson told me that they had the old police car behind Potters house with the bullet hole in it. That was why it was sold. James had seen the officer's car unloading dope in a grave. He wanted to vote but I would not carry him because he'd been drinking. Shortly thereafter, he was found burned to death in the graveyard. He could not have cut his money belt and carried it to the graveyard office along with his cap.

I heated the keeper so hot until she brought it to me. I gave the evidence to the sheriff's department. *They did nothing because* someone high up was in with the Marshal, or why didn't they wait until the Marshal's vehicles picked up that little girl's body years ago. Who set Parkerson's office on fire to destroy all the drug evidence he had right under the Monroe *police's nose.* It had to be someone close.

When did Parkerson indict me? He didn't. Richwood Drug Lords through a civil suit filed by Sharp, who's son got to be Monroe's City Attorney, for the job he did on me. The judge ruled it so and the Grand Jury had absolutely no evidence but had been prejudice by the news media and tabloids. They had other than Grand Jury in the jury room. I cursed the jury.

Parkerson asked me a question. "What would you say if..."

Before he could finish, I said. "I would say you were telling a damn lie."

Wellington had beat Parkerson in a whiskey suit or beat the police jury out and a problem existed. The Holy Spirit called. Wellington Jenkins Junior had a license, but sold no more whiskey and told me no more cursing.

It was years later before I knew that Tilman Brown had been telling the truth when he said, "No child is over there."

He had cooked some lunch for me and brought it to the hospital, where I was sitting, glued to my seat outside the St. Francis Emergency Room. My husband was in there.

Johnny had been in serious condition. He couldn't make it, I had heard one doctor tell another. No one told me anything. They acted like I was invisible. I had been so stunned I had not eaten in days.

Tillman told me to feel free to eat it because he had cooked it. I ate the food gratefully and it had come from the same man I had called a damn lie years before.

This was August 1979. I had to think back to know what had happened to Johnny. I could only think of the Richwood Police. They had poisoned our dogs and our horses. Burley went to the fence and gave sugar cubes to them. I had told him not to. We had saved Lady and Cheater with her red Sassafras colt. Lady aborted hers and my black gypsy had died of poisoning.

Now my husband was lying at the point of death. What had Johnny said in the meeting? I could not remember what he had said Thursday night. And it had been Friday when it happened. This must be Wednesday. Oh, yes. He had called for a march on Town Hall for Saturday. All of his signs had been made. The station wagon was parked on the west end.

The shed had seats and a smudge pot under it. My car was parked on the east side of the shed, not running and the truck as always, was parked behind my car. Why had the ambulance drivers lied to the D.A.? They had told him that they drove under the shed, which was impossible. There were two broke down vehicles on either side. White lies are so easy to tell and so easy to smell. This was one I could not smell out though. Perhaps there had been a relative connection or the driver worked part time. Or, maybe it was the one angle of dope Johnny was working on.

Johnny didn't like dope in Richwood and blamed it on the elected Chief of Police. I had not thought the elected mayor was a part of this deal. He was just stupid. Then, Jimmy Smith and that Burley Anderson had come to Johnny, begging to be a part of his administration, knowing that he would win the next election. Johnny knew something was wrong between the mayor and the chief.

He sent Barbara down to the trailer where they had Town Hall with ten dollars. She purchased some weed for cigarettes and brought it back to Johnny. He marked it and put it in his locked box as part of the evidence he was collecting. Johnny got Jimmie by himself and told him to give states evidence. I carried him to the D.A. for Johnny, but I didn't know what he had put on tape. I also didn't know the nature of the testimony. The chief was in hot water with the administration. Someone had shot into the mayor's house and hit his wife.

Now my husband was dying because of all this shit. It was here that my real thinking stopped. I had sat at the hospital one month. They'd screwed up an operation that I had not signed for. I didn't know the physicians. These bastards took my husband from E.A. Conway Hospital and they hustled him off to St. Francis without me being considered. I had to catch a ride with Ms. Mary Lynch. I told her to follow the ambulance. I had been told he was to be transferred to the medical heart center in Houston, Texas.

The ambulance stopped at St. Francis instead of the airport. Here I had to deal with uncouth aids, once they moved him upstairs. On the way up to the fifth floor one said.

"I am not lifting this big man," snickering, skinning and grinning.

I said, "listen bitch. I am calling your cards. I said pick him up by yourself and you'd better start lifting."

She rolled her eyes and pouted. He was out cold.

After a week had passed, I left to go to the ribbon cutting ceremony for him at the Louis Lambert opening. I hired a nurse to stay with him. The Hamptons came for me as I was cutting the ribbon. I had not been gone thirty minutes. They were operating on Johnny again without my permission. No wonder he had never awakened, the bastards screwed up. They brought him back and put him in the room with Congressmen Passman's wife. The Congressman could go in but, I could not go in to see my own husband. I knew they were doing this because I had exposed the Congressman in the Korean Rice Deal. He made a big offer to me and I had caught it in live action. I was trying to be a good citizen.

I was not going to take any dishonest money and I was not going to Japan and China with no Congressman to out smart no other people of no other country, for no amount of money. I told him over the phone, that I was black before he had come to my office.

He said. "I'm old enough to know and young enough to go." Now these bastards were taking it out on Johnny.

I remember how I had called Johnny Carl Parkerson, the district attorney and said. "I myself saw his body." He told me that he would investigate. A few days later I called him again. He told me it was not true. I called him a damn lie. I had seen this little white girl behind St. James Church and hung up. Hadn't we seen them pick her up? I was crying mad. This was a little child. How in the world could they hide this. I had the eye witnesses that saw her. I bugged the D.A. and he told me there was not anything to worry about. Nobody was missing. Well kiss my ass. You don't even care if she was white, I said. I was getting nowhere. I hung up. It was at least a month when the district attorney sent for me. I sat across from him still angry. How could they kill our black children and their white one?

I was so angry because no one was concerned about this little white child.

He said. "I know you're angry with me."

I said. "Hell yes." I stopped cursing then.

He said. "You were right, the girl has been found."

I wanted to say, "go to shit." But, his eyes let me know he was serious. I said. "I do not believe you," yet I did. I wanted to let him know he had not believed me. He got the drift.

He said. "I believe you. The sheriff had said there was no girl behind the church.'"

I said. "He moved her." Now I did not know the Louisiana political structure then. I had lived in Illinois too long. I had thought that the marshal was a Parish position. Maybe a murderer would have been caught. I did not ask him. I had just said it was their car. We argued again.

He said. "You describe for me again her clothing."

I told him what had been seen by my own eyes.

He said that some hunters found her in the Sterlington Area of the woods. This like history was another white coverup. Somehow I could look back and see all of history being covered up in this pretty little white girl that may never be buried. What in the hell was going on down here? I know white folks steal history from black folks but, in the name of heavens, this was a child. A white child at that. God, were all politicians crooks? I could not understand the D.A.'s silence at that time. It was when his office was bombed or set on fire right under the Monroe police's nose that I began to realize. This place I called home had to be turned upside down. These farten-ass white folks had lied and stole, murdered - even little children to get the blood needed. To keep the Ku Klux Klan going. White blood, black blood, cat blood and every kind of blood to keep it going. It was a long time coming but I knew even then that, I had to go to a Ku Klux Klan meeting. These were the same people, their race screwed up *his-story* to make a history for me to read his lie.

My husband would never leave this hospital. There was something in it about the Congressman's wife being in the same room with him. He could go in to see his wife, but I couldn't see my husband.

What was it my husband was working on and why had history stopped dead in its tracks? *"If I could just unscrew the WASHITAW from Louisiana."*

CHAPTER TEN

"Legal Or Illegal - This is How It Happened!"

The LOUISIANA said PURCHASE from France followed one long trail of trickery and finagling by countries and individuals for commerce, political wars and world religion. The following acts took place:

In the six day of creation, God created woman and man. Please remember a day with the Lord is 1000 years.

- In the day of *Peleg* the earth was divided.

- In the day of Moses we built the *Mounds.*

- In 3,000 B.C., the Ancient Black Nation was here in the **Washitaw De Dugdahmoundah.**

- In 6 to 4 B.C., Jesus was born to a woman without intercourse with a man. 4-2 B.C. - Home in Africa 12 years.

- In 325 A.D. - the Nicean Creed.

- In 350 A.D. to 1,300, The Black-A-Moors or the Black Moors ruled Spain, (the Spanish Mexican means mixed with African).

- In the 4,000 years before Columbus, the Black Moors traded with the ancient Ones via ships of Shitta. Water - shittinwood or water - shitta = Was-shita - now WASHITAW.

- In 1492 A.D. *Pietro* (Peter) The Black-A-Moor navigator of the lead ship, Nina discovered America. If you look between the lines you will see a Mex-Africa, just move the "X" and the "A" and "F" .

- The said new world was too black. The Europeana, a bleached or blanc (colorless) people, pale (white) that came to the new world to colonize were for a better part, just criminals, fresh out of jails. The fines were reduced to work for their nations. They took over the colonies for themselves and started a slave trade to hide what they were doing to the Black Moors or Muurs, already here.

- In 1541 De Sota reached the Mississippi River.

- In 1673 Father Marquette descended the Mississippi to its mouth or to the Gulf Of Mexico.

- In 1550 La Salle descended the Mississippi River and took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV of France and called it Louisiana.

- In 1706 these colonists made a new location to a site what is now known as New Orleans. This is as far as they came or claimed.

- In 1712 Louis XIV made a Grant to Antoine Crozt, a merchant of Paris, who owned a fortune of more than L 40,000 (Livres) in India trade called the Indian Tea Company. That is why the redmen were called Indians, who were nomads on the land.

(Read The Extract Of Crozat Grant)

Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre: To all who shall see these present letters and greetings.

"The care we have always had to procure the welfare and advantage of our subjects, having introduced us, notwithstanding the almost continual wars which we have been obliged to support from the beginning of our reign to seek for all possible opportunity of enlarging and exporting."

THOMAS JEFFERSON

April 2, 1743 to July 4, 1826

- June 21, 1775 - Seated in the Continental Congress at Philadelphia from the Virginia colony.

- June 11, 1776 - The Continental appointed a committee of five to prepare a Declaration of Independence by a ballot of vote and elected were Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston and Roger Sherman.

- June 2, 1776 - The four out of five voted in Thomas Jefferson to draft this document.

- July 4, 1776 - Congress made several amendments to this draft. Now, The United States Constitution signed and adopted that same day.

- June 20, 1776 - Jefferson was re-elected the Virginia Delegate to Continental Congress.

- October 7, 1776 - He took his seat in the new house.

- June 1, 1776 - Jefferson became Governor of Virginia, an independent state.

- June 6, 1783 - Jefferson became a Congressman.

- May 7, 1784 - Jefferson was Minister to France for the United States.

- March 21, 1790 - Jefferson became Secretary of State in the first Washington Administration.

- 1794 - Jefferson became Vice President

- March 4, 1801 - Thomas Jefferson became the President of the United States.

Particulars; He had a vast knowledge in Latin, Greek, English and was a French Master in the science for the studies in law, mathematics, being a Virginia Bar Member with the Law Firm of George Wythe and Associates. John Marshall (late chief justice), Henry Clay. He was rich for that day, 400 pounds per year, had black blood, and a ruddy complexion, sandy hair, tall, dark and straight as an arrow. He was a sportsman, a musician in the Virginian House of Burgesses, back in 1769. Perfect in law and holy views.

1699 to 1769 - The French Government was a world power in control paper-wise over a bulk of all Louisiana. There in the Province were no Parishes. The good old United States had not been yet established. French and pre-Colombians were in power.

- 1766 to 1769 - Both France and Spain had authority over a part of Louisiana churches. Parishes begin. There was no United States formed. The period of Anarchy begins.

- 1769 to 1804 - Spain and France in control. Church and Parish to begin. See Amiens Treaty and English Egypt Treaty.

- 1769 continued... A church adulterous act with governments of the world. Pope Pius VII entered into dichorial act with Napoleon to fund a war. An agreement was made to trade Louisiana to steal to the 1776 Established United (13) States to finance the proposed Church State Act War for world power. Napoleon crowned himself King, divorced his wife and the Pope performed the unholy act. France received Louisiana without the neutral strip of the Ancient' of the Washitaw and without a Grant to the people and sold it that way. There was no parish clause. Only a clause for the Ancient Ones and Grants.

- 1804 - Sale of the Louisiana that had not already been sold or granted.

- 1812 - Louisiana became a State in the United States.

- 1821 - The State was recognized as legal with out grants or neutral strip. See Statehood Clause #27, without slavery. Without the Washitaw, without Rio Negro.

I picked up all the pieces that I could gather. I knew now that she was not going away. Even if she was dead and had left the said Cajun Country in 1935, shortly after my daddy was murdered. I gathered my notes and put them in the old tin luggage with Matthew's map and the record I had kept. It looked good but it was word of mouth. My grandmother was over 100 years old each time I talked with her. How could I or anyone else believe a woman that old? I had returned as I had promised her and she had gone and given up and died on me. I still didn't know the times, places or the event. If they were real old could she have been in some kind of advance state of senility that caused her to over imagine it all? If so, how could she have told it over and over again? I tried my daddy's baby brother and he told me that he did not know anything about it. I could not find one soul that knew anything about the Washitaw's Black Empress or Cajun Queen.

Then it happened like in a storybook. Representative, the Honorable Shady Wall of the State of Louisiana, desired a meeting with me about dividing a said Ouachita Parish and re-organizing it as East Ouachita and West Ouachita Parish. I was in bed with my blood again too low and I had a cold, but I agreed.

The Honorable Wall was in a hurry and chose the following night. He would come to Bosco to me as I was ill. I had plenty of reservations, but I agreed to his plans. It was dark as pit that night. I had already put my dog, Jude in the master bedroom when I got up for my personal needs. I placed the 38 under the cover and my little 22, whereas it could be seen. My bedroom was the same one I'd used when I was a child. Only now, no one was there except me. I was alone. All of the cousins, brother, sister and in-laws were in the big cities trying to find the big buck. I saw the light turn in the lane. I prayed for protection. This was my only chance for me to get the information I needed. He needed support desperately to agree to come to my house at night. Having never seen me before! My letter to the editor must have made some impression. I was thinking things would be okay, as long as the long car stopped outside the gate and the shadow walked to the door, that I had pre-instructed him by telephone. My heart was pounding aloud it seemed. Over my, "come in," Jude stirred in the master bedroom. He went for his piece. I said, "at ease," it's only my dog.

Attorney Robert P. Mcleod had given me Jude and I had him trained well. This dog was a pure bred German Sheppard, ready for my signal. Shady dropped his hand from the inside chest and they flopped to his side. The name Shady fitted him well. He was dark for a white man and in more danger than he would ever guess.

"Are you really alone with that door open and those blinds up way back here?" He said.

"Except for my dog. But you are not alone. Someone's in that car."

"It's Henry Cooney, my chauffeur. He's like a blood brother to me. His mouth is sealed.

Do you keep that gun on your tray always? Before you could get your hand from under that cover, I could get you if I meant you any harm." he muttered.

"I can take care of myself. Now lets get on with the business. You came to talk, didn't you?"

It was not long before I was truly satisfied that we were two of a kind in strategic planning. This white man admitted that as far as he knew, my grandmother was right about Ouachita Parish not being created. He was interested in the West side. If we could join forces, I could have the east side. I told him it was all mine. The entire said Louisiana Purchase. But, for now, I was researching the Maison Rouge Grant. If my grandmother was true, it was won in 1848. She also said our people were Washitaws. The name was changed in the spelling by the Boston School Mams, brought to teach.

He asked me if I would do the State of Louisiana the honor of writing it up for a Bicentennial project and I agreed as it would get my grandmother's version out there. He asked many questions. I gave the answers to those I felt safe to answer. We talked about the state and the possibilities until the clock donged for midnight. We both had agreed that she truly was the Empress of the real Washitaw. He called her the Cajun Queen. The Queen of Royal Washitaw blood. I accepted his title at this stage of the game. But, I would prove that she was an Empress; Imperial. He promised to bring me all the legal documents that he could get that would prove Washitaw De DUGDAHMOUNDYAH of course. We spell it DUGDEMONIA at that time according with the sound. See Award next page.

The tall dark-haired caucasic frame got up to go and turned after asking, could he come again. I said his name and as he turned to answer, I brought my hand from under the cover with the 38.

"It would have been easy, but you are my friend."

He grinned and tipped a hat that I knew he seldom if ever wore.

As if reading my mind, he said. "My good luck piece to the memory of a real Cajun Queen."

I lay on my bed and prayed for finding a link to the inside of Louisiana's public records. I still had to hatch a scheme to get her documents back. Empress Delphia, the Black Cajun Queen, a word of mouth telephone trail. She had not visited us, nor we she. It had been over thirty odd years since we'd last seen her. Now, after death, as she requested, I must find that book somewhere in Mississippi that she had written the clue in over 95 years ago. I must find the Grant and the map. I must find the **TURNER RECORDS.**

This was truly the Cajun Queen who had lived and died a legend. I am now the **Empress of the Washitaw.** A granddaughter of the **Black Cajun Queen.**

CHAPTER ELEVEN

"Bring The Cotton Pickin' Records Back!"

I was not sure there were any records up in New York. Nor was I sure what would be in the records if they were there. They were surveys I had been told. I did not own anything worth selling anymore. All I had was stolen. I had no money. I had planted a secret note in enough places to sit back. I waited and finally the damn records was true to plan. They were up for sale on the auction block in New York. It had worked. Greed was powerful. They were looking for circulators of the secret notes, offering 40 million in gold for information about the surveys. The plan had certainly brought them to the public eye. The bait was out there. Not to see what big fish would bite.

They were sold to the Ohio Western Historical Society. Good. Now I knew where they were. How could I, with funds, see what was in the cottin' pickin' records? I was doing alright for a poor girl, orphan Annie. I was a founder of a town and on the board of Louisiana Friends Of The Achieves: and I had planted my seed so deep, the state called a Black History Convention, held by white historians, bringing an expert all the way from France to prove me wrong. I was called to carped a head of the noted speaker impromptu. Well, I strutted my stuff. The honorable speaker refused to disprove my story. But sanctioned it.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

Had it been well enough for Louisiana to file a civil suit to get the records up another 30 years. I could not win for losing the record game. The truth existed just like my grandma and Aunt Francis read. Read facts.

"BRING THE COTTIN' PICKIN' RECORDS BACK!"

"Since when did Louisiana get so poor it cannot pay it's legal bill? Those are our damn records! We want them. Bring those cottin' pickin' records' back or you deal with me! Ohio has got no business with any records belonging to Louisiana. We want them in the achieves for everyone to see. Just like the snap of my fingers! Damn the cost, get the records!"

NO.

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1983

State of Louisiana,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Western Reserve Historical Society
(An Ohio Corporation)

Defendant.

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT, THE ORIGINAL COMPLAINT, and MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO FILE AN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
Attorney General

KENDALL VICK
Chief Counsel

LISA KEEGAN
Staff Attorney

EAVELYN T. BROOKS*
Assistant Attorney General

234 Loyola Avenue
Suite 700
New Orleans, La. 70112
Telephone (504) 568-5575

ATTORNEYS for Plaintiff

*Counsel of Record

2

EAVELYN T. BROOKS*
Assistant Attorney General
234 Loyola Avenue
Suite 700
New Orleans, La. 70112
Telephone (504) 568-5575

By: _____
ATTORNEYS for Plaintiff

*Counsel of Record

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1983

State of Louisiana,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Western Reserve Historical Society
(An Ohio Corporation)

Defendant.

MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AN ORIGINAL COMPLAINT

The Western Reserve Historical Society, an Ohio non-profit corporation has in its custody land survey maps and related documents that clearly are part of the public domain of the State of Louisiana. These historical surveys are physically located in the State of Ohio. The State of Louisiana seeks an order requiring that the documents be returned to its custody. We urge this Court to grant the State of Louisiana leave to file the attached original complaint.

Louisiana has no federal forum save this Honorable Court. We seek relief as a sovereign state that has been denied possession of public documents that form a critical historic link in the title to state and private land within the State of Louisiana. We seek relief against a citizen of another state. No diversity of citizenship exists in this instance so as to give the federal district courts concurrent jurisdiction with this Court.

Louisiana State Archives
Baton Rouge, La. 70804-9125

The issue at bar is one of grave public importance. It involves the possession by a private group of property of a Sovereign State. Public policy requires that a question concerning the possession of public documents of a Sovereign State should never be litigated in the state courts of the possessor. To so require would force a State to submit itself and the title of its property to a foreign jurisdiction. The Constitution of the United States granted this Court original jurisdiction over such matters, so as to insure the availability of a forum designed to minimize the danger of hostility toward another sovereign.

The plaintiff is mindful of this Court's sparing use of its original jurisdiction. Louisiana also is mindful of the burden the appellate jurisdiction of this Court places upon it. We would not invoke this Court's original jurisdiction were any other possible forum available. We are convinced, however, that much would be sacrificed by requiring a state to choose between abandoning documents that it clearly owns or submitting itself to the laws and courts of another state. For this reason, we urge the Court to grant Louisiana leave to file an original complaint here in the only jurisdiction that can protect the interests of the State in its property.

Inasmuch as this Court is structured to perform as an appellate tribunal and is ill equipped for the task of factfinding, the plaintiff asks that the Court designate a special master to hear the evidence. In this way, the Court will have the benefit of a factfinding and will be relieved of the enormous time and energy required by an original complaint. The ends of justice still would be met because Louisiana would have an independent forum to enforce its rights against the citizen of another state.

CONCLUSION

The principle policies underlying the Article III jurisdictional grant to the Supreme Court will best be served by the grant of leave to file an original complaint with this Court. No State should be compelled to resort to the tribunals of other States for redress since parochial factors might often lead to the appearance, if not the reality, of partiality to one's own. This is especially true, here, where public property principles are at issue.

Appointment of a special master for fact-finding will aid the Court by reducing the time and energy required to litigate this matter. We urge this Court to grant Louisiana leave to file the attached complaint.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
Attorney General

KENDALL VICK
Chief Counsel

LISA KEEGAN
Staff Attorney

BY: _____
EAVELYN T. BROOKS
Assistant Attorney General
Louisiana Department of Justice
234 Loyola Ave., 7th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 568-5575

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1983

State of Louisiana,

Plaintiff,

vs.

The Western Reserve Historical Society
(An Ohio Corporation)

Defendant.

COMPLAINT

JURISDICTION

1. Jurisdiction of this action is conferred upon the Supreme Court of the United States by the United States Constitution, Article III, Section 2, and 28 U.S.C. § 1251(b)(3).

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

2. An actual justiciable controversy exists between the plaintiff, the State of Louisiana, and the defendant, The Western Reserve Historical Society, an Ohio non-profit corporation. The plaintiff requires relief in the nature of an order requiring the delivery to Louisiana of historical public documents belonging to the State of Louisiana which are currently in the custody of the defendant.

3. This is a complaint for the return of public documents to the State of Louisiana, the owner of the documents.

4. The documents in question are historical land survey materials that are an important link in the chain of title of both public and private land claims in the State of Louisiana.

THE PARTIES

5. The State of Louisiana is a sovereign state of the United States.

6. The defendant, The Western Reserve Historical Society, is an Ohio non-profit corporation.

FACTS

7. In 1817, the State of Louisiana purchased from the heirs of the late Spanish Surveyor General, Laveau Trudeau, land survey documents relating to land within the boundary of the State of Louisiana and the surrounding area.

8. State land surveys and related documents also were prepared by later Louisiana Surveyor Generals as a part of their official duties as State officers.

9. Both groups of documents are historical public documents belonging to the State of Louisiana.

10. They were housed in the office of the official custodian of state land records, the Louisiana State Land Office.

11. The documents disappeared from state custody late in the nineteenth century.

12. Some of the documents surfaced again in the hands of a New York City Auction House, Swann Galleries, Inc. in November, 1982.

13. The current possessor of the documents is The Western Reserve Historical Society, an Ohio non-profit corporation.

14. The State of Louisiana, through its Attorney General, demanded the return of the documents to the State of Louisiana.

15. The defendant has refused to deliver the items to the State.

RELIEF REQUESTED

WHEREFORE, the plaintiff respectfully prays that this Court:

A. Appoint a special master to hear evidence in this matter;

B. Order that the defendant deliver into the custody of the State of Louisiana, the land survey maps and related materials belonging to the State of Louisiana and now in the hands of the defendant; and, further,

C. Grant the plaintiff such other relief as this Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. GUSTE, JR.
Attorney General

KENDALL VICK
Chief Counsel

LISA KEEGAN
Staff Attorney

BY: _____
EAVELYN T. BROOKS
Assistant Attorney General
Louisiana Department of Justice
234 Loyola Ave., 7th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 568-5575

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Eavelyn T. Brooks, counsel of record for the plaintiff and a member of the Bar of the Court, do hereby certify that, in accordance with Rule 28.3, three (3) copies of the Motion To File An Original Complaint, The Original Complaint, and Memorandum In Support Of Motion To File An Original Complaint were served on all parties required to be served on this date by depositing same in the United States mail, first-class postage prepaid, and addressed as follows:

1. Western Reserve Historical Society
   10825 East Boulevard
   Cleveland, Ohio 44106

2. Mr. Arthur P. Steinmetz
   Walter, Haverfield, Buescher & Chockley
   Attorneys At Law
   1215 Terminal Tower
   Cleveland, Ohio 44113

This 27 day of November, 1983.

EAVELYN T. BROOKS
Assistant Attorney General
234 Loyola Ave., 7th Floor
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112
Telephone: (504) 568-5575

The Louisiana Attorney General's Lawyers won the civil action and locked the results at 533 Canal Street for 30 years, hoping that I'd be dead. Old Ancient Ones do not die easily. I have seen them and they are in a safe place. They are **BLACK!**

CHAPTER TWELVE

"The Great Whore Rode The Beast!"

Religion, commerce and politics are tools used by Satan to involve people in world networking to hell. There are man players in this ball park of tradition. I did play the field to my eternal sorrow. If it had not been for Jesus, who did cover my sins with his precious blood. I recommend him to you that may find the open door to the great spirit. Turn to him. Turn from the rider and the beast it is death to follow them. Louisiana, an illegal sale.

In the first place, Napoleon did not own it, nor did Spain. Neither did win it by conquest, war or grant. Spain is the country said to have gotten it from France, who did not own it. Spain sold the country which it did not own back to France who did not own it. Both knowing a wrong was being committed, they left the neutral zone to the Ancient inhabitants.

Now Spain had a good reason to do so. The Spanish land was ruled by the Ancient Ones, for 900 years, prior to Columbus's era. The blacks liked the Spaniards. Those that did not know about the South American Conquest got along well with the rogues of the sea. We must remember the Malta was such a big stake here as the said holy sea.

The sea in opposition to Jesus from his very birth to his very death - in the flesh as were the backsliding Israelis who delivered Him up for the beast with the whore on his back, riding it to kill him. A thousand or a day. Remember, a day with the Lord is 1000 years.

After the Consul of Nice said America was found, not by Spain, as it was not lost. The followers of God have always know it was round. They were here when the exploiters came and had been in this continent a very long time. They are the northern people found here and they did mingle with the women and brought an Indian said hi-tan race upon the earth. It was fully populated when the white's came with their religion riding on the back of the Spanish Government, buying and selling human flesh. Stealing whole cargos at sea and as today ... some blacks selling a brother to get the liquor that flourished on the slave ships. They also brought the gold and silver and fine silks and linen to the holy sea. Like Nimrod's Kingdom, in opposition to God's Kingdom.

When Louisiana was bounced around like a ball, the women of religion would straddle the saddle of the beast crowned kingdom of the universe of the devil. She, Queen of hearts to ten governments, made their laws and rules, dictated in all of their action. Yes, she that said Catholic Church made the rules to run Louisiana near the end of the second day-thousand year period after Christ. Claimed to be a church built upon Peter's grave. Peter was not ever in Rome in all of his lifetime. Jesus did not build a church on Peter, because Peter was alive when the beast killed the flesh of Jesus, with the Roman power rules, with the woman on it's back (Roman-woman). This same Roman-woman made the code, the BLACK CODES for Louisiana and it is still dominant here in the Ku Klux Klan. David Duke is not new, it is the same old cover, whether they're wearing black sheets or white, it's the cover that keeps white people from fully accepting Jesus fully as Christ, who came in a black skin like Solomon.

The year, 1795 was the year of the coming of the Baton Rouge in the Province of the Ancient Ones.

The Red Sticks lie is just another white lie to cover the true act of The Marquis Joseph De Maison Rouge (See letter dated April 2, 1795, received, May 20, 1795 from the Baron de Carondelet to Filhoil). For his valor he was called The Marquis of Baton Rouge. However, Louisiana denies that its capital city is named for this great man because his one son was a half-breed or a hybrid, and black. He was shrewd enough to get Richard Relf, Beverly Chew and Daniel Coxe to manipulate the law to legally leave his son, both the Bastrop and the Maison Rouge Grants.

These kind of facts offended the then white trash, the make up of Louisiana at that time. They were a few renounced dignitaries and a bunch of crooks and jail birds, who were sent to Louisiana as an alternative to prison. The Baron de Bastrop was formerly of Holland Prisoner for stealing the town's treasury, yet both Louisiana, Texas and Mexico will forever revive his crooked honor. This state is known for the famous "BLACK CODES" and also it's "GRANDFATHER CLAUSE," all originated during a period between the French and Spanish rule under the church.

The reason being there were 10, 476 free Blacks during the New Orleans era, 36,115 blacks were employed in agriculture, 3,797 were in manufacturing, 6,162 were in commerce and 10,257 were in the militia and only 6,006 slaves were snuck in, because there was NO SLAVE CLAUSE in the first Louisiana Constitution. To handle the blacks, her honor, the Catholic Church organized and empowered the "BLACK CODES" as a favor to the government.

The State of Louisiana are experts at losing and burning up records. They are in attics, old coffins and you name it. Louisiana is known for some of the most atrocious U.S.A. coverups in history!

The good old U.S.A. granted all the exploiters 320 acres of land except Mr. T., good old York, the black man who out lived them all by the grace of God. York died in Richmond, Virginia in 1879, five years after he became a whole man by an Amendment of the United States Constitution. York never got one acre because he was black in the United States.

A scout who history called Merriwether's servant. Have you ever known a soldier to take his servant to war? Other lies or cover ups is the tact that, Lewis and Clark documented everything in sight. The weather, the plants, the rocks, the minerals they found, the people by tribe, by habits, by color, by war-like activities. It was documented. A bushy-headed tribe who was not like the red man or the white man.

The black bushy-headed Washitaws (also Washos). Now, please explain why history did not make us aware of this important fact? It was because they went to spy on the Washitaw, a people that the good old United States had signed to be the protectorate over their rights, their land and their property. These exploiters would not have been able to get interpreters if this had not been the case of facts. Sheshony, the Chabony baby was also on that trip to be introduced to her grandparents on this trip. Why did not history tell us a truth as it is all in the official report? When did history have to invent for the history books reports are not a part of the report made for Thomas Jefferson by the exploiters of the Washitaws.

LOUISIANA KEPT THE

BLACK CODES!

APPENDIX

BLACK CODES

Art.1,

Decrees the expulsion of the Jews from the colony.

Art.2,

Make it imperative on masters to impart religious instruction to their slaves.

Art.3,

Permits the exercise of the Roman Catholic creed only, Every other mode of worship is prohibited.

Art.4,

Negroes placed under the direction or supervision of any other person than a Catholic, are liable to confiscation.

Art.5,

Sundays and holydays are to be strictly observed. All negroes found at work on these days are to be confiscated.

Art.6,

We forbid our white subjects,of both sexes,to marry with the blacks,under penalty of being fined and subjected to some other arbitrary punishment. We forbid all curates,priests,or missionaries of our secular or regular clergy,and even our chaplains in our navy,to section such marriages. We also forbid all our white subjects,and even the manumitted or free-born blacks,to live,in a state of concubinage with slaves. Should there be any issue from this kind of intercourse,it is our will that the person so offending,and the master of the slave should pay each a fine of three hundred livres. Should said issue be the result of concubinage of the master his slave,said master shall not *only pay the fine,but be deprived of the slave and* of the children,who shall be adjudged to the hospital of the locality,and said slave shall be forever incapable of being set free. But shall this illicit intercourse have existed between a free black and his slave,when said slave according to the forms prescribed by the church,said slave shall there by set free and the children shall become free and legitimate;and in such a case there shall be no application of the penalties mentioned in the present *article.*

Art.7,

The ceremonies and forms prescribed by the ordinance of blois and by the edict of 1691,for marriage,shall be observed both with regard to free persons and slaves. But the consent of the father and mother of the slave is not necessary; that of the master shall be the only one required.

Art.8,

We forbid all curates to process to effect marriages between slaves without the proof of the consent of their master;and we also forbid all masters to force their slaves into marriages against their wills.

Art.9,

Children,issued from the marriage of slaves shall follow the condition of their parents,and shall belong to the master of the wife and not of the husband,if the husband and the wife have different masters.

Art.10,

If the husband be a slave,and the wife a free women, it is our will that their children,of whatever sex they be,shall share the condition of their mother,and be as free as she,notwithstanding the servitude of their father; and if the father be free and the mother a slave then the children shall all be slaves.

Art.11,

Masters shall have their Christian slaves buried in consecrated ground.

Art.12,

We forbid slaves to carry offensive weapons or heavy sticks under the penalty of being whipped,and of having said weapons confiscated for the benefit of the person seizing the same. An exception is made in favor of those slaves who are sent hunting or a shooting by their masters,and who carry with them a written permission to that effect,or are bring designated by some known mark or badge.

Art.13,

We forbid slaves belonging to different masters to gather in crowds either by day or by night,under the pretext of a wedding, or for any other cause,either at the dwelling or on the grounds of one of their masters ,or elsewhere.and much less on the highways or in secluded places,under the penalty of corporal punishment, which shall not be less than the whip. In case of frequent offenses of the kind,the offenders shall be branded with the mark of the flower de luce,and should there

be aggravating circumstances,capital punishment may be applied,at the discretions of the judges. We command all of our subjects,be they officials or not,to seize all such offenders,to arrest and conduct them to prison, although there should be no judgement against them.

Art.14.

Masters who shall be convicted of having permitted or tolerated such gatherings as aforesaid,composed of other slaves than their own, shall be sentenced individually, to indemnity their neighbors for the damages occasioned by said gatherings,and to pay,for the first time,a fine of thirty livres,and double that sum on the repetitions of the offense.

Art.15.

We forbid negroes to sell any commodities,provisions, or produce any kind,without the written permission of their masters,or without wearing their known marks or badges,and any persons purchasing any thing from negroes in violation of this article, shall be sentenced to pay a fine of 1500 livres.

Art.16,17,18,19,

Provide at length for the clothing of slaves and for their subsistence.

Art.20,

Slaves who shall not be properly fed,clad,and provided for by their masters,may give information thereof to the attorney-general of the Superior Council,or to all the officers of an inferior jurisdiction,and may put the written exposition of their wrongs into their hands;upon which information,and even ex officio, shall the information come from another quarter,the attorney-general shall prosecute said masters without charging any cost

to the complainante. It is our will that this regulation be observed in all accusations for crimes or barbarous and inhuman treatment brought by slaves against their masters.

Art.21,

Slaves who are disabled from working,either by old age, disease or otherwise,be the diseases incurable or not,shall be fed and provided for by their masters; and in case they should have been abandoned by said masters,said slave shall be adjudged to the nearest hospital,to which said master shall be obliged to pay eight cents a day for the food ,and maintenance of each one of these slaves:and for the payment of this sum,said hospital shall have a lien on the plantation of the masters.

Art.22.

We declare that slaves have no right to any kind of property but that all that they acquire either by their own industry,or by the ability of others,or by any other means or title what ever shall be the full property of their masters; and the children of said slaves.their fathers,mothers,their kindred or other relation either free or slave shall have no pretensions or claims thereto,either through testamontary nor positions or donations inter vivos;which dispositions and donations we declare null and void,and also whatever promise they may have interred into by persons incapable of disposing of anything and or participating to any contract.

Art.23.

Masters shall be responsible for what their slaves have done by their command,and also for what transactions they have permitted their slaves to do in their shops,in the particular line of commerce with whom they were intrusted;and in case said slave should have

be tried,at first,by the judges of ordinary jurisdiction,if there be any,and on appeal,by the Superior Council,with the same rules,formalities,and proceedings observed for free persons,save the exceptions mentioned hereafter.

Art.33,

Slaves who shall have made themselves liable to the penalty of the whip,the flower de luce brand,and ear cutting,shall be tried in the last resort,by the ordinary judges of the inferior court, and shall undergo the sentence passed upon them without there being an appeal to the Superior Council,in confirmation or reversal of judgement,notwithstanding the article 26th of the present code,which shall be applicable only to those judgements in which the slave convicted is sentenced to be hamstrung or to suffer death.

Art.34,

Freed or born-free negroes,who shall have afforded refuge in their houses to fugitive slaves,shall be sentenced to pay to the masters of said slaves,the sum of thirty livres a day for every day during which they shall have concealed said fugitives;and all other free persons,guilty of the same offense,shall pay a fine of ten livres a day as aforesaid;and should the freed or free-born negroes not be able to pay the fine herein specified, they shall be reduced to the condition of slave,and be sold as such Should the price of the sale exceed the sum mentioned in the judgement,the surplus shall be delivered to the hospital.

Art.35,

We permit our subjects in this colony,who may have slaves concealed in any place whatever,to have them sought after by such persons and in such a way as they deem proper,so to proceed themselves to such researches as they may think best.

Art.36,

The slave who is sentenced to suffer death on the denunciation of his master,shall,when that master is not an accomplice to the crime,be appraised before his execution by two of the principal inhabitants of the locality,who shall be especially appointed by the judge, and the amount of said appraisement shall be paid to the master. To raise this sum,a proportional tax shall be laid on every slave,and shall be collected by the persons invested with that authority.

Art.37

We forbid all the officers of the Superior Council, and all our other officers of the justice in the colony to take anv fees or receive any perquisites in criminal suits against slaves,under the penalty,in so doing of, being dealt with as guilty of extortion.

Art.38,

We also forbid all our subject in this colony,what ever their condition or rank may be,to apply,on their own private authority,the rack to their salves,under any pretense whatever,and to mutilate said slaves in any one their limbs,or in any part of their bodies,under the penalty of confiscation of said slave;and masters,so offending,shall be liable to a criminal prosecution. We only permit,masters,when they shall think that the case requires it,to put their slaves in irons and to have them whipped with rods or ropes.

Art.39,

We command our officers of justice in this colony to institute criminal process against masters and overseers who shall have killed or mutilated their slaves,when in their power and under their supervision,and to punish said murder according to the atrocity of the circumstances;and in case the offense shall be a pardonable one,we permit them to pardon said master and overseer without it being necessary to obtain from us letters patent of pardon.

Art.40,

Slaves shall be held in law as movables,and as such, they shall be part of the community of acquests between husband and wife; they shall be seized under any mortgage whatever;and they shall be equally divided among the co-heirs without admitting from any one of said heirs any claim founded on preciput or right of primogeniture,or dowry.

Art.41,42

Are entirely relative to judicial forms and proceedings.

Art.43,

Husbands and wives shall not be seized and sold separately when belonging to the same master,and their children,whom under fourteen years of age,shall not be separated from their parents and such seizures and sales shall be null and void. The present article shall apply to voluntary sales,and in such case sales should take place in violation of the law,the seller shall be deprived of the slave he has illegally retained and said slave shall be adjudged to the purchased without any additional

Art.44,

Slaves fourteen years old,and from this age up to sixty,who are settled on lands and plantations,and are at present working on them,shall not be liable to seizure for debt,except for what may be due out of the purchase money agreed to be paid for them unless said grounds or plantations should also be distressed,and seized and judicial sale of a real estate,without including the slaves of the aforesaid age who are part of said estate,shall be deemed null and void.

Art.45,46,47,48,49,

Are relative to certain formalities to be observed in judicial proceedings.

Art.50.

Masters,when twenty-five years old,shall have the power to manumitt their slaves,either by testamentary dispositions,or by acts inter vivos,but as there may be mercenary masters disposed to set a price on the liberation of their slaves;and thereas slaves with a view to acquire the necessary means to purchase their freedom, may be tempted to commit theft on deeds of plunder,no mitted to set free his slaves,without the obtaining from the Superior Council a decree of permission to that effect; which permission shall be granted without costs when the motive for the setting free of said slaves as specified in the petition of the master,shall,appear ligitimate to the tribunal. All future acts for the emancipation of the slaves freed shall not be entitled to their freedom; they shall be taken away from their former masters,and confiscated for the benefit of the India company.

Art. 51.

However,should slaves be appointed by their masters tutors to their children,said slaves shall be held and regarded as being set free to all intent and purposes.

Art. 52.

We declare that the acts for the enfranchisement of slaves, passed according to the forms above described, shall be equivalent to an act of naturalization,when said slaves are not born in our colony of Louisiana, and they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges in-

herent to our subjects born in our kingdom,or in any land or colony under our dominion. We declare,however, that all manumitted slaves,and all free-born negroes are incapable of receiving donations,either by testamentary dispositions or by acts inter vivos from the whites Said donations shall be null and void,and the objects so donations shall be applied to the benefits of the nearest hospital.

Art.53.

We commend all manumitted slaves to show the profoundest respect to their former masters,to their widows and children,and any injury or insult offered by said manumitted slaves to their former masters, their widows or children,shall be punished with more severity than if it had been offered to any other person. We,however declare them exempt from the discharge of all duties or services,and from payment of all taxes or fees,or any thing else in relation to their persons,or to their personal or real estate,either during the life or after the death of said slave.

Art.54.

We grant manumitted slaves the same rights,privileges, and immunities which are enjoyed by free born persons. It is our pleasure that their merit in having acquired their freedom,shall produce in their favor not only with regards to their persons, but also to their property,the same effects which our other subjects derive from the happy circumstance of their having been born free.

In the name of the king

Fazende,Brusle,Perry Bienville,De la Graise
March,1724

THE EMPRESS SURVEYING HER LAND IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

"Undressing Mr. His-Story, Publicly!"

Mr. *His-Story*, number one public enemy of the race or nation of people in the United States of America is hereby stripped in public. His clothing is washed in fuller soap and hung out to dry. His nakedness is showing in Louisiana because be built steps up to the very top of the sacred MOUND, in defiance of God's law.

The capitol city is named for the Marquis of Baton Rouge and not the red stick lie. Read the letter herein. The very fact in a document of the Treaty pages 261 - 264. There is no Ouachita Parish and it never has been. See page 4, paragraph 4 in the Gervious Lombard Document for the Department of Transportation of the State of Louisiana 1940. Ask them for their charter or proclamation. It is not in existence and never has been.

Did Mr. Columbus discover America? No he didn't (see page 13). Let Mr. Columbus talk for himself. Are white people great explorers? No they are great exploiters. Follow him through his own story and see history for what it is. A lie!

Was Nat Turner a vicious criminal or was he a man of God? Only God and Nat have the answer to his religion.

He was defending the Turner Claim and refusing to be a stolen slave, taken away from the *Neutral Zone.*

Murder in any form is a sin. The killing of the white people and the killing of Nat Turner and the black people, the wages of sin is death. Was John Brown a vicious killer? Only when you kill white people are you called a vicious killer. In some eyes, he was a hero. It's all lies depending on what side of the fence you are on. A sin is a sin on the other side. Does the United States know that the Neutral Zone was not purchased in the said sale when Louisiana was purchased? Yes, the United States knows exactly what was purchased and what was not. Can we have proof? Yes we can.

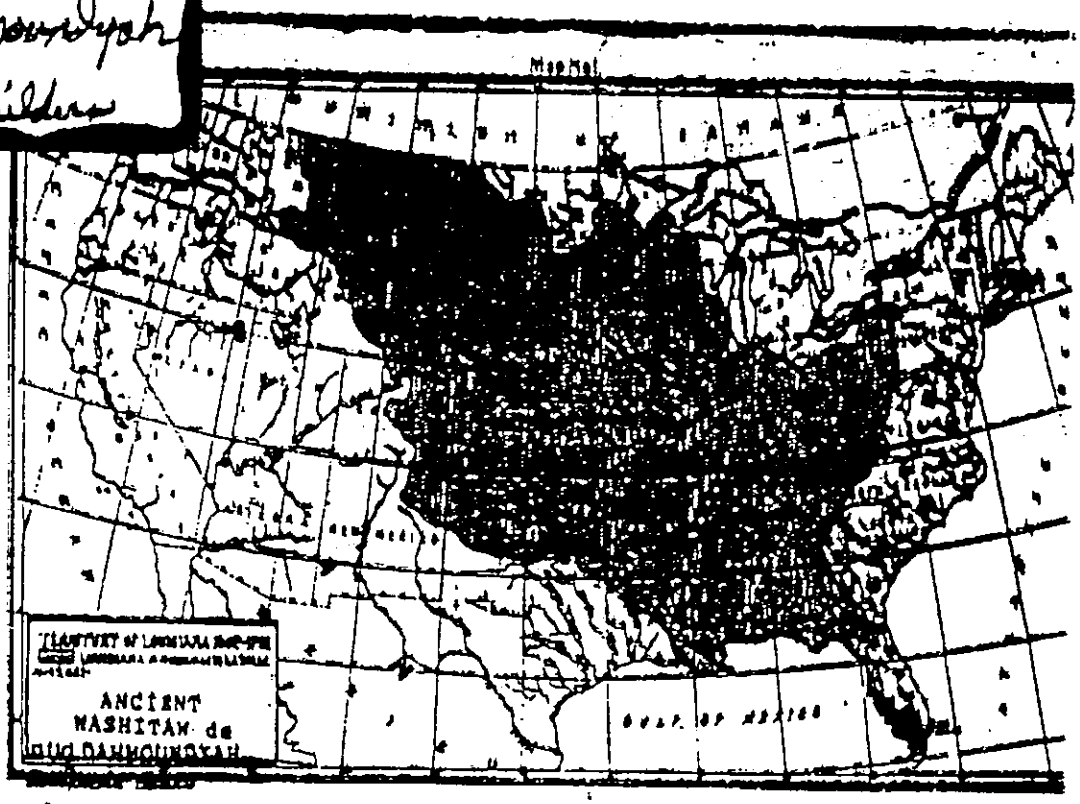
Go back to 1770. His Lordship, Mr. Louis Uganza foresaw and aftersaw that wide spread frauds were taking place, especially concerning blacks and land, therefor he scored a checkmate; a Land Grant law and laws relative to enslaving free blacks and originees, called the ab-originals. We here have the proof in the 31st Article of sale or purchase agreement concerning the ownership by Indians. We all were called Indians whether red, brown, tan, hi-tan or black bushyheads, all were called Indians.

On the Lewis and Clark Report, you will see an outline for each tribe or nation encountered, by the spies that came to spy on the Washita Sages called the Osage. The Man-tans or Hi-tans. They are all from the **DOUSTONIAN-WASHITAS.** Was the separation necessary? Yes they divided us to conquer us, while they were suppose to have been the protectors of our land, rights, religion and property. The sketches are also a good evidence made in that spy expedition. The *Neutral Zone* was not sold, therefore there was no need to explore it, except to spy.

This was a division of the United States Army and history does not tell you this. If that had been written in history, it was the army Regiment in charge of Captain Merriwheather Lewis, stationed at Charlottesville, Virginia, the Commanding Officer.

The first Lieutenant-Captain, William Clark, brother of General George Roger Clarke, First Lieutenant, U.S.A., John Ordway, 27 lesser soldiers. Two nation interpreters, Charbony, his wife and their children, along with black York, the scout, passed off by the United States as the servant to Merriweather. No soldier carries a slave to the army with him. This was not the history I learned in school. If that had been the case, I would have asked a few more questions.

Washitaw
de
Dugdahmoundyah
Mound Builders



By the U.S.A.'s OWN Record

UNZAGA'S PROCLAMATION.

"We, Don Luis de Unzaga, Colonel in the armies of his Majesty, and his Intendant and Governor-General in and for the province of Louisiana:

"Make it known that having, from experience, become acquainted with the different frauds and malpractices which are apt to be committed in all sales, exchanges, permutations, barters, and generally in all alienations concerning negroes, immoveables, and real estates, which are made clandestinely and in violation of the public faith, by a simple deed in writing under private seal, whereby the inhabitants of this province are greatly distressed, their rights put in jeopardy, and the administration of justice reduced to a state of confusion; and wishing, first, to remedy such pernicious abuses, and next, to establish good order in this commonwealth and to govern it as are all the other possessions of his Majesty:

"We order and decree, that no person, whatever be his or her rank or condition, shall henceforth sell, alienate, buy, or accept as a donation or otherwise, any negroes, plantations, houses and any kind of sea-craft, except it be by a deed executed before a Notary Public; to which contracts and acts of sale and alienation shall be annexed the certificate of the Registrar of Mortgages; that all other contracts made under any other form shall be null and void, and as if they had never been made; that the sellers and buyers shall have no right to the things thus sold, bought or exchanged; that they cannot claim any just and legitimate possession thereof; and that in cases of fraud all parties therein concerned shall be prosecuted with all the severity of the law; that the Notary who shall make a bad use of the confidence reposed in him by the public and of the faith put in the fidelity of his archives, and who shall have the audacity to antedate or postdate the deeds executed before him, shall, for this delinquency, be declared unworthy of the office he holds, and shall be condemned to undergo all the penalties provided for such a case; and said Notary, should he forget to annex to his acts the certificate of the Registrar of Mortgages as aforesaid, shall be proceeded against according to the circumstances of the case; and that no one shall plead ignorance of this proclamation we order and decree, that it be promulgated with the beat of the drum; and that copies thereof certified by the Secretary of the Government and by the Secretary of the Cabildo be posted up at the usual places in this town, and sent to all the posts dependent on this Government.

"Given at the Government-House, on the 3rd of November, 1770.

REGULATIONS OF INTENDANT MORALES REGARDING GRANTS OF LAND.

"1. To each newly-arrived family, *à chaque famille nouvelle*, who are possessed of the necessary qualifications to be admitted among the number of cultivators of these provinces, and who have obtained the permission of the Government to establish themselves on a place which they have chosen, there shall be granted, *for once*, if it is on the bank of the Mississippi, four, six, or eight arpents in front on the river, by the ordinary depth of forty arpents; and if it is at any other place, the quantity which they shall be judged capable to cultivate, and which shall be deemed necessary for pasture for their beasts, in proportion and according to the number of which the family is composed; understanding that the concession is never to exceed eight hundred arpents in superficies [illegible]

"2. To obtain the said concessions, if they are asked for [illegible] the permission which has been obtained to establish themselves in the place from the Governor, ought to accompany the [illegible] if in any of the posts the Commandant at the same time will state that the lands asked for are vacant, and belong to the domain, and that the petitioner has obtained permission of the Government to establish himself; and referring to the date of the letter or advice they have received.

"3. Those who obtain concessions on the bank of the river, ought to make, in the first year of their possession, levees sufficient to prevent the inundation of the waters, and canals sufficient to drain off the water when the river is high; they shall be held, in addition, to make, and keep in good order, a public highway, which ought to be at least thirty feet wide, and have bridges of fifteen feet over the canals or ditches which the road crosses; which regulations ought to

be observed, according to the usages of the respective districts, by all persons to whom lands are granted, in whatever part they are obtained.

"4. The new settlers who have obtained lands shall be equally obliged to clear and put in cultivation, in the precise time of three years, all the front of their concessions, for the depth of at least two arpents, under the penalty of having the lands granted reunited to the domain, if this condition is not complied with. The Commandants and Syndics will watch that what is enjoined in this and the preceding article, be strictly observed; and occasionally inform the Intendant of what they have remarked, well understanding that in case of default they will be responsible to his Majesty.

"5. If a tract of land belonging to minors remain without be cleared, or as much of it as the regulations require; and the one bank, the road, the ditches, and the bridges are not made, the Commandant or Syndic of the district will certify from whom the fault has arisen; if it is in the guardian, he will urge him to put it in order; and, if he fails, he shall give an account of it; but, if the fault arises from want of means of the minor to defray the expense, the Commandant or Syndic shall address a statement of it to the intendancy, to the end that sale of it may be ordered for the benefit of the minor, to whom alone this privilege is allowed; if, in the space of six months, any purchaser presents himself; if not, it shall be granted gratis to any person asking it, or sold for the benefit of the treasury.

"6. During the said term of three years, no person shall sell or dispose of the land which has been granted to him, nor shall he ever after the term, if he has failed to comply with the conditions contained in the preceding article; and to avoid abuses and surprises in this respect, we declare that all sales made without the consent of the intendancy, in writing, shall be null and of no effect; which consent shall not be granted until they have examined, with scrupulous attention, if the conditions have or have not been fulfilled.

"7. To avoid, for the future, the litigations and confusion of which we have examples every day, we have also judged it very necessary that the Notaries of this city, and the Commandants of posts, shall not take any acknowledgment of conveyances of land obtained by concession; unless the seller (grantor) presents and delivers to the buyer the title which he has obtained, and in addition, being careful to insert in the deed the metes and bounds, and other descriptions, which result from the title, and the *procès-verbal* of the survey which ought to accompany it.

"8. In case that the small depth of the points, upon which the land on the river is generally formed, prevent the granting of forty arpents, according to usage, there shall be given a greater quantity in front to compensate it; or, if no other person asks the concession, or to purchase it, it shall be divided equally between the persons nearest to it, who may repair the banks, roads, and bridges, in the manner before prescribed.

"9. Although the King renounces the possession of the lands sold, distributed, or conceded, in his name, those to whom they are granted or sold ought to be apprised that his Majesty reserves the right of taking from the forests known here under the name of cypress woods, all the wood which may be necessary for his use, and more especially which he may want for the navy, in the same manner and with the same liberty that the undertakers have enjoyed to this time; but this, notwithstanding, they are not to suppose themselves authorized to take more than is necessary, nor to make use of or split those which are cut down and found unsuitable.

"10. In the posts of Opelousas and Attakapas, the greatest quantity of land that can be conceded, shall be one league front by the same quantity in depth; and when forty arpents cannot be obtained in depth, a half league may be granted; and, for a general rule, it is established, that, to obtain, in said posts, a half league in front by the same quantity in depth, the petitioner must be owner of one hundred head of cattle, some horses and sheep, and two slaves, and also in proportion for a larger tract, without the power, however, of exceeding the quantity before mentioned.

"11. As much as it is possible, and the local situation will permit, no interval shall be left between concessions; because it is very advantageous that the establishments touch, as much for the inhabitants who can lend each other mutual support, as for the more easy administration of justice, and the observance of rules of police, indispensable in all places, but more especially in new establishments.

"12. If, notwithstanding what is before written, marshy lands, or other causes, shall make it necessary to leave some vacant lands, the Commandants and Syndics will take care that the inhabitants of the district alone may take wood enough for their use only, well understanding they shall not take more; or, if any individual of any other post, shall attempt to get wood, or cut fire-wood without having obtained the permission of this intendancy, besides the indemnity which he shall be held to pay the treasury for the damage sustained, he shall be condemned, for the first time, to the payment of a fine of twenty-five dollars; twice that sum for the second offence; and, for

the third offence, shall be put in prison, according as the offence may be more or less aggravated; the said fines shall be divided between the treasury, the Judge, and the Informer.

"13. The new settler, to whom land has been granted in one settlement, cannot obtain another concession without having previously proven that he had possessed the first during three years, and fulfilled all the conditions prescribed.

"14. The changes occasioned by the current of the river are often the cause of one part of a concession becoming useless, so that we have examples of proprietors pretending to abandon and re-unite to the domain a part of the most expensive, for keeping up the banks, the roads, the ditches, &c., and willing to reserve only that which is good; and seeing that, unless some remedy is provided for this abuse the greatest mischief must result to the neighbours, we declare that the treasury will not admit of an abandonment or re-union to the domain of any part of the land the owner wishes to get rid of, unless the abandonment comprehends the whole limits included in the concession or act in virtue of which he owns the land he wishes to abandon.

"15. All concessions shall be given in the name of the King, by the General-Intendant of this province, who shall order the Surveyor-General, or one particularly named by him, to make the survey and mark the land, by fixing bounds, not only in front, but also in the rear; this (survey) ought to be done in the presence of the Commandant or Syndic of the district and of two of the neighbors; and these four shall sign the *procès-verbal* which shall be drawn up by the Surveyor.

"16. The said *procès-verbal*, with a certified copy of the same, shall be sent by the Surveyor to the Intendant, to the end that, on the original, there be delivered, by the consent of the King's Attorney, the necessary title paper; to this will be annexed the certified copy forwarded by the Surveyor. The original shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and care shall be taken to make annually a book of all which have been sent, with an alphabetical list, to be the more useful when it is necessary to have recourse to it, and for greater security, to the end that, at all times, and against all accidents, the documents which shall be wanted, can be found. The Surveyor shall also have another book, numbered, in which the *procès-verbal* of the survey he makes shall be recorded, and, as well on the original, which ought to be deposited on record, as on the copy intended to be annexed to the title, he shall note the

folio of the book in which he has enregistered the figurative plat of survey.

"17. In the office of the finances there shall also be a book, numbered, where the titles of concessions shall be recorded; in which, beside the ordinary clauses, mention shall be made of the folio of the book in which they are transcribed. There must also be a note taken in the contadoria (or chamber of accounts) of the army and finances, and that under the penalty of being void. The chamber of accounts shall also have a like book; and, at the time of taking the note, shall cite the folio of the book where it is recorded.

"18. Experience proves that a great number of those who have asked for land think themselves the legal owners of it; those who have obtained the first decree, by which the Surveyor is ordered to measure it, and to put them in possession; others, after the survey has been made, have neglected to ask the title for the property; and, as like abuses, continuing for a longer time, will augment the confusion and disorder which will necessarily result, we declare that no one of those who have obtained the said decrees, notwithstanding, in virtue of them, the survey has taken place, and that they have been put in possession, can be regarded as owners of land until their real titles are delivered, completed with all the formalities before recited.

"19. All those who possess lands in virtue of formal titles given by their Excellencies the Governors of this province, since the epoch when it came under the power of the Spanish; and those who possessed them in the time when it belonged to France, so far from being interrupted, shall, on the contrary, be protected and maintained in their possession.

"20. Those who, without the title or possession mentioned in the preceding article, are found occupying lands, shall be driven therefrom, as from property belonging to the crown; but, if they have occupied the same more than ten years, a compromise will be admitted to those who are considered as owners, that is to say, they shall not be deprived of their lands. Always that, after information, and summary procedure, and with the intervention of the Procureur of the King, at the board of the treasury, they shall be obliged to pay a just and moderate retribution, calculated according to the extent of the lands, their situation, and other circumstances, and the price of estimation for once paid into the royal treasury. The titles to property will be delivered, on referring to that which has resulted from the proceedings.

"21. Those who are found in a situation expressed in the 18th article, if they have not cleared nor done any work upon the land they consider themselves proprietors of by virtue of the first decree of the Government, not being of the number of those who have been admitted in the class of new comers, in being deprived or admitted to compromise, in the manner explained in the preceding article: if they are of that class, they shall observe what is ordered in the article following.

"22. In the precise and peremptory term of six months, counting from the day when this regulation shall be published in each post, all those who occupy lands without titles from the Governor, and those who, in having obtained a certain number of arpents, have seized a greater quantity, ought to make it known, either to have their titles made out, if there are any, or to be admitted to a compromise, or to declare that the said lands belong to the domain, if they have not been occupied more than ten years; understanding, if it passes the said term, if they are instructed by other ways, they will not obtain either title or compromise.

"23. Those who give information of lands occupied, after the expiration of the term fixed in the preceding article, shall have for their reward the one-fourth part of the price for which they are sold, or obtained, by way of compromise; and, if desirable, he shall have the preference, either by compromise, at the price of appraisement, and there shall be made a deduction of one-fourth, as informer.

"24. As it is impossible, considering all the local circumstances, that all the vacant lands belonging to the domain, should be sold by auction, as it is ordained by the law 15th, title 12th, book 4th, of the collection of the laws of these kingdoms, the sale shall be made according as it shall be demanded, with the intervention of the King's Attorney for the board of finances, for the price they shall be taxed, to those who wish to purchase; understanding, if the purchasers have not ready money to pay, it shall be lawful for them to purchase the said lands at redeemable quit-rent, during which they shall pay the five per cent. yearly.

"25. Besides the moderate price which the land ought to be taxed, the purchasers shall be held to pay down the right of *media annata*, or half-year's, to be remitted to Spain, which, according to the custom of Havana, founded on law, is reduced to two and a half per cent. on the price of estimation, and made 18 per cent. on the sum, by the said two and a half per cent.; they shall also be obliged to pay down the fees of the Surveyor and Notary.

"26. The sales of land shall be made subject to the same condition,

and charges of banks, roads, ditches and bridges, contained in the preceding article. But the purchasers are not subject to lose their lands, if, in the three first years, they do not fulfil the said conditions; Commandants and Syndics shall oblige them to put themselves within the rule, begin to perform the conditions in a reasonable term, and, if they do not do it, the said work shall be done at the cost of the purchasers.

"27. Care shall be taken to observe in the said sales, that which is recommended in the 11th article, seeing the advantages and utility which result from consolidating the establishments always when it is practicable.

"28. The titles to the property of lands which are sold, or granted by way of compromise, shall be issued by the General-Intendant, who, after the price of estimation is fixed, and of the *media annata* (half-year's) rent, or quit-rent, the said price of estimation shall have been paid into the treasury, shall put it in writing according to the result of the proceeding which has taken place, with the intervention of the King's Attorney.

"29. The said procedure shall be deposited in the office of the finance, and the title be transcribed in another book, intended for the recording of deeds and grants of land, in the same manner as is ordered by the 17th Article, concerning gratuitous concessions. The principal chamber of accounts shall also have a separate book to take a note of the titles issued for sales and grants under compromise.

"30. The fees of the Surveyor, in every case comprehended in the present regulation, shall be proportionate to the labor and that which it has been customary until this time to pay. Those of the Secretary of Finances, unless there has been extraordinary labor, and where the new settlers are not poor [for in this case he is not to exact any thing of them] shall be five dollars; and this shall include the recording and other formalities prescribed, and those of the Appraisers, and of the Interpreter, if, on any occasion, there is reason to employ him to translate papers, take declarations or other acts, shall be regulated by the provincial tariff.

"31. Indians who possess lands within the limits of the Government, shall not, in any manner, be disturbed; on the contrary, they shall be protected and supported; and to this, the Commandants, Syndics, and Surveyors, ought to pay the greatest attention, to conduct themselves in consequence.

"32. The granting or selling of any lands shall not be proceeded in without formal information having been previously received that

they are vacant; and, to avoid injurious mistakes, we premise that, beside the signature of the Commandant or Syndic of the district, this information ought to be joined by that of the Surveyor, and of two of the neighbors well understanding. If, notwithstanding this necessary precaution, it shall be found that the land has another owner besides the claimant, and that there is sufficient reason to restore it to him, the Commandant or Syndic, the Surveyor, and the neighbors who have signed the information, shall indemnify him for the losses he has suffered.

"33. As far as it may be practicable, the inhabitants must endeavor that the petitions presented by them, to ask for lands, be written in the Spanish language; in which ought, also, to be written the advice or information which the Commandants are to give. In the posts where this is not practicable, the ancient usage shall be followed.

"34. All the lots or seats belonging to the domain, which are found vacant, either in this city, or boroughs, or villages, already established, or which may be established, shall be sold for ready money, with all the formalities prescribed in Article the twenty fourth, and others, which concern the sale of lands.

"35. The owners of lots or places, which have been divided, as well those in front, as towards the N. E. and S. W. extremities, N. E. and S. W. shall, within three months, present to the intendancy the titles which they have obtained; to the end that, in examining the same, if any essential thing is found wanting it may be supplied, and they assured of their property in a legal way.

"36. The same thing must be done before the sub-delegates of Mobile and Pensacola, for those who have obtained grants for lots in these respective establishments; to the end that this intendancy, being instructed thereon, may order what it shall judge most convenient to indemnify the royal treasury, without doing wrong to the owner.

"37. In the office of the comptroller, contadoria of the army, or chambers of accounts of this province, and other boards under the jurisdiction of this intendancy, an account shall be kept of the amount of sales or grants of lands, to instruct his Majesty every year what this branch of the royal revenue produces, according as it is ordered in the thirteenth article of the ordinance of the King, of the 15th of October, 1754.

"38. The Commandants, or Syndics, in their respective districts, are charged with the collection of the amount of the taxes or rents laid on lands; for this purpose the papers and necessary documents

are to be sent to them; and they ought to forward annually, to the general treasury, the sums they have collected, to the end that acquittances, clothed with the usual formalities of law, may be delivered to them."

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No. 1.

TREATY AND CONVENTIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.*

"Treaty between the French Republic and the United States, concerning the Cession of Louisiana, signed at Paris the 30th of April, 1803.

"THE President of the United States of America, and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, desiring to remove all source of misunderstanding relative to objects of discussion mentioned in the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9 (30th of September, 1800), relative to the rights claimed by the United States, in virtue of the treaty concluded at Madrid the 27th of October, 1795, between his Catholic Majesty and the said United States, and willing to strengthen the union and friendship which at the time of the said convention was happily re-established between the two nations, have respectively named their plenipotentiaries; to wit, the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbé Marbois

* The treaty and convention are given from the American copies, and the United States are consequently named first in them.—TRANS.

inister of the Public Treasury, who, after having respectively exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

"ART. 1st. Whereas, by the article the third of the treaty concluded at St. Ildephonso, the 9th Vendemiaire, an 9 (1st October, 1800), between the First Consul of the French Republic and His Catholic Majesty, it was agreed as follows: 'His Catholic Majesty promises and engages, on his part, to retrocede to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it; and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.' And whereas, in pursuance of the treaty, and particularly of the third article, the French Republic has an incontestable title to the domain, and to the possession of the said territory: The First Consul of the French Republic, desiring to give to the United States a strong proof of his friendship, doth hereby cede to the said United States, in the name of the French Republic, for ever and in full sovereignty, the said territory, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they had been acquired by the French Republic in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty.

"ART. 2d. In the cession made by the preceding article are included the adjacent islands belonging to Louisiana, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, and all public buildings, fortifications, barracks, and other edifices which are not private property. The archives, papers, and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies, will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States, and copies will be afterwards given in due form to the magistrates and municipal officers of such of the said papers and documents as may be necessary to them.

"ART. 3d. The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess.

"ART. 4th. There shall be sent by the government of France a commissary to Louisiana, to the end that he do every act neces-

sary as well to receive from the officers of his Catholic Majesty the said country and its dependencies, in the name of the French Republic, if it has not been already done, as to transmit it in the name of the French Republic to the commissary or agent of the United States.

"ART. 5th. Immediately after the ratification of the present treaty by the President of the United States, and in case that of the First Consul shall have been previously obtained, the Commissary of the French Republic shall remit all the military posts of New Orleans and other parts of the ceded territory, to the Commissary or Commissaries named by the President to take possession; the troops, whether of France or Spain, who may be there, shall cease to occupy any military post from the time of taking possession, and shall be embarked as soon as possible, in the course of three months after the ratification of this treaty.

"ART. 6th. The United States promise to execute such treaties and articles as may have been agreed between Spain and the tribes and nations of Indians, until, by mutual consent of the United States and the said tribes or nations, other suitable articles shall have been agreed upon.

"ART. 7th. As it is reciprocally advantageous to the commerce of France and the United States to encourage the communication of both nations for a limited time in the country ceded by the present treaty, until general arrangements relative to the commerce of both nations may be agreed on, it has been agreed between the contracting parties, that the French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies; and the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, shall be admitted during the space of twelve years in the ports of New Orleans, and in all other legal ports of entry within the ceded territory, in the same manner as the ships of the United States coming directly from France or Spain or any of their colonies, without being subject to any other or greater duty on merchandise, or other or greater tonnage than those paid by the citizens of the United States.

"During the space of time above-mentioned, no other nation shall have a right to the same privileges in the ports of the ceded territory: the twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of ratifications, if it shall take place in France, or three months after it shall have been notified at Paris to the French government, if it shall take place in the United States: it is, how-

ever, well understood that the object of the above article is to favor the manufactures, commerce, freight, and navigation of France and of Spain, so far as relates to the importations that the French and Spanish shall make into the said ports of the United States, without in any sort affecting the regulations that the United States may make concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandise of the United States, or any right they may have to make such regulations.

"ART. 8th. In future, and for ever after the expiration of the twelve years, the ships of France shall be treated upon the footing of the most favored nations in the ports above-mentioned.

"ART. 9th. The particular convention, signed this day by the respective Ministers, having for its object to provide for the payment of debts due to the citizens of the United States by the French Republic, prior to the 30th of September, 1800 (8th Vendemiaire, an 9), is approved, and to have its execution in the same manner as if it had been inserted in the present treaty; and it shall be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, so that the one shall not be ratified distinct from the other.

"Another particular convention, signed at the same date as the present treaty, relative to the definitive rule between the contracting parties, is in the like manner approved, and will be ratified in the same form, and in the same time, and jointly.

"ART. 10th. The present treaty shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months after the date of the signature by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

"In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed these articles in the French and English languages; declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty was originally agreed to in the French language; and have thereunto put their seals.

"Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, in the eleventh year of the French Republic, and the 30th of April, 1803.

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
"JAMES MONROE,
BARBÉ MARBOIS."

No. 2.

"Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic, of the same date with the preceding Treaty.

THE President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana, which has been signed this day, wishing to regulate definitively every thing which has relation to the said cession, have authorized to this effect the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say, the President of the United States has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the said States, nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said United States, near the government of the French Republic; and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, has named as Plenipotentiary of the said Republic, the French citizen Barbé Marbois, who, in virtue of their full powers, which have been exchanged this day, have agreed to the following articles:

"ART. 1st. The Government of the United States engages to pay to the French Government, in the manner specified in the following articles, the sum of sixty millions of francs, independent of the sum which shall be fixed by another convention for the payment of debts due by France to citizens of the United States.

"ART. 2d. For the payment of the sum of sixty millions of francs, mentioned in the preceding article, the United States shall create a stock of eleven millions two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, Amsterdam, or Paris, amounting by the half-year to three hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, according to the proportions which shall be determined by the French Government, to be paid at either place; the principal of the said stock to be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States, in annual payments of not less than three millions of dollars each; of which the first payment shall commence fifteen years after the date of the exchange of ratifications: this stock shall be transferred to the Government of France, or to such person or persons as shall be

authorized to receive it, in three months at most after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and after Louisiana shall be taken possession of in the name of the Government of the United States.

"It is farther agreed, that if the French Government should be desirous of disposing of the said stock to receive the capital in Europe, at shorter terms, that its measures for that purpose shall be taken so as to favor, in the greatest degree possible, the credit of the United States, and to raise to the highest price the said stock.

"ART. 3d. It is agreed that the dollar of the United States, specified in the present convention, shall be fixed at five francs $\frac{3333}{1000}$, or five livres eight sous tournois. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six months, to date from this day, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles both in the French and English languages; declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done at Paris, the tenth of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic (30th April, 1803).

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L.S.)
"JAMES MONROE, (L.S.)
"BARBÉ MARBOIS, (L.S.)"

No. 3.

"*Convention between the United States of America and the French Republic, also of the same date with the Louisiana Treaty.*

"THE President of the United States of America and the First Consul of the French Republic, in the name of the French people, having by a treaty of this date terminated all difficulties relative to Louisiana, and established on a solid foundation the friendship which unites the two nations, and being desirous, in compliance

with the second and fifth articles of the convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800), to secure the payment of the sum due by France to the citizens of the United States, have respectively nominated as Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Robert R. Livingston, Minister Plenipotentiary, and James Monroe, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the said States, near the government of the French Republic, and the First Consul, in the name of the French people, the French citizen Barbé Marbois, Minister of the Public Treasury; who, after having exchanged their full powers, have agreed to the following articles:—

"ART. 1st. The debts due by France to the citizens of the United States, contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year of the French Republic (30th September, 1800), shall be paid according to the following regulations, with interest at six per cent., to commence from the period when the accounts and vouchers were presented to the French Government.

"ART. 2d. The debts provided for by the preceding article are those whose result is comprised in the conjectural note annexed to the present convention, and which, with the interest, cannot exceed the sum of twenty millions of francs. The claims comprised in the said note, which fall within the exceptions of the following articles, shall not be admitted to the benefit of this provision.

"ART. 3d. The principal and interest of the said debts shall be discharged by the United States by orders drawn by their Minister Plenipotentiary on their treasury; these orders shall be payable sixty days after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty and the conventions signed this day, and after possession shall be given of Louisiana by the Commissioners of France to those of the United States.

"ART. 4th. It is expressly agreed, that the preceding articles shall comprehend no debts but such as are due to citizens of the United States, who have been and are yet creditors of France for supplies, embargoes, and for prizes made at sea, in which the appeal has been properly lodged within the time mentioned in the said convention of the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800).

"ART. 5th. The preceding articles shall apply only, 1st, to captures of which the Council of Prizes shall have ordered restitution; it being well understood that the claimant cannot have recourse to

the United States otherwise than he might have had to the Government of the French Republic, and only in case of the insufficiency of the captors: 2d, the debts mentioned in the said fifth article of the convention, contracted before the 8th Vendemiaire, an 9 (30th September, 1800), the payment of which has been heretofore claimed of the actual Government of France, and for which the creditors have a right to the protection of the United States; the said fifth article does not comprehend prizes whose condemnation has been or shall be confirmed: it is the express intention of the contracting parties not to extend the benefit of the present convention to reclamations of American citizens, who shall have established houses of commerce in France, England, or other countries than the United States, in partnership with foreigners, and who by that reason and the nature of their commerce ought to be regarded as domiciliated in the places where such houses exist. All agreements and bargains concerning merchandise, which shall not be the property of American citizens, are equally excepted from the benefit of the said convention, saving, however, to such persons their claims in like manner as if this treaty had not been made.

"Art. 6th. And that the different questions which may arise under the preceding article may be fairly investigated, the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States shall name three persons, who shall act from the present and provisionally, and who shall have full power to examine, without removing the documents, all the accounts of the different claims already liquidated by the bureau established for this purpose by the French Republic; and to ascertain whether they belong to the classes designated by the present convention and the principles established in it, or if they are not in one of its exceptions, and on their certificate, declaring that the debt is due to an American citizen or his representative, and that it existed before the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800), the creditor shall be entitled to an order on the treasury of the United States, in the manner prescribed by the third article.

"Art. 7th. The same agents shall likewise have power, without removing the documents, to examine the claims which are prepared for verification, and to certify those which ought to be admitted by uniting the necessary qualifications, and not being comprised in the exceptions contained in the present convention.

"Art. 8th. The same agents shall likewise examine the claims which are not prepared for liquidation, and certify in writing

those which, in their judgments, ought to be admitted to liquidation.

"ART. 9th. In proportion as the debts mentioned in these articles shall be admitted, they shall be discharged with interest at six per cent., by the treasury of the United States.

"ART. 10th. And that no debt which shall not have the qualifications above-mentioned, and that no unjust or exorbitant demand may be admitted, the commercial agent of the United States at Paris, or such other agent as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States shall think proper to nominate, shall assist at the operations of the bureau, and co-operate in the examination of the claims; and if this agent shall be of opinion that any debt is not completely proved, or if he shall judge that it is not comprised in the principles of the fifth article above-mentioned; and if notwithstanding his opinion, the bureau established by the French Government should think that it ought to be liquidated, he shall transmit his observations to the board established by the United States, who, without removing the documents, shall make a complete examination of the debt and vouchers which support it, and report the result to the Minister of the United States. The Minister of the United States shall transmit his observations, in all such cases, to the Minister of the Treasury of the French Republic, on whose report the French Government shall decide definitively in every case.

"The rejection of any claim shall have no other effect than to exempt the United States from the payment of it, the French Government reserving to itself the right to decide definitively on such claim so far as it concerns itself.

"ART. 11th. Every necessary decision shall be made in the course of a year, to commence from the exchange of ratifications, and no reclamation shall be admitted afterwards.

"ART. 12th. In case of claims for debts contracted by the Government of France with citizens of the United States, since the 8th Vendemiaire, ninth year (30th September, 1800), not being comprised in this convention, they may be pursued, and the payment demanded in the same manner as if it had not been made.

"ART. 13th. The present convention shall be ratified in good and due form, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from the date of the signature of the Ministers Plenipotentiary, or sooner if possible.

"In faith of which, the respective Ministers Plenipotentiary have signed the above articles, both in the French and English languages;

APPENDIX.

declaring, nevertheless, that the present treaty has been originally agreed on and written in the French language; to which they have hereunto affixed their seals.

"Done at Paris, the tenth day of Floreal, eleventh year of the French Republic (30th April, 1803).

"ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, (L.S.)
"JAMES MONROE, (L.S.)
"BARBÉ MARBOIS, (L.S.)"

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

"France And Grandma Had Two Page Notes"

HISTOIRE DU CONSULATE ET DE L'EMPIRE VOLUME 12304 DEVOTES TWO PAGES TO THE SALE OF "LOUISIANA"

M. THIERS WRITES:

To all these determinations, so promptly taken, was to be added one more relative to Louisiana. The four thousand men destined to occupy it had just been disembarked. But what was to be done? What plan was to be adopted in regard to that rich possession? There was no reason to be uneasy respecting our other colonies. St. Domingo was full of troops, and the soldiers who were disposable in the colonial depots were hastily put on board all the merchantmen ready to sail. Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Isle of France, were likewise provided with strong garrisons, and immense expeditions would have been required to dispute them with the French. But Louisiana contained not a single soldier. It was an extensive province, which four thousand men were not sufficient to occupy in time of war. The inhabitants, though of French origin, had so frequently changed masters during the last century, that they were attached to nothing but their independence. The North Americans were by no means pleased to see us in possession of the mouths of the Mississippi, and of their principal outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They had even applied to France to grant their commerce and navigation advantageous conditions of transit in the port of New Orleans. If we were determined to keep Louisiana, we might therefore reckon on the greatest efforts on the part of the English against us, on perfect indifference on the part of the inhabitants, and on positive ill-will on the part of the Americans. These latter, in fact, wished to have none but Spaniards for neighbors. All the colonial dreams of the First Consul were dispelled at once by the appearance of the message of King George III, and his resolution was instantly formed. I will not keep, said he to one of his ministers, a possession which would not be safe in our hands, which would perhaps embroil me with the Americans, or produce a coldness between us. I will make use of it, on the contrary, to attach them to me, and to embroil them with the English, and raise up against the latter enemies who will some day avenge us, if we should not succeed in avenging ourselves. My resolution is taken; I will give Louisiana to the United States. But as they have no territory to cede to us in exchange, I will demand a sum of money towards defraying the expenses of the extraordinary armament which I am projecting against Great Britain. The First Consul intended not to contract any loan; he hoped with a considerable sum, which he

should procure extraordinarily, with a moderate increase of the taxes, and a few sales of national domains slowly effected, to be able to meet the expenses of the war. He sent for M. Marbois, minister of the treasury, formerly employed in America, and M. Decrès, minister of the marine, and wished, though decided himself, to hear what they had to say. The First Consul listened to them very attentively, without appearing to be in the least touched by the arguments of either; he listened to them, as he often did, when he had made up his mind, to satisfy himself that he was not mistaken on any important point of the questions submitted to his judgment. Confirmed rather than shaken in his resolution by what he had heard, he directed M. de Marbois to send, without losing a moment, for Mr. Livingston, the American minister, and to enter into negotiation with him about Louisiana. Mr. Monroe had recently arrived in Europe to settle with the English the question of maritime right, and with the French the question respecting transit on the Mississippi. On his arrival in Paris, he was met by the unexpected proposal of the French cabinet. He was offered not certain facilities of transit through Louisiana, but the annexation of the country itself to the United States. Not embarrassed for a moment by the want of powers, he concluded a treaty immediately, subject to the ratification of his government. M. de Marbois demanded eighty millions, twenty out of that sum being to indemnify American commerce for captures illegally made during the late war, and sixty for the treasury of France. The twenty millions destined for the first purpose were expected to secure us the hearty good-will of the merchants of the United States. As for the sixty millions destined for France, it was agreed that the cabinet of Washington should create annuities, and that they should be negotiated to Dutch houses, at an advantageous rate, and not far from par. The treaty was therefore concluded on these bases, and sent to Washington to be ratified. In this manner the Americans purchased from France that extensive country, which has completed their territory in North America, and made them masters of the Gulf of Mexico for the present and for the time to come. They are consequently indebted for their birth and for their greatness to that long struggle between France and England.

[3] Louis Adolphe Thiers, *History of the Consulate and Empire of France under Napoleon* (Philadelphia, 1893). Less than two pages are devoted to the Louisiana Purchase in this edition containing twelve volumes and 6179 pages.

GRANDMA KEPT FRANCE'S TWO PAGE NOTA WITH HER ON HER OWN TWO PAGE NOTA

THESE ARE THE PIECES FROM MY GRANDMOTHER. I DON'T KNOW WHERE SHE GOT THEM FROM. THEY HAVE BEEN THE HELP I NEEDED TO GET STARTED. I AM SURE IT WILL HELP YOU TO RIP A HOLE IN HIS-STORY'S BEHIND.

Continuing Mr. Hamilton says regarding French archives:

"The papers of Crozat are unknown. It had also been believed that the papers of Law's Company had been lost or destroyed, but it is now said that 140 bundles relating to this company are at L'Orient as a part of the archives of that department. These deserve attention, the more so as it was in the time of this company that so many concessions on the Mississippi and elsewhere were granted and the colony of Louisiana really became approximately self sustaining. Penicaut received one of these grants, and it will be remembered that his narrative, published in Margry's fifth volume, is one of the most realistic and interesting accounts of the early French settlements.

"The earliest Catholic missions were conducted by the Seminary of Quebec and the letters of Davion, St. Cosme and others would throw much light upon the establishment of religion in Mississippi. The recent re-publication by Burrows Bros. at Cleveland of the *Jesuit Relations* is disappointing so far as Mississippi is concerned. There is little concerning our section and pretty much all of what is published has been printed before in Kip and other accessible books. It is to be remembered, however, that there were not a great many priests in what is now Mississippi, and even of them at first few Jesuits. The Western Company in 1722 gave the Illinois district, which afterwards extended down to Natchez, to the Jesuits, but from 1726 the Jesuits were given larger powers and their jurisdiction included the Chickasaws, Alibamons and Choctaws. There ought to be material among the papers of the Seminary of Quebec, and possibly some of the Jesuit general offices at Paris, Rome and in Spain. The Monumenta Historica of Polanco, now in process of publication from those sources, by Burrows Bros., may tend to solve this question."

SURELY SHE WAS A CAGING OLD CAJUN QUEEN. THE EMPRESS OF THE WASHITAW PROVINCE.

The list of Paris papers once made by Edmund Forstall cannot now be indentified in all details. The department of the marine and colonies has been broken into two, of which that of the marine contains far more of importance to us. The papers have accordingly been re-arranged and many could not now be found, despite the painstaking interest shown by the French officials in my work on Colonial Mobile."

The list of documents by Edmund J. Forstall referred to in the last paragraph by Mr. Hamilton, constitutes a chapter in French's Historical Collections of Louisiana. The following items taken from the list refer to documents bearing directly on Arkansas:

PORTFOLIO NO. III.

"148. No date—memorial on Louisiana. This document appears to have been written towards the year 1730; it is remarkable for its extensive views; it treats of the country of Mobile, of the Balize, of its passes, of the country between Balize and New Orleans, of the neighborhood of this city, of Pointe Coupee, of Natchez, of Arkansas, of Illinois; it contains 40 pages and concludes by offering a plan of colonization for the whole."

PORTFOLIO NO. V.

"255. 1731, 24th June—Diron Dartaguette, announcing new disorders among the Natchez; the murder of two officers near the Arkansas; destruction of the Tunicas by the Natchez; calls for assistance."

PORTFOLIO NO. VI.

"289. 1724, August—inspection by the Louisiana Committee, of the different military posts of that colony, towit: New Orleans, the Balize, Biloxi, Dauphin Island, Mobile, Alibamons, Natchez, Natchitoches, Yazoo, Arkansas, Illinois. This committee recommends the giving up of the military posts of Biloxi, Dauphin Island and Arkansas."

PORTFOLIO NO. IX.

"487. 1731, 24th June—Mr. Diron Dartaguette giving an account of an attack by the Natchez on barges ascending to the Arkansas and of the destruction of the Tonicas on the 13th of June by the Natchez."

"492. No date—account of the defeat of Major Dartaguette, of his death and of that of 45 of his men; among whom there were 17 or 18 officers; the French detachment was composed of 130 men, 38 Iroquois, 38 Arkansas, 190 Illinois and Miami in all 396 men; the expedition left Illinois on the 20th of February 1736, reached the Chicachias country on the 24th of March and attacked them on the same day; they were abandoned by the Illinois and Miami which compelled Dartaguette to retreat, hence the defeat and heavy loss sustained."

"No. 1074. Journal du voyage de la Louisiane, fait par le Sr. Bernard de la Harpe, et des decouvertes qu'il a faites dans la partie de l'ouest de cette colonie" (in the year from 1718 to 1722, inclusive). Large folio, 160 pages.

"No. 628. Sup. fi. (same volume as the above). Journal du voyage fait par deux fregates du Roy, la Pradine commandee per Mr. d'Iberville, te le Marin par, Mr. le Chevalier de Surgeres, qui partirent de Brest le 24 Oct. 1698." Large folio, 86 pages.

"There are several other interesting letters and papers relating to Louisiana, in the same volume, and at the same period; also a manuscript map of the Mississippi River, dated 1700. In this map the Red River is called the *Sablonniere*, the Arkansas, *Tonti*, and the Missouri, *Riviere des Osages*."

NOTICE THE LAST 4 LINES HOW THEY CHANGED NAMES TO CHANGE LAND MARKS TO STEAL OUR LAND.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

"The Lewis And Clark Expedition"
President Jefferson Everyone
Except One, Lone Black York!"

It is not just how history lied but the intent to steal from blacks is so obvious. Jefferson, a favorite of mine and by far the most honest. I find to be a liar and a cheating theft to be a holy minister. While in Paris France in 1787 as American Minister, he met up with a John Ledyard, who came to France to arrange a fur business out on the northwest coast of America. Since Ledyard had failed, the two men struck up an unusual relationship in the sexy city, being hotel partners, as they were. Jefferson proposed to him a land expedition through North Europe to Kamtschatka on the Pacific. This was not in America but through the third bedmate, Russia gave consent. I never did find out his name. The business man Ledyard set out at once and went into winter quarters 200 miles from Kamtschatka.

Lust did not set so good with the Bigwigs that came to his camp. They arrested him and compelled Ledyard to return. Five years later Jefferson, not being able to forget his good times in France with his promiscuous friend in 1792, we find Thomas Jefferson, trying to cut himself the right of way to his friend, who had made his own way to the Northwest. Now, Jefferson proposed a subscription by the American Philosophical Society to engage a person to go to the Northwest Coast by land.

Captain Merriwether Lewis, stationed in Charlottesville, Virginia was engaged for the mission. M. Michaux, a French botanist was a likable person as was Ledyard, who was to go with him. This was a must for men being away from their families for so long. They had gotten as far as Kentucky when the French Minister at Washington became jealous and recalled Michaux, terminated the proposal because of a bedfellow.

It was now January 18, 1803 and there he had not purchased Louisiana yet. Made a secret Congressional Trading Act to establish trading houses among the Indians. This Act, about to expire by limitation, recommended that, the Act be continued and extended to posts among the Indians on the Mississippi River to its source. Then to cross the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. This was approved in a secret Congressional Meeting and appropriations made. And Captain Lewis at his own request, I learned as handed down by the servants, was detailed to command the expedition. No purchase of Louisiana had been made.

It was called an expedition of discovery and a mission of inquiry, but it was rather an undying lust that prompted this expedition to go to the Pacific. They classed it together, the *his-story* of the Indians; details, topography, character of the people and to enter into a commercial negotiation with the Indians, also to learn their habits. First, Lieutenant Clark, brother of General George Roger Clark, he was the taller one named William Clark, and was detailed jointly with Merriwether after M. Michaux left. Captain Merriwether Lewis, United States Army and First Lieutenant William Clark, United States Army (now Clark had been Jefferson's personal secretary and bedfellow). That's where we get the saying... "politicians' make strange bedfellows." The above headed the first Regiment Infantry.

NEXT IN LINE WAS:

Patrick Gass - Sgt. U.S.A.
William Bratton
John Collins
Robert Fraiser
George Gipson
Hugh Hall
Thomas P. Howard
John Baptiste LePage
Hugh Mc'Neal
John Shields
John B. Thompson
Alexander Willard
Joseph Whitehouse
George Drewyer
(or George Drulyard)
Tousaint Chabono (wife) Ceesonnenee and
baby Ceeshonee Charbonea
Charles Floyd
John Colter
Pierre Cruzatte
Joseph Fields
Silas Goodrich
Richard Worfington
Peter Wiser
Francis Labuiche
John Potts
George Shannon
William Werner
Richard Werner
John Newman

York was a colored or black interpreter to the Nation of Mantans, incidentally who were named Mantans by the French. Now York and Ceesonnenee were related. He being colored, black, and she tan, it was hard to guess. They were both hitching a ride on the sly to the Washitaw, being Consanguine. York was half-brother to the Washo woman, Anniamaree, the daughter of the Ayimarieeya, the old Empress. It was she that Ceesonnenee and her husband, Tousaint Chabono were taking their baby, Ceeshonee Charbonea so that she may be held by her and become blessed.

The Washo woman Anniamaree, was the legal Washitaw wife (Illegal French wife) of Joseph de Maison Rouge. She was the mother of Henry Turner. York, her half-brother was the only person that the United States did not pay, because he was black. His knowledge got them there. It was his and Ceesonnenee's knowledge of the language in areas that made it successful.

Jefferson himself, did prepare the written instructions.

Their party entered the Missouri River exactly 123 years before I, Verdiacee "Tiari" was born, date being May 4, 1904. I was born high noon on May 4, 1927. Annie Turner Washington, part Tunica/Washitaw and 1/4 french. A daughter of Joseph Henry Turner and Matilda M. Turner husband was the Washitaw son of Delphia Kim and Isham Washitaw (Washington changed by the Boston School mams that came to teach them English).

They crossed the Rocky Mountains in the summer of 1805. They landed at the Cape called Disappointment, November 15, 1805. They had passed the Snake River (named for the cleverness of the Ceesonnenee) to its junction with Columbia and as far as the Pacific Ocean. They wintered at Clatstop, south of Columbia.

This expedition returned to St. Louis, September 23, 1805 with a wealth of information both true and false. It is not the lies that they wrote as what they wrote was basically true. It was what they **DID NOT** write. What they found among the Washitaw had to surprise them. The *Ancient Ones,* Ceesonnenee being lighter, yet darker red, they mistook her for an Osage, due to her noiselessness, they called her a Snake Indian. She was beautiful and evaded all of their attempts and desires, as her desires were left for her husband. No Indian Princess, left her tribe and followed them. She and her family were with them from the beginning with a baby. They learned that she was a Princess when they reached the Washitaw.

Their real motives were to return home. Upon the expeditions return, Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Clark were honored with 1,600 acres of our land each. All others in the party were given 320 acres of our land each, except York, who was not given one thing, but called a slave that belonged to Lewis. No soldier took his slaves with him to war. Lie again. The north were not slaveholders.

At that time by the United States Constitution, York was 3/5 of a person and so were the other Indians.

The great spirit being with York, he out lived them all and died at Richmond, Virginia in the fall of 1870 at the age of 114, a true *Ancient One.* Lewis became Governor of the Louisiana, stolen territory and died October 11, 1809 near Nashville, Tennessee. Clarke, Brigadier General later became the governor of the Mississippi Territory from 1813 to 1820 and died September 1, 1838. The Shoshone River or Snake River is for Ceesonnenee. Many records are on file. Only half of the truth has been told.

Many writers have forged documents containing what they believed to be the truth. Other writers do leave out many real facts to shape history to what they want readers to believe is true. And by their own knowledge that document is a lie. These again are called white lies.

Some of the greatest white lies are the lies surrounding the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. A perfect example being next to the greatest white lie.

The United States Constitution does not permit buying land or purchasing a country. When Jefferson learned of the purchase, he said. "We are stretching the constitution to it's breaking point." Then added. "If in some future date, we find that our actions have done harm to anyone, I hope that the United States will have the good sense to correct the mistake that we make here." See Jefferson's own words *His-story* left these facts out. The Purchase claimed a purchase from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. This is not all together true. This however is the *Black Belt* that belted the now United States. Being as it was the *Black Belt* which the immigrants had to cross to go west. These black or hi-tans (Mantans) were hard to deal with, knowing the explorers to be the true exploiters with intentions to steal. The white man bit the hand that fed him through the long winter. His practice has not changed today. Laws don't mean nothing to the white man. Talk was easily done when Jefferson, the Minister President thought about what he had done. He had the opportunity to correct the evil of doing, right then without waiting on someone else at a future date.

The time to skin the animal is while the water is hot. Talk is easy to try and clear a lie. He knew it was wrong then, it was his own responsibility to straighten it out while he was in office.

One thing that strikes me with deep emotions, is the simple fact that, the white man set out to steal from the Black Washitaws. In the Lewis and Clark documents listed under the writings of John Sibley at Natchitoches, April 5, 1805 and I quote him verbatim:

"CHOCTAW - There are a considerable number of these nations on the West of the Mississippi who have not been home for several years. About twelve miles above the post on Ouachita, on that river, there is a small village of them, about thirty men who have lived there for several years and made corn; and likewise on the Bayou Chico. In the southern part of the district of Opelousas; there another village of them, of about fifty men, who have been there about nine years and say they have the Governor of Louisiana's permission to settle there. Besides these, there are rambling hunting parties of them to be met with all over lower Louisiana. They are at war with the Caldoguies and like by neither the red not the white people."

Choctaw was a name given to the Washitaws because they were and are black, like chocolate, brown in color. They're were very many in number all over Louisiana who were not divided at that time about April 1805. The hunting parties were a culture. The party fed those at home and clothed them with or by skins to make coats and foot covering for the winter. Their villages were organized towns in International Townships. The last telltale fact is that they were not liked by the red or the white man because the people were chocolate Black Washitaws.

Now I again quote verbatim the same above writings of Sibley in the Lewis and Clark report.

ARKANSAS - Living on the Arkansas River south side in three villages, about twelve miles above the post station. The name of the first village is Tawanima. The second is Ousolu and the third is Ocapa.

In all, they do not at present exceed one hundred men and diminishing. They are at war with the Osages, but friends with all other people, white and red. They are the original proprietors of the country on that river, to all which they claim. For about 300 miles above them to one junction of the River Cadron with Arkansas, above the fork, the Osages claim. Their language is Osage. Then generally raise corn to sell. They are called honest and friendly people."

I again quote verbatim:

"The forementioned are all the Indian Tribes that I have knowledge of, or can obtain an account of in Louisiana south of the river between Arkansas, between the Mississippi and the River Grand, at Avoylees. There did live a considerable tribe of that name, but as far as I can learn, have been extinct for many years. Two or three women accepted did lately live among the French inhabitants at Washitaw. There are a few humans still living on the east side of the Mississippi in Insussees Parish, below Manchac, but scarcely existed as a nation.

That there are errors in these sketches is not to be doubted, but in all cases out of my own personal knowledge, I have endeavored to procure the best information, which I faithfully related and I am confident any errors that do exist are too unimportant to effect the object for which they are intended, as a spy report.

I am sir, & c.& c. JOHN SIBLEY
General H. Dearborn."

Now all of these people were Black Aborigines. The ***Washitaw Nation,*** including the Washas, Chactoos and several more tribes, these people were small and were the Chactoos. The Choctaws and Tunicas were all black. If the intent were to take the land, the last thing I know that the white man would have done was make it a know fact that they were black. Yet, they have alluded to it between the lines by using words like aborigines, not being white or red.

Yet this son of a bitch failed to come out and say they were Black, as they made no treaties with the Blacks, even if they were pre-Columbian and owned their land.

Notice also the distance that we are talking about. One family owned the entire Washitaw. Whether you spell it Wichitaw, Ouachita, Quachita, Umpsaw Arkansas, Kansas or Washas, it is still a Black Nation of chocolate brown people who were counted as 3/5 of a person along with all other blacks in the said LOUISIANA PURCHASE and no deals were ever cut except to hang, rape, murder, poison and to steal their land.

That is what the Lewis and Clark Expedition in your (history) *his-story* was for... an experimental (as based on what is of personal use or advantage in a situation rather than for what is right or just; it is guided by self interest) process in stealing! To expedite speeds up the progress to rid the land of our people by any means necessary. Expedition! *Ex'spi'sishen* means a sending forth or the embarking upon a voyage, march, etc. As for exploration or battle, such a journey the people or ship or ships participating are dispatched with efficient speed. If you have this type of education under your hat instead of under your belt, you can do an efficient job of reading between the lines.

The United States' main object was to get rid of the *Original Black People* here in Afmuurican, in what you have learned to call American. Take the "f" out, take two "U's" out and what do you get. They couldn't name it Columbus as we were already here. Amusecus'd Vespucci. Ah! How could you, being French Englio, Italian. No! No! No! You can't fool a Washitaw as we, the original Muurs (Moors) of DUGDAHMOUNDYAH. We must realize who we are and what we are doing in this land and how we have been preserved for what special purpose. The Clarks played a very important part in the Maison Rouge Grant story.

There is a reason and a purpose for everything. Like the remnant of the whites that are here now, must be taught the truth where as they can come under purification in spirit. Know thyself and to thyself be true.

My people were here when the white man came to this Afmuurican Continent. They were the Muurs. In later years called the Moors from the land of Tadmor (Palmara or Palmares). These were the people from Muu or Tadmoor, Tadmormean Tad and Mor; Black-A-Moor, a black man came from a black woman. All men came from a black woman. No man, black or white to my knowledge has ever given birth. Palmares, is actually Pal and Maori. Together you get ancient brown or dirt-colored people. Paleo is primitive or ancient. Maori is a dark color. It is where the name Mary (woman) came from. We must learn to read on the line, then between the line to get into the my (mystery) story of the Black Ancient People. With this in mind, I laid my notes on the desk to finalize my proof that this was still our land.

I had picked up a copy of the official book of Louisiana Land that I had gotten from the Louisiana Land Office, written by the Historical Society of the state. What I read in this book was criminal theft of property by a national government in one of its illegal sub-divisions. Theft from *Ancient Black People.* That this national government had signed to protect in the said LOUISIANA PURCHASE Sale Agreement. I really want to tell you and others like you. Read it for yourselves. Here it is. I hope you will now understand why I had to pull the *Black Cover* off the white lies. For the next 17 pages it is word for word what they gave me to be the truth. I have pulled the *Black Covers* off for you to see the truth.

I PRESENT TO YOU THE BOOK

History of Land Titles in the State of Louisiana

DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF LOUISIANA

AS PUBLISHED IN

VOLUME 1 • 1973

ISSUE OF

LOUISIANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

The state of Louisiana—its people and its land from a romantic past to a dynamic present, spins a fascinating tale in the recorded history of the Americas.

In the late seventeen hundreds when the early settlers started drifting into the New World, land was plentiful and settlers were few. Today, this is not the case.

Many land laws have been written to suit the changing times. Our forefathers settled on huge tracts of land, built houses and tilled the soil. Almost for the asking, they secured title to their land.

Today when land is acquired, no matter what size the tract, it has become a custom to have a complete title abstract made going back to the initial severance from the United States Government. Only in this way is it possible to assure the property owner a flawless title.

In addition to the necessity of basic title research for economic reasons, there is a distinct historical interest in determining the very first owner of that certain tract of land in which one is interested. Was the land originally a French, Spanish, or

*Presented before the Louisiana Historical Society on October 18, 1972.
**Deputy Register of the State Land Office, Baton Rouge, La.
***Lands Administrator, State Land Office, Baton Rouge, La.

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British land grant? or perhaps, land given to a soldier for service in one of the Indian Wars, or the War Between the States? Could it have been land identified by early surveyors as "worthless swamp" and now be the nucleus of an immense oil and gas field?

The answers to these and many other interesting questions concerning Louisiana land titles could probably be found in the voluminous records on file in the State Land Office of which Ellen Bryan Moore is Register.

As many students of history are aware, land grants played a very important part in the settlement of our entire nation. Kings and Emperors, in order to encourage formation of colonies in what is now the State of Louisiana, granted to their favorite subjects as acts of reward and patronage, large tracts of land usually along navigable streams. Consequently, today's title researcher will find many thousands of acres of land originally covered by French, British, or Spanish land grants.

Perhaps one of the greatest real estate buys of all time occurred when the fledgling United States, in 1803, bought from France some 544 million acres for the sum of 15 million dollars. This tremendous territory, known as the famous Louisiana Purchase, actually was acquired for approximately three cents an acre. Thirteen states, in part or whole, have been carved from this real estate transaction.

By Act of March 26, 1804, Congress divided the Louisiana Purchase into two areas: the Territory of Louisiana, and the Territory of Orleans.[1] The Territory of Louisiana covered the area lying above the 33rd degree latitude, and the Territory of Orleans covered that part of the Louisiana Purchase lying below the 33rd degree latitude, or what is now, basically, the present State of Louisiana.

The same Act of Congress further provided for the temporary government of the territories with the executive power vested in a governor to be named by the President of the United States, and legislative powers to be vested in the governor and in "13 of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory," who were also to be appointed by the President.

[1] U. S. Statutes Vol. 2, p. 283.

History of Land Titles

Pursuant to powers granted by the Act, the governor and thirteen legislators, called the Legislative Council, divided the area comprising the Territory of Orleans into twelve counties.[2] These counties were designated as Acadia, Attakapas, Concordia, German Coast, Iberville, Lafourche, Natchitoches, Opelousas, Orleans, Ouachita, Pointe Coupee, and Rapides.

In 1807, the territory was redivided into nineteen parishes. The boundaries followed largely those used by the Spanish in dividing the area for ecclesiastical purposes (the name "parish" is also of ecclesiastical origin).[3] The counties remained so divided for the purpose of certain elections and the imposition of taxes. The Constitution of 1812, when Louisiana became a state, referred to both "counties" and "parishes".[4] Gradually, however, the term "county" was dropped and no reference is made to it by the Constitution of 1845 or subsequent constitutions.[5] Today, Louisiana has 64 parishes.

In order to allow individuals to have legal possession of their lands or to acquire lands, an Act of Congress of March 2, 1805, set machinery in action to make this possible.[6] First, Congress authorized the President to appoint district land registers whose duties were to classify, arrange, and translate when necessary, papers and documents connected with private land claims.

A United States District Land Office was opened in New Orleans for the eastern division of the Territory of Orleans; a land office at Opelousas for the western division of the Territory of Orleans.[7] Later, as a convenience to local inhabitants, additional land districts were created, namely: Ouachita, Natchitoches, and Greensburg.[8] These land districts are to this day used in identifying lands by districts within the present State of Louisiana.

The second important step taken by Congress under the Act

[2] Louisiana-A Narrative History, E. A. Davis, Chapter 15. A History of Louisiana—G. W. McGinty, Chapter 14. Acts Legislative Council (Orleans Territory) 1st Session, p. 144.

[3] Acts Legislative Council (Orleans Territory) 2nd Session, p. 2.

[4] West's—Louisiana Constitution. Vol. 3, p. 511.

[5] Ibid., p. 524.

[6] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 324.

[7] Ibid., p. 662.

[8] Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 287.

of March 2, 1805, was to appoint a board of commissioner comprising a register and two other persons; and provided that inhabitants holding a French, British, or Spanish grant had to appear before this board with witnesses and affidavits to certify that the grant they held was fully legal. If the grant was approved by the board, the approval was forwarded to Washington.

The third and extremely important phase of the 1805 Act directed the Surveyor General of the United States to send surveyors into the Territory of Orleans to establish a system of sub-dividing the vacant public lands.

United States surveyors by 1807 had established a "principal meridian" and a "base line." [9] The establishment of a base line was relatively easy as the surveyors needed only to extend westwardly a previously surveyed line setting the southern boundary of the Territory of Mississippi between Mississippi and Spanish Western Florida. The principal meridian running north and south from the base line was established approximately in the center of the territory.

Monuments were then set every six miles on the principal meridan and base line—North, South, East and West. These were to be used as main points in establishing later surveys. The method of surveying used in the Territory of Orleans had been adopted on May 7, 1784, by a special committee appointed by the Continental Congress under the chairmanship of Thomas Jefferson.[10]

This system initiated the method of laying out a square six miles long and six miles wide, and re-subdividing this square into 36 sections with each section being one mile square containing 640 acres. Each section was numbered, beginning at the top row of the township, from 1 to 36 running east to west, thence in the second row west to east, etc.

Many townships contain more than 36 sections. The Surveyor General instructed his deputies to survey river lots or radiating sections along navigable water bodies before dividing and surveying the township into square sections. This resulted in many

[9] Survey notes—John Cook, Jan. 15, 1807, Land Office records.

[10] Manual of Surveying Instructions issued by General Land Office, Washington, D.C., /led in Land Office records.

History of Land Titles

radiating sections usually measuring six to twelve arpents wide and forty arpents deep.

Certain townships, where several navigable rivers and streams are found, consist of as many as 125 sections.[11] Streams were used as public highways thus resulting in river frontage becoming more desirable.

Surveyors were further instructed to plot all approved private grants within a township before plotting vacant public lands. These private grants had not been laid out into sections or within a section; but holders of most grants had private surveyors stake out their claim using natural bearings such as rivers, streams, trees, or perhaps neighbors. Consequently, bona fide grants were thus recognized by the Federal Surveyors and the claim thence placed on the official township plat numbered and catalogued.

Incidentally, not all townships within the present State of Louisiana are completely surveyed. Township lines running north and south of the base line, and range lines running east and west of the meridian line were established; but numerous townships in our lower marsh lands to this date have never been re-subdivided into sections. Drawings, or penciled charts, were made on paper laying out 36 sections, but no actual ground survey has yet been made.

The next and most important phase in our history is Louisiana's admission into the Union in 1812.[12] The same area which was the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana with the addition of the Florida Parishes. By 1812, already some 25 counties or parishes had been created, and our great State boasted a population of some 76,556 citizens.[13] Compared with the 544 million acres in the Louisiana Purchase, the new State of Louisiana covered approximately 27,785,000 acres of land, and 3,269,000 acres of streams, lakes and rivers.

Of extreme importance in land title work is the fact that when Louisiana became a State in 1812, not one acre of land was in its name. By virtue of inherent sovereignty, title to the beds and bottoms of all navigable waters set aside as public

[11] Plat of T 7 S, R 8 E, S.E. Land District, 1831.
[12] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 701.
[13] A History of Louisiana—G. W. McGinty, Chapter 15.

highways by Act of Congress of February 15, 1811, inured to the State—but not one acre of land.[14]

Basic severance of title had to emanate from the United States Government. Various Congressional Acts enabled either private citizens or the State of Louisiana to acquire title to Federal lands. These Acts comprise the backbone of the history of land titles in Louisiana.

The validation of lawful land claims drew the very immediate interest of Congress, as the Act of March 26, 1804 (previously mentioned), in addition to creating the Territory of Orleans, also provided that land grants to actual settlers, made agreeable to the proper laws, usages, and customs, would be accepted as bona fide grants. It further provided that the President was authorized to enter into certain agreements with Indian tribes claiming and living on lands in the Territory of Orleans.

The acquisition of lands by direct purchase from the United States had been previously made possible for the sale of lands in the Territory of Mississippi.[15] An Act of Congress on April 21, 1806, extended this right to lands in the Territory of Orleans.[16] This Act stipulated the manner and terms upon which lands were to be sold to the public.

Provisions of this same Act of April 21, 1806, as amended February 15, 1811, set aside the 16th section of every township for schools. If the 16th section in a township did not comprise 640 acres, due perhaps to a navigable water body or an approved private land grant covering a portion of that 16th section, indemnity lands were granted to make up for the loss of acreage.[17] These indemnity school lands did not have to be located within that township where the loss occurred but could be placed on any Federal lands within the State of Louisiana.

An Act of Congress of March 3, 1811, gave "preference rights" to any individual purchasing vacant land and who held a valid grant bordering on a navigable river or stream. This right was limited to the acquisition of an adjoining tract not to

[14] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 2, p. 617.
[15] Ibid., pp. 73, 229.
[16] Ibid., p. 391.
[17] Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 179.

History of Land Titles

exceed 40 arpents in the rear of the approved grant or claim. "Pre-emption rights" were also given those individuals who had habitated and cultivated vacant lands not under private claim.[18]

The Seminary of Learning Act of March 3, 1827, granted Louisiana the right to select title to two entire townships (approximately 46,000 acres) of vacant Federal lands.[19] When the location was made, title was to be vested in the State for use towards the establishment of seminaries of learning as directed by the State Legislature.

Under Act of September 4 of 1841, Congress granted Louisiana the right to select title to some 500,000 acres of vacant Federal land under an Internal Improvement program.[20] The State could sell such lands for not less than $1.25 per acre and use the revenues therefrom to dig canals, build roads, and thus encourage settlers to move into the State.

The Act further stipulated that the selection and disposal of these lands were to be under the direction of the State Legislature. Consequently, by Legislative Act of March 25, 1844, a land office was created by the State of Louisiana with the governor of Louisiana having the right to appoint a register. Most states refer to their land office official as "Commissioner of Public Lands", however, in the State of Louisiana, our top land official, elected by the people, is the "Register of the State Land Office".

The United States Military Bounty Lands Act of February 11, 1847, as later amended, permitted officers and soldiers of the War of 1812, any Indian Wars between 1690 and 1850, and the War with Mexico, to select title to vacant lands up to 160 acres wherever they so desired.[21]

Louisiana also had military bounty lands acts whereby veterans of the War between the States or their widows were allowed to select title to State lands up to 160 acres. This privilege was confined to Confederate veterans only.[22]

[18] Ibid., Vol. 2, p. 662; Ibid., Vol. 3, p. 122; Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 534.

[19] Ibid., Vol. 4, p. 244.

[20] Ibid., Vol. 5, p. 453.

[21] Ibid., Vol. 9, p. 123.

[22] Louisiana Legislative Acts 96 of 1884; 116 of 1886; 122 of 1888; and 55 of 1896.

As mentioned earlier, titles to many thousands of acres emanated not only from French, British, or Spanish grants, but also from title to lands granted to Indian tribes. These tribes were either given out-right title to lands claimed, or were given script which they could use to locate lands, or sell the script to incoming settlers.

Other interesting original titles indicate numerous naval reservations throughout Louisiana where an abundance of live oaks existed.[23] The lumber from this type of tree was preferred in building ships of that era. Certain areas for military reservations along the lower coast of Louisiana were also set aside by the Federal Government.[24] However, over a period of years almost all naval and military reservations were abolished and the lands were sold to private individuals.

In order to encourage the building of railroads in Louisiana, the Federal Government granted some one million acres of land to three railroad companies with the provision that railroad facilities must be constructed by a given date.[25] Records on file in the State Land Office reveal that two companies did complete the building of railroads, although one company did not complete its assignment, and the lands were reconveyed to the United States Government.

In doing title abstract work today, one will find that during the era from 1812 to 1845, often some 50 to 80 (in one particular case over 100) citizens banded together to buy perhaps one ten-acre tract of land from the United States.[26] Immediately, one wonders why. Minerals were not the question—it could not have been the need for timber, because timber was available in great abundance. Then, as now, voting regulations had to be considered. Louisiana's first Constitution required that in order to vote, a person had to be a free white male who had attained the age of 21 and had purchased land from the United States. We find that our next Constitutional Convention and the ensuing Constitution of 1845 eliminated the property restriction in voting.

[23] President's Proclamation of Feb. 29, 1820, Land Office records; U. S. Statutes, Vol. 5, 611.
[24] Executive Order, March 25, 1844, Land Office records.
[25] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 11, p. 18.
[26] New Orleans Receipts, 1840–50, p. 5, Land Office records.

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For Louisiana, perhaps the greatest title transfers of all were the Swamp Land Grant Acts of 1849 and 1850 which authorized the State to select and request title to any vacant public lands that were "swampy" in character and nature.[27] Consequently, from that period to the present time, title was conveyed to some ten million acres of swamp lands.[28]

The Federal Government, by Legislative Act of May 20, 1862, allowed a person who was the head of a family, or 21 years of age, *the right to homestead up to 160 acres.*[29] *Federal lands* are still available for homesteading in western states but not in Louisiana. Various state legislative acts allowed Louisiana citizens the right to homestead up to 160 acres of State lands; however, all homesteads were stopped in 1962 due to a lack of available land.[30]

The majority of swamp lands selected from the United States Government by the State of Louisiana were either sold to private individuals or transferred to levee boards created in various parts of the State.[31] These levee boards, in turn, could sell lands or timber to private citizens and use the revenue therefrom to build levees, roads, and canals to encourage settlers into the area.

It is important to remember that there is a beginning, or a source of title, for every acre of land in Louisiana. There is no such category as "lost land". Land may have been dropped from assessment rolls, but the State Land Office has on record that very first severance of every acre.

Title to all property must have emanated from the Federal Government—title from the Federal Government must be in some written form. In case of swamp land grants or other similar acts, the State must request title by filing a "selection" of desired lands and the Federal Government conveys title by an "approval" list. Such selection and approval lists are on file in the Land Office. If lands were sold directly by the Federal Government to an individual, such evidence of sale is also on file in the Land Office.

[27] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 9, pp. 352, 519.
[28] Biennial Report, 1968–69, p. 9, State Land Office.
[29] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 12, p. 392.
[30] Concurrent Resolutions, No. 54 of 1962, Louisiana Legislature.
[31] L. R. S. 38:281, et seq.

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Located in the State Land and Natural Resources Building in Baton Rouge, the State Land Office has on file all of the original and official field notes, survey plats and maps that were made by the early United States land surveyors. In order to determine whether or not a river or a stream was navigable and state-owned when Louisiana became a State, one needs only to refer to the official township plats.

The truly remarkable aspect of early plats is their amazing accuracy when one considers the primitive conditions under which the surveys were made. Many early surveyors came down the Mississippi River by barges and started their work at predetermined points. Using the most basic of surveying instruments, one cannot help but marvel at the accuracy of the work performed by the surveyors.

Modern-day marsh area sportsmen, however, could sympathize with the surveyor of some 150 years ago. A drawing in an original field notebook in the State Land Office depicts a man sitting on a stump holding a jug in his hand with the inscription "Now here I am, but where in the hell am I?" [32]

When the Territory of Orleans was first created, a Federal Surveyor was appointed for the area south of the State of Tennessee which included the Territory of Orleans. This surveyor engaged other surveyors as his deputies and was the officer to authenticate the township plats. The United States Surveyor General opened an office in Donaldsonville, Louisiana in 1831, which then became headquarters for all local surveyors.[33] In 1865, at the end of the Civil War, this office was moved to New Orleans, and in 1910 it was abolished. The State Land Office was then given all of the survey notes and plats that had previously been on file in the Surveyor General's Office.[34]

The Federal district registers created by the March 2, 1805 Act were later all consolidated into one office, and in 1927 that office was closed and all of their records were given to the State Land Office.[35]

We find, therefore, many records on file in the Land Office

[32] Field Notes, Thomas Bilbo, S.W. Land District.
[33] U. S. Statutes, Vol. 4, p. 492.
[34] Act 6 of 1910—Louisiana Legislature.
[35] Act 183 of 1928—Louisiana Legislature.

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that will be of interest in title research; not only field survey notes and township plats, but Government tract books and State tract books showing entries of land by description, dates, and names of patentees; whether land was approved to the State as swamp lands under the Swamp Land Acts of 1849 and 1850, under school grants, or other Congressional Acts. On file are copies of patents issued by the State and various original documents, applications, receipts, and certificates originating under the French, Spanish or British Governments.

Another form of title which is common is tax adjudicated lands.[36] Briefly, upon failure to pay annual taxes to the sheriff or the tax collector, property is seized and offered for sale by the sheriff on the courthouse steps. Anyone can buy this property for taxes due. Should the property not be bought at the sheriff's sale, it is then sold or adjudicated to the State. Title is retained by the State until the property is redeemed, or, if not redeemed at the end of three years, the property can then be put up for sale. A sale is processed by the State Land Office and sold by the sheriff of the parish wherein the land is located. Mineral rights on property so sold are retained by the state in perpetuity.[37]

The granting of rights of way across and through State owned properties and all navigable water bottoms is the responsibility of the State Land Office.[38] Should a pipeline cross lands under the jurisdiction of another State agency, such as the State Department of Wild Life and Fisheries, then approval must be secured from such agency before final consent is given by State officials.

The State Land Office has among its many records a collection of original material that is of inestimable value and interest of original material of genealogy. The Tract Book indices on file will lead to the location of the lands settled by our forefathers, and lists not only those who claimed land from British, French, and Spanish grants, but those who homesteaded and purchased tracts from the United States and State Governments.

In previous articles written by this writer—the first of which

[36] L. R. S. 47:2186.
[37] Louisiana Constitution of 1921—Act 4, Sec. 2.
[38] L. R. S. 41:1173.

was published in the "Louisiana Engineer" in 1968, and also in the "Right of Way" in the same year—Louisiana land titles and laws affecting public lands were discussed at length.[30]

It is of great importance for every citizen to stay informed of new laws dealing with our lands. It is the writer's intention to help you—the property owner—stay informed of existing land laws.

[30] Vol. 54A, No. 1, p. 20 "Louisiana Engineer" Vol. 15, No. 5, p. 22 "Right of Way".

Township Plats

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

DIAGRAM OF A TOWNSHIP PLAT
6 MILES SQUARE
CONTANING 36 SQUARE SECTIONS
EACH SECTION 1 MILE SQUARE (640,000 ACRES)
TOTAL ACREAGE APPROX. 23,040.00 ACRES

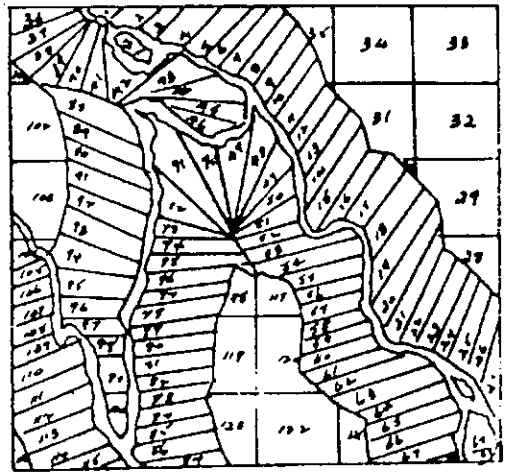
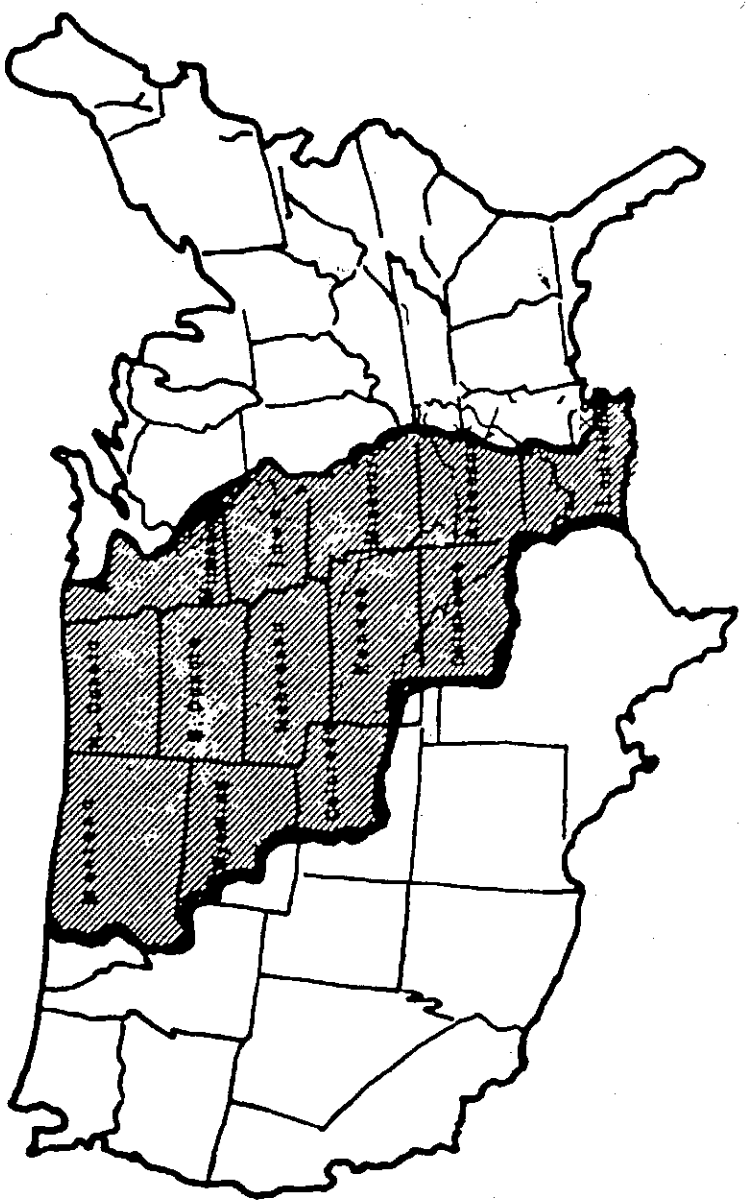
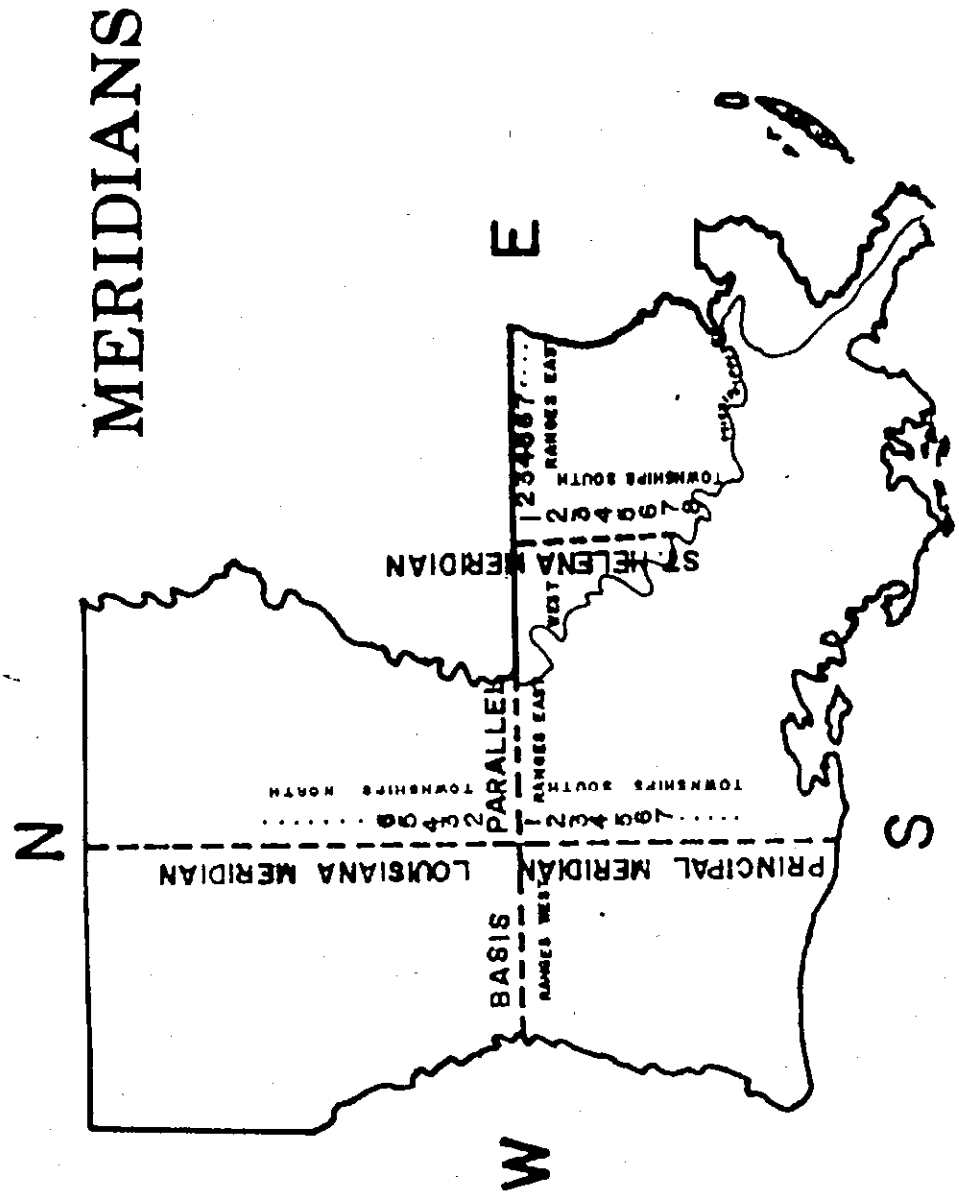


DIAGRAM OF A TOWNSHIP PLAT
6 MILES SQUARE
CONTAINING 125 SECTIONS
SHOWING RADIATING LOTS OR SECTIONS
—BORDERING NAVIGABLE WATERS

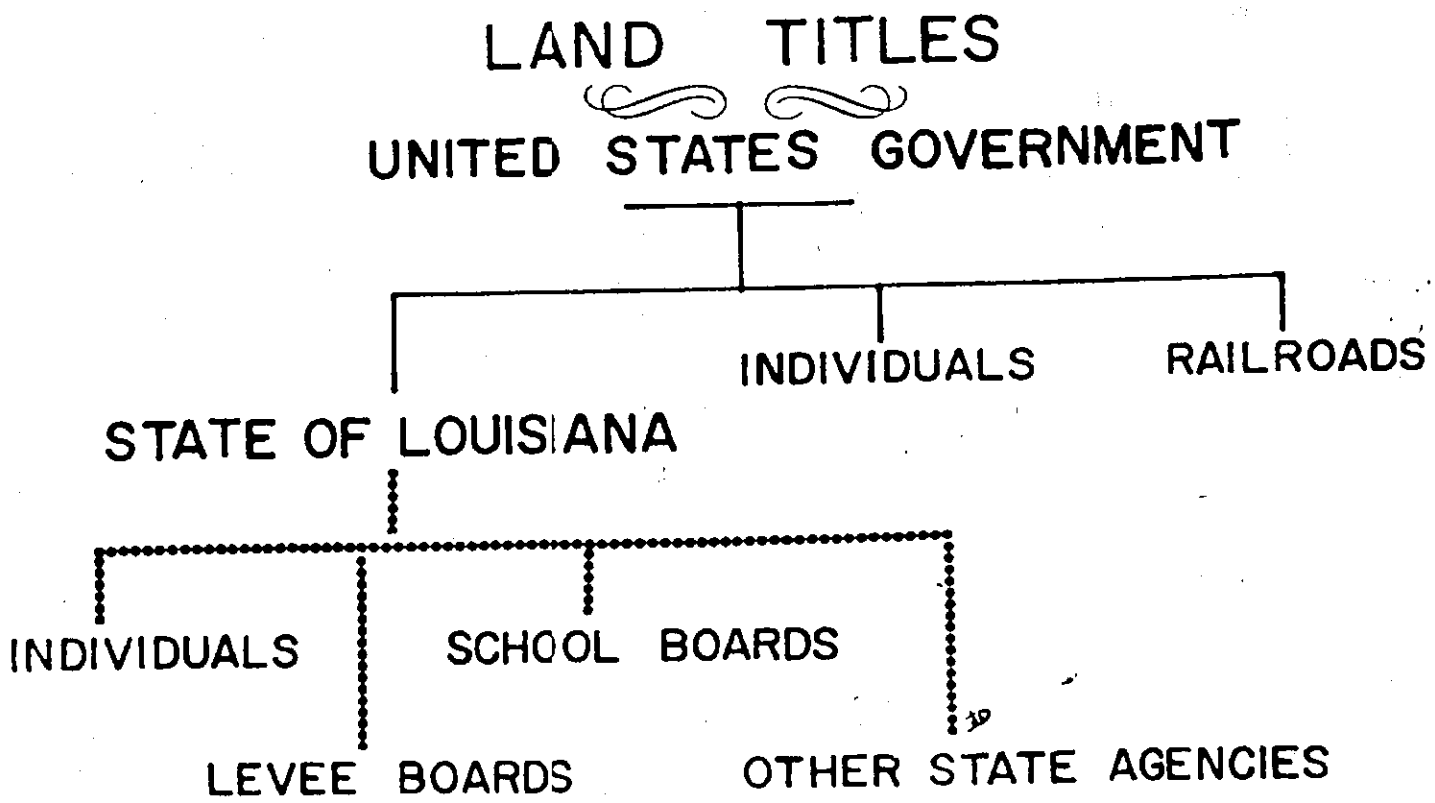
Louisiana Purchase 1803



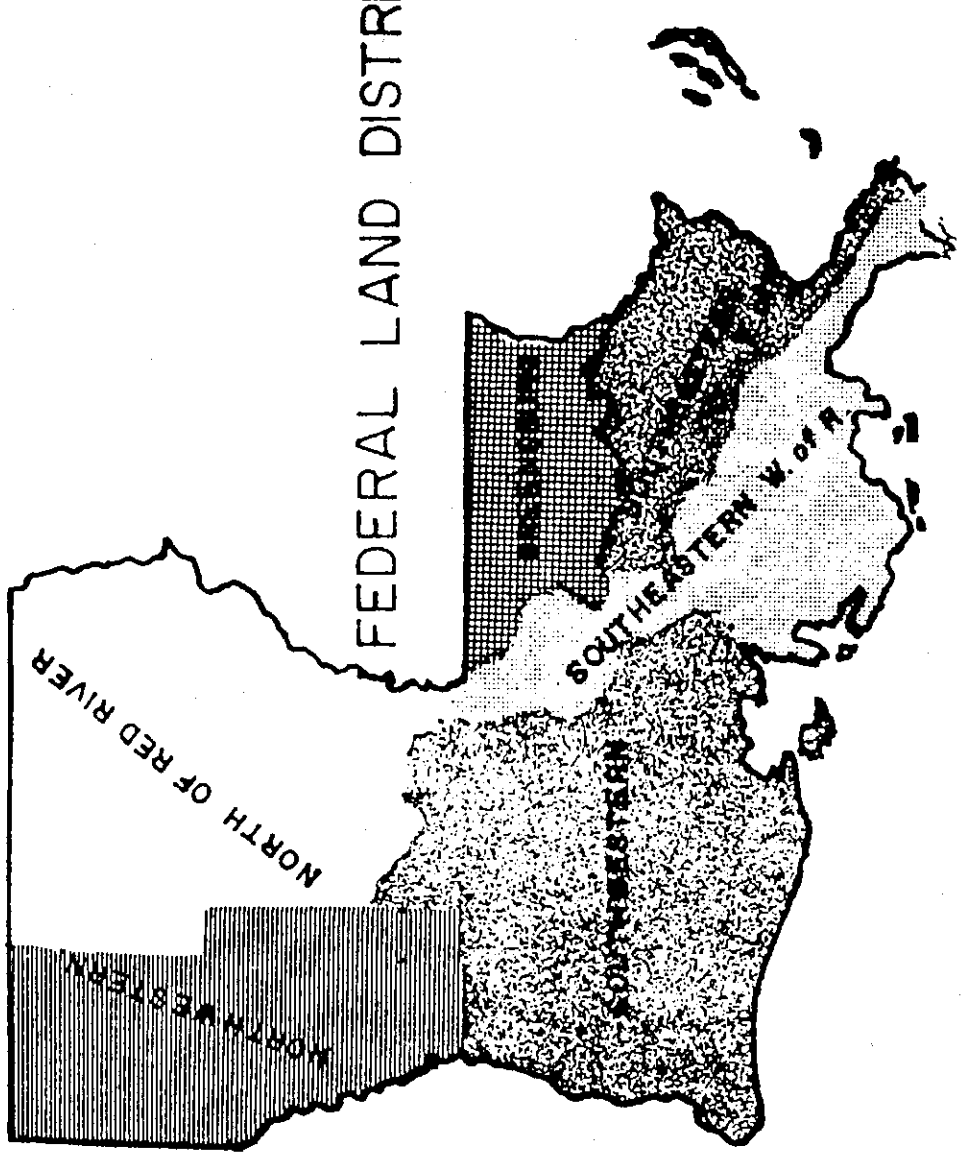
The GREY is our land from Canada to the Gulf Of Mexico. It is the BLACK BELTED that belted the east from the west. What the United States actually purchased are the streets of New Orleans and the government war barracks. This is all France had to sell to the United States. See "X" on map. Nothing else. Not the GREY.



The United States surveyed our land to steal it from us.



After the survey, the United States set out to divide the cow, first to choice individuals, then to commerce, the railroads, then the State of Louisiana, to its special interest groups and school boards, levee boards, etc.



This never has been United States land. It's our land!

You have just read a State of Louisiana document. Have you ever witnessed such a lying document in your life? It was beyond my imagination. What has been done here is the theft of an empire that was black, legally so. All of the said purchase was the *Neutral Strip*. If you really want a good look at what the United States purchased in the year of 1803 from France, you must take a trip to the city of New Orleans and look at the streets, the military compounds and not the other grounds, as they have already been granted to others and it was owned by the *Ancient Ones*. It has been preserved by God, who holds the *Supreme Plan* of the universe. It remains a true fact that this land has been held secure for a specific purpose. By divine power that is not yet know to man.

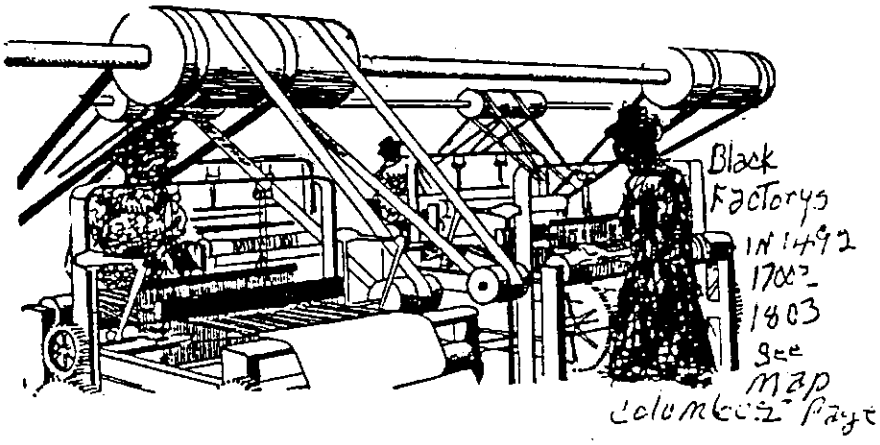
CHAPTER SIXTEEN

"Let The Letters Tell The Treaty Tale!"

The Treaty of Madrid (October 15, 1795) was the result, and in its 5th article stipulated:

> The King of Spain stipulates and agrees to permit the people of the United States, for the term of three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a place of deposit for their produce and merchandise, and to export the same free from all duty or charge, except a reasonable consideration to be paid for storage and other incidental expenses: that the terms of three years may by subsequent negotiations, be extended; or, instead of that town, some other point in the island of New Orleans shall be designated as a place of deposit for the American trade.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...



There was no uniform policy concerning the navigation of the river by Americans. In 1783 the traders were able to go to New Orleans, but in 1784 they could not. The next year the river was open again for a little time and then closed. Creoles and Americans were frequently imprisoned for violation of navigation ordinances.

The Spanish officials at New Orleans were not above bribery and favored individuals among the westerners made large gains.[3]

[3] Curtis M. Geer, *The Louisiana Purchase and the Westward Movement*. Philadelphia 1934, P. 174.

He laid down four essential conditions of a treaty:

1. That our southern boundary remain at 31 degrees of latitude on the Mississippi.
2. That our right be acknowledged of navigating the Mississippi, in its whole breadth and length, from its source to the sea, as established by the treaty of 1763.
3. That our vessels be free from visits, duty, or inconveniences in the navigation of the river.
4. The right of depositing our merchandise.

Jefferson, the firm friend of France and the zealot pacifist, made the sacrifice of his personal conscience for his country's good, and wrote to Livingston (April 18, 1802) these epochal words:[5]

The cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France, works most sorely on the United States. On this subject the Secretary of State has written to you fully, yet I cannot forbear recurring to it personally, so deep is the impression it makes on my mind. It completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course. . . . There is on the globe one single spot, the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility it will ere long yield more than half of our whole produce, and contain more than half of our inhabitants. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance. . . . The day that France takes possession of New Orleans, fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment, we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation. We must turn all our attention to a maritime force, for which our resources place us on very high ground; and having formed and connected together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for the tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the United British and American nations.

On February 24, 1801, Jefferson wrote to Livingston offering him the mission as Minister Plenipotentiary to France.

[5] This remarkable private letter from Jefferson to Livingston was intrusted by Jefferson to the personal custody of M. Dupont de Nemours, to be delivered by him to Mr. Livingston.

On September 9, 1801, the President advised him that by this post he would receive his final instructions from the Secretary of State. In December, Livingston was in Paris.

And now began the series of letters from Robert R. Livingston to Rufus King, which form the burden of this paper.

The letters, mostly holograph, deal chiefly with two subjects, primarily, the settlement of the question of American rights to the free navigation of the Mississippi and the right of deposit of merchandise in Louisiana, and secondarily, the impending conflict between England and France.

The imminence of war was the cause of Napoleon's necessity and may have effected England's friendly complaisance.

In probably the first letter of Livingston to King, he wrote:

Paris 30th, December 1801[9]

A safe opportunity of writing now offering, I will mention some circumstances relative to the state of business here, on which I shall beg to know your opinion and their effect on the policy of Britain so far as relates to the United States. Among the objects that would most naturally engage my attention on my arrival, was the state of the negotiation, between France and Spain, regarding Louisiana—with a view if it had not been concluded, upon, to throw obstacles in the way. So far as it would be advantageously done, or if it had been effected, to make some such arrangements as would lessen the inconveniences which might result from it, to our Western territory—I have however reason to think the whole business had been settled before my arrival. I took occasion on my first private audience of the Minister of Exterior Relations to press him directly on the subject taking the common reports as a foundation for my inquiry. He explicitly denied that anything had been concluded but admitted that it had been a subject of conversation. I know however from a variety of channels, that it is not a mere matter of conversation, but that the exchange has actually been agreed upon. That a part of the armament destined, in the first instance, for *Hispaniola* is to proceed to Louisiana provided Toussaint makes no objection. Gen. Collot whom you may have seen in America was originally intended for Governor of that province, but he is at present out of favor. I think it probable the Minister will justify his concealment to me by its not having been definitely closed with Spain, as this, tho determined between

[9] Robert R. Livingston to Rufus King, Paris, Dec. 30th, 1801 (A.L.S.)—Biblioteca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1049.

the two governments, may form an article in the general treaty. His absence (being at Lyons) prevents my coming to something more explicit with him. That Spain had made this cession (which contravenes all her former maxims of Policy) cannot be doubted, but she is no longer a free agent.

I wish to know from you in what light, this is seen by England. It will certainly, in its consequences, be extremely dangerous to her as it will give an almost unbounded power to her rival. It puts Spain in a perpetual state of Pupilage, since she must always tremble for the safety of her colonies in case of a rupture—To avoid this evil she must grant, every commercial and political advantage to France. Her manufactures will find their way, through this channel, into every part of the Spanish territory to the exclusion of those of Britain—our own Western Territory may be rendered so dependent upon them, as to promote their political views, while the interest they have always nurtured with the Indians and the national character of the peasantry of Canada, may render the possessions of Britain very precarious—To say nothing of the danger which must threaten her Islands in case a respectable establishment should be made by France in Louisiana, which will not fail to be the case, as the territory is uncommonly fine and produces Sugar and every article cultivated in the Islands—I suggest these hints that they, with many others which may occur to you, may be made use of with the British Ministry to induce them to throw all the obstacles in their power in the way of a final settlement if it is not already too late. You know however the importance of not appearing yourself or permitting me to appear much opposed to it if you find the thing concluded, since it might be made use of to embroil us with France and Britain will have sufficient address to endeavor to keep a mutual jealousy, if possible between us.

On January 16, 1802, King wrote to Livingston:[10]

I conversed again and again with the Prime Minister, and the Secretary of State for foreign affairs, concerning the cession of Louisiana [i.e. the retrocession by Spain to France] who assured me that the measure was in their view of much importance, and one which they could not see but with great concern: nevertheless that they were unable to interfere respecting it, for the same reason which compelled them to silence concerning other important objects affecting the Equilibrium of Europe, and the welfare of Great Britain . . . and you may infer with confidence that not a word has been or will be said upon the subject at Amiens. . . .

An opinion gains strength that a part of the force, [which France was assembling to send to America] should the situation of St. Domingo permit, will be sent to New Orleans. . . .

Unless Spain is besotted and blind indeed she must desire with anxiety to avail herself of every assistance to get rid of the cession of Louisiana. Mr. Pinkney [our Minister to Spain] has without doubt taken the earliest

[10] Rufus King to R. R. Livingston, London, January 16, 1802 (A.L.S.)—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS., B.V. #55. (By permission of the Society)

opportunity to explain the light in which the measure is viewed by us, and he might with confidence infer the disinclination respecting it of Great Britain.

Whether it can now be prevented is a question of considerable difficulty: but in whatever concerns the welfare of our country, we are called upon even in circumstances of despair to perform the Duties of Hope. My principal reliance would, I confess be placed upon a plain and explicit representation to the French Government which should expose without reserve, and if the first Essay should authorize it, in great detail, the extent of the mischiefs which we may be made to suffer from the completion of the cession; accompanying the same by assurances of our earnest desire to live in friendship and harmony with France, and to cultivate and extend the commercial intercourse between the two Countries, and concluding with a direct insinuation that foreseeing as we do the pernicious influence of the measure upon our political and social happiness, it will be impossible for us to see it carried into operation with indifference. or afterward to preserve unimpaired the confidence we wish to repose in the friendship of a Nation towards which we desire to cherish the grateful remembrance of important services.

If France value our Friendship, or if she care nothing about us, except as her own interest requires, to prevent our too intimate connexion with her Rival, the development, beforehand, of which we believe will be the consequence of measures in the accomplishment of which she is engaged, may have the effect to prevent them.

But I have to entreat your pardon for my suggestions on my part upon subjects which your superior Judgment and experience are much more capable than mine to conduct.

To this Mr. Livingston replied:[11]

Paris 25th January 1802

I have for some time past been favored with your letters of the 8th, 11th, and 16th with the cypher and have been waiting for an opportunity of replying to them.

On the subject of Louisiana I should be prompted to pursue the steps you recommend, but for the following considerations—First, I have, ever since my arrival, found that this is a very favorite object here and that from the moment Egypt was lost to them, the First Consul cast his eyes upon this country as a substitute for it. You will the less wonder at this when you consider the actual state of things: [*few approve form of government; some hope for restoration of monarchy; government, though nation appears to enjoy quiet, moves with utmost caution; they dare not impose new taxes, or lessen their expenses; treasury is exhausted, to maintain the good will of the army, sooth the discontented men of all parties is the great task*—

[11] Livingston to King, Paris 25 January 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1051. The words in italics in the Livingston Letters are in cipher; some few words are indecipherable and are indicated by ***. The sentences in brackets are summaries of portions of the text.

the superior talents and popularity of the First Consul] In this state of the body politic the first object is to open a door for the discharge of present humors—Louisiana is represented as another Paradise—the grant of lands and places these will tempt many who would be dangerous here to bury their consequence in that boundless wilderness. Again by possessing Louisiana they hope to have such an interest with out Western country as to hold a rod over us, Canada, and Spain.

They contemplate in the possession of the mouth of the Mississippi, a sovereign control over the Western Waters. They believe that through this channel they will introduce French fabrics into every part of the United States and at one time lists of goods for that purpose were actually prepared a copy of which I have seen. They urge many other reasons but at present the first is in the view of the government by much the most important.

I have hinted at an inclination to purchase West Florida by a *payment to their American creditors*: but they show no disposition to catch at the idea much as they want, *money* and, to get rid of *demands* that *stare them in the face* at every turn. I am therefore satisfied that no argument we can use will be of the least use on the subject.

And the end of the letter (except last sentence):

I sincerely lament with you the death of young Hamilton and the more in that it originated in the unhappy party spirit which has too long disturbed the peace of our societies.

Livingston urged that King press England to bring up the question of the cession of Louisiana at the peace negotiations at Amiens.

Paris 10 March 1802[12]

[Most anxious about delay in definitive treaty (Amiens).]

It is certain that France has rendered *Britain mistress of the negotiations by stripping herself of her fleet* and a large *army* both of which *lie* in some sort at *the mercy of England*.

Should a rupture happen after the promises of peace which have been held out here and the avidity with which they have been received *it is* impossible to *for tell what might be the effects* of the *explosion* and this I believe is so well known here that I think so much as is necessary to the *security* of *the British colonies may be safely * * * would not be refused*.

If Louisiana goes into the hands of France without any explanations on the part of her government to us (and these I have not been able to obtain tho I have repeatedly pressed for them both verbally and by note) on the subject either of her boundary or the navigation of the Mississippi, it is impossible to see the extent of the power she will have in and over America. As part of the territory of Spain, Louisiana has no

[12] Livingston to King, Paris 10 March 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La.-Am. MSS. V-1052.

precise boundary so that is easy to foresee the fate of Mexico—especially when it is considered that Gen'l. Bernadotte who is marked for this expedition has demanded it is said a large body of men. Britain will judge how far she will be able to contend with France enriched by the treasures of Spain. The boundary between Louisiana and Canada is also unsettled, the disposition of great part of that country is friendly to the French, their influence over the Indian tribes has always been and will again be much greater than that of the British. . . .

It is impossible to say what their influence may be upon our Western Country in case of a controversy with Great Britain—particularly if they keep the keys of it by possessing the mouth of the Mississippi or invite their aid in the plunder of Mexico—that the possession of that country aided by the power of France in Europe will draw after it that of the Islands is easily foreseen.

I mention these circumstances to you tho' I know they would hardly escape you, as hints that you may use with advantage to introduce this business at Amiens—you well know how to give them additional weight—nor is the right of Britain to interfere unfounded—by the 6th Article of the treaty with us of 1778 they absolutely renounce all right to take under any circumstances any part of the country possessed then or before by Britain on that continent. . . .

If any opening is given for pressing the business at Amiens, of Louisiana, I will meet you there at any time you shall appoint—to forward it.

Mr. King wrote on March 23, 1802:

London March 23, 1802[13]

[Further observation on cession of Louisiana taken in connection with expedition to St. Domingo.]

The sole questions which remain are, Can the Expedition be prevented; and if not, how should we treat it. Perhaps the only unconnected and separate means of prevention in our Power, are Iron and Gold.

[He says the first of these reasons (force) may at once be put aside. We may acquire Louisiana and the Floridas and be prepared to defend them with arms in our hands, if necessary, as we should be to defend Charleston, New York, or Newport. But shall we be willing to pay down a sum large enough to acquire them.]

A large sum of Money will alone procure it. No set of claims: no balancing of accounts; no prospect of future advantage, will have any beneficial influence in our favour;—it must be actual money, and a great deal of it, which can serve our purpose. Great as the benefit would be to us; of uniting to our Territories New Orleans, with the entire left Bank of the Mississippi and extending our Southern frontier to the Ocean, I confess, that I see little in the Principles to which we profess to devote ourselves, and by which our affairs are to be regulated which authorises us to expect that a measure of such magnitude. and which would impose immediate

[13] King to Livingston, London, March 23, 1802 (A.L.S.)—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. # 55.

and considerable burthens upon our People, would be likely to be received with favour. . . .

If we can succeed by neither of these means. . . .

Is it too visionary a Speculation for us to think of obtaining the cession of New Orleans and the Floridas from France, by assisting her to obtain the Supplies she wants for her Fleet and army in the West Indies? Or is there any thing in the nature of the war, that should restrain us from doing so?

A project of this sort would deserve to be received with favour at Madrid; as it offers the only means of sparing the Spanish Treasure in America, and preventing what must there, as elsewhere, be the subject of apprehension, I mean, the occupation of Louisiana by France. To the French too holds forth the means of immediate and important relief in circumstances of difficulty.

[The consequences of the cession of Louisiana were fully explained and pressed to the English before and since meeting for Preliminaries of Peace of Amiens, but the answer uniformly the same and] gives us not the slightest occasion to hope even that anything has been or will be done concerning it at Amiens. We must therefore depend upon ourselves.

I would lose no time in telling France our apprehensions, at the same time that I assure her of our earnest desire to live in harmony and friendship. I would inform our people that I have done so, and I would moreover endeavor by all justifiable means to familiarize them with those measures to which the defense of the public welfare may compel us to resort. The Truth should not be disguised from ourselves or others that we are the first power in our own Hemisphere, and that we are disinclined to perform the part of the second.

[Statement of this sort openly made will check measures to divide us from whatever quarter they may proceed.]

Several letters of Livingston to King follow.

Paris 27 [21st] March 1802[14]

The turn that things have taken will I fear put it out of your power to create the alarm I wished on the side of Louisiana, and the navigation of the Mississippi, which it will be important to us to interest Britain in, if France possesses the mouth of the river; since it will be a great obstacle to their shutting it up, and to their scheme of making New Orleans the Entrepot for all the Western country.

The report here is that all is settled. . . . Should it be otherwise, I will endeavor to make the necessary arrangements with your concurrence for the security of our navigation.

[Speaks about the necessity of supply by France in the West Indies—The claims of U. S. on subject of debts and prizes being pressed.]

On Louisiana I can obtain no answer as yet under pretence, that they have never acknowledged their having made any treaty relative to it.

[14] Livingston to King, Paris, 27 March, 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1053.

10 April 1802[15]

My views of the importance of Louisiana are exactly similar to yours and they lead me more and more to regret the loss of that treaty which secured it from ever passing into the hands of France. They would also lead me to any measure which afforded the smallest prospect of preventing it. But this business has been long since settled between France and Spain, and I have reason to think that our pertinacious refusal to renew the former treaty entered deeply into the measure.

You seem to think that one or other of the means you mention [gold and iron] might have a tendency to prevent it—but how in our present situation are either to be brought into operation. There are invincible objections to both in the form of our government and our political relations. Should we attempt to purchase, which as you say could only be made by a large sum of money, would the Middle and Eastern States submit to be taxed for what they would call the exclusive interests of the southern ones? Or would a southern President dare to risk the odium of it? Besides I am well persuaded that such is the ligh in which this object is viewed by the first Consul that no sum we could afford to give would be accepted. I have gone much farther in my offers than my instructions will justify and farther than I shall think it prudent to have known [gone] since the offer has been rejected.

To justify the other we should first have some pretense, but what have we to complain of at an exchange of territory between two independent sovereigns, provided it extends the rights of neither against us and both profess to be our friends.

On the subject of supplies I have made them a very tempting offer without effect. [Treated well, replies to all his demands on every other subject;] yet on this, I can get no formal reply to any application; nor shall I, until they have actually taken possession, for which purpose an armament is now fitting out and will sail directly for it, unless the state of affairs in St. Domingo should change their destination. . . .

Nothing here is talked of but the concordat and the return of religion. The Cardinal Legate made his public entry yesterday and I shall not be surprised if the pendulum should now vibrate as far towards enthusiasm as it has done towards infidelity and atheism.

19 April 1802[16]

[Speaks of detention of our vessels at St. Domingo.]

I have hitherto been left to act entirely alone not having had a single line from the Government or Secretary of State since the date of 20th Dec. last tho' I have asked their advice upon very delicate points. . . .

Mr. Pinckney writes me that he has proposed to the Spanish Government the purchase of the Floridas. I am sorry for it because there is no

[15] Livingston to King, Paris, 10 April, 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1054.

[16] Livingston to King, Paris, 19 April, 1802—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1055.

out that they have disposed of them to France and of this it would have been best that he should not have appeared to be ignorant besides the more value we appear to attach to them the more highly they will be prized here.

[Present armament much stronger than I think necessary yet I am not without expectation that it may be found necessary to change their destination.]

The papers will show you that we are all engaged here in the reestablishment of the church.

Paris 10 May 1802[17]

[Difficulty of acting without advices for people at a distance of 3000 miles (refers to representation as to state of purchasing cargo from United States ships at St. Domingo payable three-quarters in bills).]

The project for taking immediate possession of Louisiana is by no means abandoned nor will anything prevent it but very extraordinary reverses in St. Domingo.

The troops from Italy are to be embarked in the Mediterranean probably at the expense of the Italian States and are, as is said, to proceed to St. Domingo *don't however be surprised if they sail East instead.* Should this be the case it may give us a reprieve and this only will do so. Matters are now in such a State that this business of Louisiana no longer depends upon negotiations. Accident here and vigor at home can alone prevent our country from feeling at no distant day the restraints and jealousies that arise between powerful neighbors.

[The tribunes voted Napoleon distinguished honors; thought a prelude to declaring him emperor for life; the senate proposed that consular dignity be continued to him for life; this was unexpectedly and violently opposed by some members, modified to give the consulate for 10 years to him; it is supposed the first Consul will refuse to accept this; the Consul is too popular to dread any attack, but once—] the dagger of the assassin is however perpetually suspended over his head [—no one or body of men able to take his place.]

Paris June 8, 1802[18]

Yesterday received yours of 5th.

[Disapproves of] payment into Pichon's hands of the money raised to fulfill the treaty.

This is a critical moment with us and the *wants* of the *armament* in the *Islands* will plead more *for us* than a thousand acts of generosity.

Taleyrand told me yesterday that the first Consul had ordered my note to be put into the hands of the counsellor of State–Fleurian—The fact is, it is one that they know not how to answer, since it will admit of no evasion—as to myself I am particularly well treated and my notes

[17] Livingston to King, Paris, 10 May, 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1056.

[18] Livingston to King, Paris, June 8, 1802—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1059.

answered while those of Denmark, Sweden, are entirely unnoticed *they want us* and can *do without them*.

I have a letter from New York of 22 April . . . but as it is from a lady it may not be very correct:

"The affairs of St. Domingo take up much of our attention. LeClerc has not yet learned to fight the blacks—who contend with him in the manner of our savages, much blood has been shed, neither side bury their dead, and diseases follow the army. Our people complain heavily 80 of our vessels are there embargoed—Lear is coming away not well satisfied."

The troops in Italy are embarked as is is said, destined for St. Domingo.

Bernadotte has agreed to go to Louisiana.

[Understands from correspondence with Spanish minister and from Adit that the Mediterranean courts are not agreed as to the inclusion of the Floridas in the cessions.]

Insisted with *Talleyrand* upon a full explanation of their intentions relative to that *country* founding *my demand* upon *our rights* under the *Spanish treaty*—he has promised me that on the arrival of Mr. Otto arrangements on this subject shall be taken between us.

Still am without instructions—but act till I have them.

I should dread a quarrel but I should *dread* still more a *degraded submission*.

[I am planning a visit to Holland and hope to meet you.]

Paris June, 1802[19]

[Yours of 18th June with enclosures rec'd.]

[Have read them with attention and reluctantly burned them as per your command.]

[I have many things to say to you on this important subject which I must defer until some safe conveyance offers.]

[Bernadotte yesterday declined command of assignment for Louisiana Mr. Talleyrand indisposed, this has put back my business some days.]

[Offer congratulations to King for his treaty with England. France just concluded advantageous treaty with Turks by which she gets free navigation of Black Sea from whence she may cheaply get wood and naval stores.]

I beg the favor that you purchase for me a ticket in the State Lottery and retain it in your hands transmitting me the number.

Paris 31 June, 1802[20]

I wrote a hasty letter to you yesterday, acknowledging receipt of yours and informing you that I had complied with your request with regard to the enclosures.

[19] Livingston to King, Paris, June, 1802—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1058.

[20] Livingston to King, Paris, 31 (sic) June, 1802—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1060.

treat with me on this and a variety of subjects—as his health is such as to make it necessary for him to go to drink the waters and of course to delay and obstruct our business. . . .

The people of France may be (and I believe are) happy but they never will be *free*.

Mr. King again took up the question of the Floridas, in connection with Louisiana:

London July 12, 1802[21]

[At bottom of page:]

Copy of No. 66 (with its enclosures) to S. S. was on the 18 June sent to Mr. L. with a request that he would consider the communication as strictly confidential; burn the Letters as soon as read.

[Ack: receipt of Livingston letter of June 30th.]

[Whether either or both the Floridas have been ceded seem altogether a matter of inference. Believes the Floridas would not be reserved by Spain after Louisiana passed into hand of France; also that West Florida would not be kept if East Florida be ceded with Louisiana. The Floridas (after cession of Louisiana to France) would be a burthen and of no Benefit to Spain. Besides] France and not Spain is the power with which every efficient discussion should be made concerning these Provinces.

As the free navigation and use of the Mississippi is a right above all computation to the United States, New Orleans and the Floridas would on this account, as well as others prove a most valuable acquisition and according to my creed they must and will ultimately belong to us; if so every step we take should have a reference to this acquisition. . . .

[Expresses his strong] dislike of a purchase, except for ourselves, as well as my repugnance to a Guaranty under any circumstances.

Livingston to King:[22]

Paris 2 August 1802

[Apologies for not answering sooner King's letters of July 7th and July 12th]

But the fact is I have been very much engaged in solicitations and in writing a memoir on the subject of Louisiana, a copy of which I shall send you in French having directed a few sets to be struck off with a view to place them in such hands as have influence to serve us.

I find my representations begin to make some impression—on my arrival, I was informed by one of the administration that the Floridas were included in the cession, the reluctance, however of Taleyrand to give me any answer on that point, together with the generality of the term Louisiana in the treaty of Madrid of March 1801 induced me to

[21] King to Livingston, London, July 12, 1802—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. No. 55.

[22] Livingston to King, Paris, 2 August, 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1062.

suspect that as France had always extended that term to the territory on both sides the Mississippi, that they had probably supposed it would still include it, tho' the Floridas had long since been distinguished by another name—and I believe the first doubt they had on the subject arose from my note.

Here is attached a slip of paper containing a few rough notes:

Spanish ambassador. I stated our treaty to him and the interest it gave and claim to be party to any treaty that Spain might make relative to that country—it not to include the Floridas—I have placed in the strongest possible light to him the interest that Spain has in keeping it out of the hands of France in case of the cession of the West side of the Mississippi—tenacious on that ground—Madrid that the Spanish Minister Mister Pinckney in the same equivocal manner—Talleyrand does here—

The letter continues:

I believe this is now the subject of negotiations between France and Spain but as this will take time, circumstances may arise to prevent its final success—General Bernadotte has declined the command and none other is yet appointed—so that the business begins to cool and some thing may yet be done.

[Personal:

Best time to come to France: if for the country—between now August second and first of October. For Paris and everybody of fashion the beginning of winter.]

Paris 11th Nov. 1802[23]

The Louisiana business is resumed with fresh vigor and the armament will sail next month—Mr. Sumter not having your cypher I cannot be particular—let me know what hopes in England and be so obliging as to continue to send the papers which now become particularly interesting.

They tell me my ticket in your hands has drawn a small prize be pleased to vest it in another ticket and send me the number.

This I trust will find you at Calais—I wish you a pleasant passage over.

Paris 17th Nov. 1802[24]

[I trust you are arrived safely.]

Since you left us the expedition to Louisiana was resolved on. Mr. Clark the bearer of this will give you information on this subject.

Bonneville had orders to offer Parma in exchange for Florida. it will probably be accepted.

[23] Livingston to King, Paris, 11 November, 1802 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1064.

[24] Livingston to King, Paris, 17 November, 1802—(A.L.S.) Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1065.

But so melancholy are the accounts from St. Domingo that a part of the troops designed for Louisiana are now to go to St. Domingo—and it is this moment under deliberation whether the whole should not go there.

Mr. King wrote:

London Nov. 24 1802[25]

The probabilities seem to be greater in favour of War than peace [i.e. between France and Great Britain].

Livingston to King:[26]

Paris 20 Jany 1803

[Rec'd your favors of Jany. 8/1803 and Jany. 11/1803.]

Affairs stand here as they did. They give me the strongest assurances that Bernadotte is to settle all matters with our government relative to Louisiana and I ask them what confidence the United States will have in a new treaty when the old so far as it relates to our debts remains unexecuted? And why if arrangements are to be made as to Louisiana they are not made here?

As to the first the minister gives no answer, to the second he says that they want to make inquiries as to our rights of entrepot, etc.

I have addressed a note to him on that subject in which I take notice of the stoppage of the port of New Orleans and suggest a doubt whether it will not excite a jealousy that it has been done in concurrence with France and the effect that this idea may have on the politics of the U.S. They solemnly deny all knowledge of the transaction.

I have never doubted that we must look to energetic measures at home for the success of our negotiations here. I have yet rec'd no precise instructions how to act or what if anything to offer. I look with anxiety to the opening of Congress—my letters have not tended to deceive them as to the real state of affairs here. Victoire goes directly to New Orleans, at least so Mr. Tallerand tells me.

[We are in deep mourning for Gen. Leclere. Paris very sickly at present scarce a family escapes Mrs. L. & Col. L. down with severe fever.]

Here we insert a letter from Jefferson to Livingston. He did not receive it until the arrival of Monroe. Indeed he complains in his next letter to King that it is long since he has heard from Washington.

Jefferson to Livingston:

Washington, February 3, 1803.

Dear Sir,—My last to you was by Mr. Dupont. Since that I received yours of May 22nd. Mr. Madison supposes you have written a subse-

[25] King to Livingston, London, November 24, 1802—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. No. 55.

[26] Livingston to King, Paris, January 20, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1066.

quent one which has never come to hand. A late suspension by the Intendant of New Orleans of our right of deposit there, without which the right of navigation is impracticable, has thrown this country into such a flame of hostile disposition as can scarcely be described. The Western country was peculiarly sensible to it as you may suppose. Our business was to take the most effectual pacific measures in our power to remove the suspension, and at the same time to persuade our countrymen that pacific measures would be the most effectual and the most speedily so. The opposition caught it as a plank in a shipwreck, hoping it would enable them to tack the Western people to them. They raised the cry of war, were intriguing in all quarters to exasperate the Western inhabitants to arm and go down on their own authority and possess themselves of New Orleans, and in the meantime were daily reiterating, in new shapes, inflammatory resolutions for the adoption of the House. As a remedy to all this we determined to name a minister extraordinary to go immediately to Paris and Madrid to settle this matter. This measure being a visible one, and the person named peculiarly proper with the Western country, crushed at once and put an end to all further attempts on the Legislature. From that moment all has become quiet; and the more readily in the Western country, as the sudden alliance of these new federal friends had of itself already began to make them suspect the wisdom of their own course. The measure was moreover proposed from another cause. We must know at once whether we can acquire New Orleans or not. We are satisfied nothing else will secure us against a war at no distant period; and we cannot press this reason without beginning those arrangements which will be necessary if war is hereafter to result. For this purpose it was necessary that the negotiators should be fully possessed of every idea we have on the subject, so as to meet the propositions of the opposite party, in whatever form they may be offered; and give them a shape admissible by us without being obliged to await new instructions hence. With this view, we have joined Mr. Monroe with yourself at Paris, and to Mr. Pinckney at Madrid, although we believe it will be hardly necessary for him to go to this last place. Should we fail in this object of the mission, a further one will be superadded for the other side of the channel. On this subject you will be informed by the Secretary of State, and Mr. Monroe will be able also to inform you of all our views and purposes. By him I send another letter to Dupont, whose aid may be of the greatest service, as it will be divested of the shackles of form. The letter is left open for your perusal, after which I wish a wafer stuck in it before it be delivered. The official and the verbal communications to you by Mr. Monroe will be so full and minute, that I need not trouble you with an unofficial repetition of them. The future destinies of our country hang on the event of this negotiation, and I am sure they could not be placed in more able or more zealous hands. On our parts we shall be satisfied that what you do not effect, cannot be effected. Accept therefore assurance of my sincere and constant affection and high respect.

Bonaparte gave Lord Whitworth the alternative of War or the evacuation of Malta, on the 13th instant. I refer to the scene in the drawing room. . . . The King cannot consent to evacuate Malta unless substantial security be provided for those objects which in present circumstances would be endangered by that measure [integrity of the Turkish Empire, etc.]

[France would consent to Russia holding Malta.]

[As a postscript]

I have a letter from the Secretary of State of Jany. 29 which informs me my Successor had not then been named, and that the time fixed for my leaving England might arrive before any arrangements for the vacancy can have their Effect!

The next letter of Livingston was written to M. de Talleyrand, in reply to Livingston's letter to the first Consul. It is a perfect example of the plain, unvarnished, direct attack of the advocate and must have ruffled or amused the diplomatic serenity of the late bishop of Autun.

Mr. Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.
To his Excellency the Minister for the
Exterior Relations for the French
Republic.

Sir:

I have received with great sensibility your note containing the first Consul's reply to what I had the honor to present to him—on the subject of the American claims, the sentiments are such as would naturally be entertained by an enlightened statesman who after advancing his country to the highest pinacle of military glory and national prosperity had determined to give perpetuity to that prosperity (etc). . . . but, Sir, as this will form the Subject of a future note I shall beg leave to proceed to the consideration of a question in the highest degree interesting, harmony of France and the United States and which I am sorry to say is of a nature too pressing to admit of any delay, the first Consul has done me the honor thro' you to inform me that he proposes to send a Minister to the United States, to acquire such information as he may deem necessary previous to his taking any measures relative to the situation in which the acquisition of Louisiana will place France with respect to the United States.—If sir, the question related to the formation of a new treaty I should find no objection to the measure on the contrary I should readily acquiesce in it as that which would be best calculated to render the treaty mutually advantageous but Sir it is not a new treaty upon which we now press (tho' one mutually advantageous might be certainly made) but the recognition of an old one by which the United States have acquired rights that no change in the circumstances of the

country obliges them to relinquish and which they never will relinquish but with their Political existence, by their Treaty with Spain, their rights to the navigation of the Mississippi is recognized and a right of Depot granted with a prescription on the part of the king of Spain to revoke this right if within three years he finds it prejudicial to his interests in which case he is to assign another equivalent establishment. The King of Spain has never revoked that right, but after having made the experiment of its effects upon his interests for three years he has continued it—the United States have by this continuance acquired a permanent and irrevocable right to a Depot in New Orleans, nor can that right be now called in question either by Spain or by any other nation to whom she may transfer her title.

Even the assignment of another equivalent establishment cannot at this day be forced upon the United States without their consent because the time allowed to Spain to determine has past and she has preferred to have the Depot at New Orleans to placing it elsewhere—and I will venture to say that in so doing she has acted wisely for New Orleans derives its whole value from it being the market for American produce and their principal port of entry and if this consideration was important to Spain it is infinitely more so to France, the produce of whose agriculture and manufactures will thus find a ready exchange for the raw materials of the United States—Under these circumstances at the very moment that Spain is about to relinquish the possession of the country to France she violates her treaty, and leaves the country with a stain upon her character.

In what situation, Sir, are we now placed? An armament is on the point of sailing for New Orleans, the Port has been shut by the order of Spain, the French commandant will find it shut—will he think himself authorized to open it? If not it must remain shut until the envoy of France shall have arrived in America, made the necessary inquiries, etc. transmitted the result of those inquiries to the first Consul in the meanwhile all the produce of five States is left to rot upon their hands, there is only one season in which the navigation of the Mississippi is practicable this season must necessarily pass before the Envoy of France can arrive and make his report—it is supposable, Sir, that the people of the United States will tranquilly wait the progress of negotiation, when the ruin of themselves and their families must be attended on the delay—Be assured, Sir, that even were it possible that the government of the United States could be insensible of their sufferings they would find it as easy to prevent the Mississippi from rolling its waters into the ocean as to control the impulse of the people to do themselves justice—if, Sir, in pursuance of the Treaties that France has made with the Porte she had established valuable comptoirs upon the Black Sea, and subsequent to this the Dardannelles were ceded to the Emperor, would France suffer him to shut up the passage and ruin her merchants till a new treaty had been negotiated for an object that she already possessed—Sir, I will venture to say that were a fleet to shut up the mouth of Chesapeake, the

Delaware or the Hudson it would create less sensation in the United States than the denial of the right of depot at New Orleans has done—The people of the western countries are emigrants from the different states in which they have left connections deeply interested in their prosperity—this circumstance combining with a just sense of national independence and national dignity make them extremely sensible to the injustice they have suffered—nor is it without the utmost difficulty that they have been restrained from breaking out into acts of immediate hostility against Spain, by the prudent measures of Government and by the hope that the Mission of a Minister who will bring with him a conviction of their feelings on this subject will procure them the most immediate and express recognition of their rights by France in whose justice and good faith they hope to find a resource against the breach of faith by the officers of Spain.

I cannot but flatter myself Sir that the answer which the first Consul has been pleased to honour me with has a reference only to such new treaties as it may be for the mutual interest of both countries early to negotiate, but that relative to the rights the United States possess in virtue of existing treaties with Spain he is ready to afford me those explicit and formal assurances which are necessary to calm the emotions which have been so universally excited in the United States—I can never bring myself to believe Sir, that the first Consul will by differing for a moment the recognition of a right that admits of no discussion, breal all those ties which bind the United States to France, obliterate the sense of past obligations and changing every political relation that it has been and still is the earnest wish of the United States, to force them to connect their interest with those of a rival power and this too for an object of no real moment in itself. Louisiana is, and ever must be from physical causes a miserable country in the hands of an European power—nor can any principle of sound policy ever dictate to France even if bound by no treaty a change in the circumstances of New Orleans, that should exclude the citizens of the United States from the right of depot to which alone it must ever be indebted for its prosperity.

I feel a pleasure in declaring, Sir, that the people and Government of the United States will receive the highest satisfaction from the assurances that the first Consul has empowered you to make to me of his attachment to them and will reflect with pleasure on his having called to mind that amidst the changes that both nations have undergone they have been mutually forward in tendering their alliance to each other.

Nor will it be less flattering to the President to have acquired as a magistrate and as a man the esteems of a chief who has merited and obtained that of the world—But these circumstances add to my pain, when I reflect on occurences that may lay the foundation for future enmities—and I trust Sir, that they will serve as an apology for anything that may appear harsh in this note—for if ever there is a manner in which it becomes a minister to speak with freedom it is when he feels that the dearest interest of his country are at stake and has reason to hope

very great attention thro' the best of these channels. Previous to the arrival of Mr. Monroe I was called upon by the minister to make a specific proposition for the whole of Louisiana but as I had no instructions to close I kept the thing afloat without coming to any precise point hoping daily to receive instructions. When Mr. Mnoroe was appointed they pressed me still more and about ten days before he arrived a resolution was taken to post with it upon the ground I had taken—I was again pressed to close this declined on the ground that Mr. Monroe was expected but at the same time pressed for some specific answer as to our rights at New Orleans and that a treaty should be formerly opened upon the other point so that every thing might be prepared for him—On the subject of the debt having obtained so full a promise from the first Consul himself that it was impossible to go back they were compelled either to satisfy the same from the treasury or find the means in their new negotiation and tho I found them often endeavoring to shift this ground it was impossible the promise had [involved] the personal character of the first Consul and must be fulfilled. This I believe was a turning point.

The day Mr. Monroe arrived and before it was known at Court Marbois came to me to open a negotiation for this great object as we now had our instructions and Mr. Monroe was here. I lent myself to his propositions and passed the greater part of that night with him at the treasury. The next day I met him again and it was agreed that he should procure full powers. Mr. Monroe was presented to Mr. Talleyrand and we should have gone on together but he was suddenly taken ill and confined to his bed so that I was obliged to take the labouring on upon myself. Till the full powers were given and a project drawn Mr. Monroe being then well enough to sit up I carried Mr. Marbois to him where we discussed them. I drew a counter project which after undergoing some alterations by the advise and assistance of Mr. Monroe we presented yesterday together with a letter which I drew and transmitted stating our reasons and with a view to its being submitted to the first Consul. I have great reason to hope that our plan will be accepted and that we shall sign immediately after Mr. Monroe has been presented which will be tomorrow as he is now sufficiently recovered to go out. This business has cost me much pains and anxiety but I think our country will be essentially served and as Mr. Monroe has arrived in time to share the responsibility I have the greatest hope that it will be acceptable it has but what is very curious is that our new commission confines our power to New Orleans and the coast of the Mississippi so that as to all Louisiana we proceed absolutely without power my first commission being * * * might indeed bear me out—but in reading our powers they have as yet overlooked this circumstance and they will be much surprized at home to find the turn our negotiations have taken under these limited powers. I think I may then hope that all that could have been expected of me has been done our debts paid and our historical claims settled so that I may return when I please to my native land, which I found here on my arrival without

Relative to Louisiana some circumstances gave me reasons to believe that Spain and France were not perfectly agreed as to the limits of this cession. Having learned that there were difficulties that would postpone the taking possession of Louisiana till September I suspected that they might arise from that circumstance and accordingly *wrote a note to the Minister of Spain stating the rights we held by the treaty of Madrid* and desiring to know how these rights were secured to us by the treaty of cession with France; complaining that we were not made parties to that treaty and desiring to know what the limits of France were to be: showing the evils that would result *to Spain if the Floridas were included, he answered* with great frankness that he was a stranger to this transaction having had no agency in making the treaty or any certain knowledge of it; but that he had reason to believe the Floridas were not included. That as I told him *Mr. Pinckney* was charged with the discussion of this business *at Madrid he would transmit my letter to his Court and communicate* to me whatever he should learn on that subject.

I have since conversed with *Gen'l Collot* and I find by him that it is understood that tho' East Florida is yet that West Florida is not included in the cession. But neither he nor *Adet* with whom I have also had several conversations have even seen the treaty yet both of them expect to be employed the one as a *Gen'l* and the other as *Prefect*. The day before yesterday Gen'l Bernadotte resigned the command of the expedition destined for this object, so that it will still meet with delays, tho I believe from the success of the business at St. Domingo that troops will be spared from there. In speaking upon the subject yesterday to the Minister I treated it as if the Floridas were still the property of Spain which he would neither admit nor deny but I think it pretty certain that they are not, West Florida at least, formally ceded.

It is also said here that even Louisiana is not to be surrendered till Britain has formally acknowledged the King of Etruria but I know not how far this is correct should it be *you may give some delay or obstructions to the business.*

[Anxious to hear from Mr. Pinckney—wish to avoid counteracting any of his measures.] My own idea is that if we cannot purchase West Florida that we should bend our endeavors *to keep W.F. in the hands o' Spain under the initial guarantee of France and the U.S.* that we should procure from the first a renunciation of it similar to that contained in our former treaty and a stipulation that if by conquest or otherwise it should pass into the hands of France it shall be restored to Spain or sold at a limited price to the U.S.

That Orleans should become a free port and if possible a free State—these are hasty hints upon which I pray you to give me your ideas as early as possible, as I have some thoughts. If what I hear from Mr. Pinckney should not lead to other measures, to offer some project of this kind to the consideration of the government here—accompanied by such an offer of money as an equivalent for the sacrifices they may make as may tempt their cupidity. Mr. Talleyrand has promised that Mr. Otto shall

Livingston to King:[27]

Paris 3 Feb'y. 1803.

It is very long since I have heard anything from our government and am waiting with the utmost anxiety for some instructions from them. . . .

If you have the President's speech or anything of the proceedings of Congress be pleased to send it to me.

General Bernadotte will go out with the best dispositions towards us—but it is not upon his disposition that much will depend.

I have just rec'd letters from Mr. Graham at Madrid he can obtain neither light or information on the subject of the treaty by which he can learn whether our rights are preserved on the Mississippi. The Spanish Court have passed a very extraordinary decree with respect to us they suffer none of our vessels coming from America to enter their ports till they have performed quarantine in a foreign port and been ventilated. From what I can learn here Britain will not see the cession of the Floridas with indifference. She may as well give up her islands as let them command all the ports on the Gulf and the mouth of the Mississippi. Let me know what you can learn of this subject and how far the present ministers will carry their opposition.

[Paris extremely unhealthy at present.]

Livingston learned from King that Monroe had been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentary to France and Spain.

King to Livingston:[28]

London 23 Feby. 1803

I have just seen a letter from Mr. Thornton the British Charge des affaires at Washington dated January 11 which states that "The President has just nominated Mr. Monroe Envoy Extra. and Minister Plenipotentary to France and Spain to treat with either or both concerning the Mississippi."

No mention is made of my Successor.

Livingston to King:[29]

Paris 28th Feb'y. 1803

I have letters from Secy. of State of 19 Jany and letter and papers from New York to the 27th.

The business of New Orleans still agitates the public mind. The federal party appears inclined to war. The administration and their friends to previous negotiations.

[27] Livingston to King, February 3, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1267.

[28] King to Livingston, London, February 23, 1803 (A.L.S.)—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[29] Livingston to King, Paris, February 28, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1268.

You have just read a State of Louisiana legal document. Have you ever witnessed such a lying document in your life? It was beyond my imagination. What had been done here is the theft of an Empire that was and is black legally. All of the said purchase was the *Neutral Strip.* If you really want a good look at what the United States purchased in 1803 from France, you must take a trip to the city of New Orleans and look at the streets. The military compounds and not the grounds as they had already been granted to others and it was owned by the *Ancient Ones* from the beginning.

Spain recognized this fact and made it a part of the cession to France. Napoleon included in that sale agreement he signed to the United States. The land of the *Ancient Ones* has been preserved by a God who holds supreme plan of the universe. It remains a true fact this land has been held secure for a specific purpose by divine power that is not yet known to man.

In this view Mr. Monroe is sent out to treat jointly with me here and with Mr. Pinckney at Madrid upon the ground that I had long since proposed. He was expected to sail for France sometime in the beginning of February. His appointment was opposed in the Senate and carried 15 to 12. I have done everything to smooth his way before I knew of his appointment and removed the objections of most of the people in power and have lately addressed myself directly to the first consul.

It is however impossible to say as yet what effect this may have but I have always thought it a duty I owed to the public creditors to connect their claims with the other business. Mr. Monroe will as I understand be under no necessity of doing this. Which perhaps will remove some difficulties.

King to Livingston:[30]

London March 4. 1803

I have seen a Letter from one of Senators dated Washington Jany. 10th., that says a message has been sent to House of Representatives but not to the Senate, which was received with closed doors, and was understood to communicate the answer of the government of New Orleans to Governor Claiborne's letters.

The answer insinuates that the shutting of the Port by the Intendant was not in compliance with an express order of the King of Spain, but a measure resulting from general Instructions for the Government of the Colonies on the return of Peace—that being shut it would not be proper, nor in his power, to open the Port without the express orders of the Crown. . . .

[A gentleman of N. Y. reports the vice-president will visit the Western country and the Mississippi Territory next Spring, and that it is not improbably that he may hereafter reside there.]

Livingston to King:[31]

Paris 8th March 1803

You have been misinformed as to the subject. of the message to the House of Congress. The Gov'r of New Orleans in his letters to Gov'r Claiborne expressly declares that the order for shutting the port was given without any directions from home and contrary to his sentiment that he had written to the Gov. of Cuba on the subject. I believe no other information had been rec'd on the 19th Jany. (the date of a letter I have from the Secretary of State) I believe my several letters to the government have not been submitted to the legislature and perhaps in the present ferment it is best they should not. You know my sentiments and the character that some of them are in * * * with—I am labouring to pave the way for Mr. Monroe and I think I have got every man about the court to think as I do on the subject of Louisiana but as you know there is but

[30] King to Livingston. London, March 4, 1803 (A.L.S.)—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[31] Livingston to King. Paris, March 8, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS V-1069.

one head here—I have addressed a very strong letter to the consul himself—I am promised an answer in a few days and having done everything I must now wait the event. I have not hesitated to declare that if they keep the port shut after the Island is delivered up, the U.S. will not wait the effect of an negotiation. I have also told Gen'l Bernadotte it is not worth his while to cross the Atlantic unless this business is previously arranged as he will only have to return immediately.

The Floridas are not yet ceded and I have some reason to believe they will not—I have laboured hard to prevent it unless we can previously arrange for them.

King to Livingston:[32]

London March 11, 1803

[The message from the King to Parliament: replies of both houses without dissent, impressing of seamen, calling out of militia, proclamations recalling all British seamen in foreign service, bounties offered for volunteer enlistment in the Navy; all seem measures] made at the commencement of a War. [However decision rests with Bonaparte.]

From the reference which the message has made to the armaments in Holland, it is pretty natural to conclude that a fleet of observation will immediately appear in the Channel, and that detachments or small Squadrons will watch the arsenal Ports of both France and Holland: if so the Expedition to Louisiana must remain in Port until the questions in discussion are decided. How far our affairs will be beneficially affected by this unexpected tho' very natural course of things is more than I am able to determine.

Livingston to King:[33]

Paris 15th March 1803

[Rec'd. favor of 11th.]

If the war depends only upon the first consuls receding from the question of the evacuation of Malta a war will come.

[The Scene at Mme. B's (Bernadotte's) Drawing Room:]

The consul after going the usual round of the Ladies in one room only turned to me and asked some of the usual questions on these occasions, he then spoke a few words to the Danish minister and bowing to the General near him came up to me a second time and a few words were exchanged. He then went to the other end of the room (passing the ministers with a bow only speaking to two or three of them) and went up to Lord Whitworth and told him that they w'd probably have a storm.

Lord Whitworth hoped not.

You have already had a 15 years war.

It was 15 too much, Sir, replied L. W.

[32] King to Livingston, London, March 11, 1803 (A.L.S.)—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. No. 53.

[33] Livingston to King, Paris, March 15, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1070.

You want another war.

Pardon me Sir we wish for peace.

After a few more very strong terms evoking the vengeance of heaven upon those who broke the treaty he concluded Malta must be evacuated or war—the prefect of the palace then told him that Madame B. and the ladies in the next room expected him—he turned off and retired to his cabinet—I am satisfied that Frances does not wish for war. . . .

As to our own affairs I told you I had written a very strong letter on the subject of the Isle of New Orleans to the first consul so far as it related to the debt it did not exactly accord with the ideas of the Minister yet on that point it has had a most happy effect that the first Consul gives in reply the most positive assurances that the conventions shall be literally complied with [that the finances of France made this easy.]

I have certainly advanced in this business much farther than I could have hoped and I promise myself success if the storm does not blast my hopes.

On the subject of Louisiana he says that he will immediately send out a minister to acquire the necessary information and concludes by strong professions to the government and president, etc.—

I am now sending in a note couched in very plain terms declaring that so far as the object may relate to a new treaty for our mutual advantage I have no right to object to his obtaining the necessary information, but that we will admit no treaty as to our right of deposit or to what we hold under the treaty of Madrid and insisting upon an explicit recognition our right. I have no specific powers as to anything as I told you when here and have found the want of them Mr. Madison informs me that I am to receive them with a new commission by Mr. Monroe. Nothing will be listened to in the way of purchase.

Your proposition draws much consideration. . . .

On the whole I think it would be more dignified and more safe to act upon our own ground and if we must enter into the war secure to ourselves all the advantages that may result from it.

King to Livingston:[34]

London March 23, 1803

[I have received your letters of
(a) Feby 28
(b) March 8
(c) March 15]

The words of the communication respecting the Expedition for Louisiana were "The message (of the King) speaks of the Expedition of Helviotsluys, all the world knows it was destined for America, and about proceeding to its destination, mais d'apres le Message de S.M. l'embarquement et le depart vout etre contremandes."

[34] King to Livingston, London, March 23, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. No. 53.

that a knowledge of the truth may prevent the break of relations between nations that esteem and respect each other, and the calamities that humanity may feel in such breach.

I pray your Excellency to receive my thanks for the interesting manner in which you have made the communications of the first Consul and my assurances of the highest consideration.

Paris 16 March 1803[35]

Livingston to King:[36]

Paris 23 March 1803

[Ack. your favor of 18 March.]

[Let me know everything on the subject war or peace.]

[As I told you I have] applied directly to the first Consul and had received his fullest assurances on the subject of the debts but nothing pleasing on the subject of Louisiana the negotiations for which were to be referred to Gen'l Bernadotte in America.

In reply to which I sent in the enclosed note which the state of things in Europe made me think it prudent to hazard.

Three days ago I called on the Minister for an answer he assured me that I should have one and that everything should be arranged that day and I have no doubt that they were to when very unhappily they rec'd letters from Pichon informing them that the appointment of Mr. Monroe had tranquilized everything and that they might safely defer their negotiations in consequence of which I last night rec'd. a very hasty note full of propositions and arguing the necessity of waiting for Mr. Monroe who may not be here till everything is arranged with Britain in which case they may return to their old project. I believe that this appointment was necessary in the United States but as things have turned out it has greatly embarrassed my operations.

However I hope the best and pray you to miss no opportunity of letting me hear from you. . . .

I have given a pretty pointed answer to the last note what the results will be I know not should they be sure of war it will have its effect otherwise not and they may keep us negotiating as long as they please.

The Floridas are not yet ceded and I think will not be.

I have a letter from Mr. Pinckney of the 2nd of March in which he says that everything is fully and honestly arranged with Spain relative to the denial of the right of entrepot—that the court disavows the least knowledge of the act and have given orders for its being immediately countermanded. [Mr. Monroe was expected about to embark about 24th of February.]

I am satisfied that they are yet very uncertain here as to the event of things with England and that they are not only uncertain but anxious.

[35] Livingston to Talleyrand, Paris, March 16, 1803. Original copy enclosed in letter to Rufus King, March 23, 1803. Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1072.

[36] Livingston to King, Paris, March 23, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1071.

Be as minute as you can in any information you can collect and I shall be equally so.

King to Livingston:[37]

London, March 29, 1803

[Further conjectures and reflexions on the pending discussions between France and England, England ready to evacuate Malta only on certain conditions; France declines all inquiry and discussion concerning them and refers itself to the Treaty of Amiens.]

[England still has possession of Malta.]

[Rumor from Holland that the Expedition for Louisiana again resumed, notwithstanding] as I have explained to you, that it was countermanded in consequence of the Kings Message to Parliament.

P.S. Observe great caution as conjecture that your information comes from me would place me in delicate circumstances.

Livingston to King:[38]

Paris 1st April 1803

[Ack favor of 23 ult.]

[About the prospects of war or peace between England and France.]

[Great Britain] will never consent to give an impregnable post in the Mediterranean to Russia is obvious, so that if this is the only expediant upon which peace depends war must come. . . .

I have letters from Mr. Pinckney containing a full denial on the part of Spain of any agency in the closing the port of New Orleans. [Thinks Mr. King should retain his post on account of the seriousness of the times until successor arrives.]

I had written thus far when I received your letter of 29th. . . .

I had occasion to ask Mr. T-d a few days ago what would be the issue? He told me, as they always do, that he hopes peace. I mentioned that I supposed it was in their power to fix so desirable an event by giving England the satisfaction she required. He replied "we shall adhere to the treaty of Amiens"—They certainly derive great advantages from their present position—they gain time and make but little new expense—They arrange their colonies and they derange the commercial speculations of Great Britain—The Expedition to Louisiana will proceed and have time to strengthen themselves before they can be attacked.

I shall be very careful that no ill use is made of your confidential communications.

King to Livingston:[39]

London April 8/1803

[Acknowledge receipt of Livingston Letter of April 1st.]

Liston writes that in his opinion the Expedition for Louisiana will not proceed in the present uncertain state of affairs, and I am inclined to

[37] King to Livingston, London, March 29, 1803. A.L.S.—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. #53.

[38] Livingston to King, Paris, April 1, 1803. A.L.S.—Bibliotheca Parsiana, Lat. Am. MSS. V-1073.

[39] King to Livingston, London, April 8, 1803. A.L.S.—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. No. 53.

believe, should it attempt to proceed, that it might meet with opposition—England would interrupt the Expedition to Louisiana, if she believe the War inevitable.

P.S.

[England will not evacuate Malta—All depends on the first Consul who must abandon the treaty of Amiens so far as respects Malta or take War.]

I wish to explain to you an interesting conversation I have lately had respecting New Orleans, etc. but I am really pressed by so many personal concerns, etc. [and does not tell the conversation]

[In the margin of the letter the legend:] Conversation with Mr. Addington

King to Livingston:[40]

London, April 12, 1803

Should the war take place, as I still think it must, if the First Consul persists in respect to Malta, it is to be hoped you will have authority to assume a Principle, in regard to Louisiana, which at all times but more easily in Time of War between England and France we can and ought to assert and maintain. To the country west of the Mississippi we have no claim, from the Country East of it, in virtue of the irrevocable renunciation of France, and the duty we owe to ourselves and posterity, we have the right to exclude her forever; and it is only by adhering to this principle that we shall be able to preserve the union and protect the independence of our country.

Livingston to King:[41]

Paris 13 April 1803

Mr. Monroe arrived here last night—He left New York the 7th—To my great surprise no appointment has taken place for England where I earnestly wish you to remain.

[War imminent.]

Our affairs look up and I have been pressed to bring forward my propositions but as I knew Mr. Monroe was at Havre I declined doing so without consulting him. I think however everything is prepared for him; and I am assured that had not this measure been adopted we should have come to some conclusion by this time because I could have touched strings that must now be left untouched till he has been here so long as to acquire the personal confidence he merits. I think however all will go well—it should however aid us to have you at your post where you are known to keep a good lookout and I have sometimes had occasion to turn their eyes toward you.

[At bottom of letter:]

[40] King to Livingston, London, April 12, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B.V. 53.

[41] Livingston to King, Paris, April 13, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1074.

14th I have last night been called to a conference by Mr. Marbois, formal propositions have been made me by order of the first Consul so that I think you may consider that negotiation is opened at last—Mr. Monroe will be presented to the Minister this day. I will press as early an audience as possible that he may appear in the negotiations in his present situation. I can only have his advice—be pleased to take no notice of this where you now are.

Livingston to King:[42]

20th April, 1803

Mr. Monroe has brought out no sort of information relative [to your successor.] I have letters to late in Feby. from the President himself and he says nothing of it.

[Mr. Monroe sailed 7th March.]

[Relative to French possessions in America—] I think they have no prospect of obtaining Florida and indeed I have given up the project. Before the arrival of Mr. Monroe I had made some progress in a treaty which I believe would prove satisfactory at home. His appointment has given it some check principally however on account of forms which I think might be got over, it would be imprudent to go into further details at this time, upon which however you shall shortly hear from me.

[England and France are hourly expecting war.]

I still anxiously wish you to remain at your post. Your absence will not only be disadvantageous on the account you mention but have a bad effect upon our negotiations here for reasons that will be obvious to you. I have received from Mr. Pinckney a copy of the treaty of Ildefonso by which it appears that the cession of Louisiana was made subject to al existing treaties, so that our rights are expressly reserved and it is our own fault if we do not enforce them.

King to Livingston:[43]

London, April 22, 1803

[Refers to astute diplomatic exchanges between England and France—but war looms.]

Send you the last Papers from New York, the accounts from whence say—the Western people will wait the issue of your and Mr. Monroe's negotiations.

King to Livingston:[44]

April 26, 1803

[Acknowledge receipt of Livingston Letters of April 13th and April 20th.]

[42] Livingston to King, Paris, April 20, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1075.

[43] King to Livingston, London, April 22, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[44] King to Livingston, London, April 26, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[Embarrassed no news of my successor.]

Letters from America, as late as the 21 past destine Mr. Monroe to this Mission—my Baggage is on board ship engaged to carry me home, demurrage (10 pounds sterling) per diem running.

[In margin:]

The John Morgan to be detained to 8 or 10 May in hope of hearing of a satisfactory issue to the New Orleans Business.

Livingston to King:[45]

Paris, 27 April, 1803

[Of opinion that there will be war.]

The First Consul is represented as too magnanimous to recede from the Treaty of Amiens relative to Malta.

Lord Whitworth had not on Monday night much expectation of peace as he himself told me. . . .

A negotiation is opened between us and full powers given to Marbois to treat with us—We shall I think accomplish our objects; he has given us a project, to which I have just drawn a counter project and given to Mr. Monroe to consider, he has been unfortunately sick since he has been here and suffered for some days extremely but is now up tho he does not yet leave his rooms—He has not yet been presented nor I suppose will be till the 15th. but as he has been introduced to Talleyrand he is sufficiently acknowledged to go on in the negotiations which I had opened before his arrival and which proceeds upon the ground I had taken a very different one however from that contemplated by our government tho I hope a most satisfactory one.

You will consider what I say upon this subject perfectly confidential there are very particular reasons for it not being known even after it shall be executed if this should happen till it is approved by our government.

Livingston to King:[46]

Paris 27 April 1803 (2)

[Having heard of a safe messenger who goes directly I am induced to avail myself of it. Have rec'd yours of the 26th.]

[War may be considered as absolutely determined upon.]

Our own affairs stand upon the ground, I had early taken (from a conviction that were the beautiful country above the river Arkansas to remain in the hands of the French the population of our country would be drawn over to it and that in no very distant period the Western States would unite with them) taken measures by setting on foot not only a direct negotiation but what (more relied on a private one for obtaining that together with New Orleans and I found my propositions met with

[45] Livingston to King, Paris, April 27, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1076.

[46] (1) Livingston to King, Paris, April 27 (30th) 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1077. (2) Letter "misdated it should be Ap. 30," according to contemporary note.

character or consideration but which I shall leave upon the footing of the most favoured and most distinguished nations and I trust that my successor and the measures of our government at home will preserve to it the same rank.

Mr. Monroe says he has not the least knowledge of his being to succeed you that nothing of it was said to him or of anybody else while he was in America.

[We are to have Court day tomorrow—last night (it was our night) those present felt Lord Whitworth would not attend.]

Livingston to King:[47]

Paris 2nd May, 1803

I have but a moment to tell you my dear Sir, that no doubt of war remains. . . . At the levy Lord Whitworth did not attend.

The First Consul publicly declared that the terms proposed by Britain were such as he could not acceed to stating the possession of Malta to be one of them.

Lord Whitworth has applied for his passports. I shall see him this evening and if any new matter turns up write to you again.

Our affairs are fully and to me at least very satisfactorily arranged.

Should you go before I write again I give my best wishes for your safe and prosperous voyage and for such reception in our country as your services have merited—Remember me affectionately to my friends and to our common friends, for such I trust we still have notwithstanding the difference of our political sentiments upon some points. Mr. Monroe is so far recovered as to go out—I presented him yesterday to the first Consul. We all join in our best wishes to your family.

King to Livingston:[48]

London, May 3, 1803

[Rec'd yours of 27th past.]

And am glad to perceive that you expect a satisfactory settlement of the affair of New Orleans, [if possible press the business to a conclusion, as the negotiation (between England and France) may end peaceably.]

Any settlement which shall leave the Commerce of the Mississippi under the control of a foreign State must be too precarious to be relied upon.—and nothing short of the complete Union of New Orleans with the United States, and the consequent and entire exclusion of a foreign Jurisdiction can in my belief prevent a recurrence of the embarrassment we have lately experienced.

Will France consent to the Union and if so, upon what Terms? Her true policy, tho' perhaps not ours, would be an unconditional cession.

She may consent to a cession on our paying a sum of Money; in this

[47] Livingston to King. Paris, May 2, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Personiana, La. Am. MSS. V-1078.

[48] King to Livingston. London, May 3, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

case would it not be desirable that it should be agreed that the money should be applied to pay her American creditors?

[Suggests: That the money not only pay her debt to our people but that she pay surplus still due us.]

[She may agree provided we give her special trade advantage on the Mississippi and in our ports, or that she be permitted to use our ports for her privateers.]

[Yet we should avoid all preferences.]

Livingston to King:[49]

Paris 7th May, 1803

[Your favor of 3rd May rec'd.]

[Lord Whitworth demanded his passports and when about to leave was requested to stay and new propositions made about Malta. What will England do?] So unreliable are the politics of Mr. Addington that no reasonable calculation can be made upon them.

For ourselves we are happily so arranged as to render the appearance of war no longer necessary to us. As this letter goes by Doc. Seaman who will deliver it into your own hands I write to you with fullest confidence because there are many reasons that the subject I write upon should not yet be known where you are. I have always believed as I before told you that the possession of New Orleans alone would not render us secure. The country on the other side of the Mississippi being nearly equal in extent to the United States and superior in point of soil could not remain unsettled in any other hands but those of Spain. Should it by conquest or any other cause have got into that of England, united with their other colonies it would have proved a dangerous rival and perhaps too powerful for us. If it remained with France from the restless spirit of her people, the overbearing temper of her generals we would have been in perpetual disputes. Besides that they might have as indeed they proposed to do opened a land office on such easy term as could have drawn of our population and rendered our landed stock of little value. They might also have sent their black troops and upon any dispute have found a great occasion of slaughter in our southern slaves. These and many other considerations induced me to set on foot a negotiation for New Orleans and a part of the territory on the west side as being above the mouth of the river Arkansas because I knew this to be the best land and that which would most probably draw of our people this concurring with the promise which the first consul had given me personally to discharge the American debt and the arguments which I had urged of the inability of a colony without forts, the danger of attack from Canada, etc., induced him to determine to sell the whole of Louisiana in its utmost extent. About ten days before Mr. Monroe arrived the resolution was taken and Talleyrand pressed me to conclude and afterward Marbois (as was said in compliment to me) was directed to treat with me but as I

[49] Livingston to King, Paris, May 7, 1803 (A.L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1079.

had momently expectations of Mr. Monroe's arrival and indeed had not direct instructions of any sort, I declined coming to any conclusion til' his arrival as the subsequent steps related only to lesser matters—it sufficient to tell you that a treaty dated 30th April is concluded and signed for the whole country. We pay our citizens 2,000,000 livres which will cover all their claims, principal and interest and as we have defined and limited them and a large sum in * * * beyond. We give no commercial advantages except some of little moment in the ceded territory only and that for but 12 years.

Thus you may congratulate me upon having obtained by the most unwearied exertion a treaty which whether well or ill rec'd I am content to be charged with to my latest posterity. We shall write you a joint letter in a few days, you will consider this as private and confidential and more minute then I believe my colleague will choose the other to be. I have written lately to the president informing him of the loss I shall sustain in your absence, and expression of the pleasure I have rec'd from the friendly and confidential manner in which you have acted towards me. Accept my dear Sir my sincere thanks and my best wishes for your prosperous voyage I wish for other considerations, that it could with convenience to yourself have been postponed. It is now become less important to me to be well informed so far as it relates to our great object, but always pleasing and interesting upon other accounts. I have letters from New York of the 3rd April and nothing of your successor. Everything quiet at present. I have not seen your son for this last fortnight. My grandchildren having the whooping cough I am fearful of sending for him.

King to Livingston:[50]

London, May 7, 1803

[English ultimatum: (1) Military possession of Malta for ten years;]

[(2) Absolute dominion of the Island of Lampidosa] of the existence whereof I was ignorant till I heard of it on this occasion.[51]

[(3) Disposition in favor of King of Sardinia.]

[(4) Evacuation of Holland by French forces.]

[Mr. Tallyrand at last offers that Malta be garrisoned by Russia, Prussia or Austria as England should choose. Lord Whitworth delays his departure.]

P.S. I wrote a letter to you and Mr. Monroe today by duplicate, one copy whereof will go by the first English messenger. Its object is to submit to your consideration the propriety of enabling me to communicate to this Government the cession of New Orleans to the United States, if the same has taken place. My motives for this step proceed from the opinion that an Expedition will be sent from this Country to occupy New Orleans in case War happens which would not be sent if it be seasonably

[50] King to Livingston, London, May 7, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[51] Lampedusa, now (1943) on the lips of every schoolboy.

known that the country has been ceded to us. A messenger will be immediately sent back by Lord Whitworth by whom your and Mr. Monroe's answer may be forwarded.

King to Livingston and Monroe:[52]

London May 7, 1803

War seems to be quite inevitable.

[Offer of France to leave Malta in hands of Russia etc. if made earlier would perhaps have prevented crisis.]

In case of War, it is the purpose of this Government to send an Expedition to occupy New Orleans.—If it be ceded to us would it not be expedient openly or confidentially to communicate the fact here?

I have reason to be satisfied that it would prevent the projected Expedition—I shall remain here till 14th in hopes that I may receive your answer which might be expedited by a courier, should the communication be deemed prudent.

Livingston and Monroe to King:[53]

Paris 9th May 1803

Sir:

We have the honor to inform you that a treaty was concluded between the French republic and the United States of America on the 30th April last by which the first cede to the latter the Island of New Orleans and the whole country of Louisiana. If a war should break out between France & Great Britain it may be proper that the information should be communicated to the British Government. You may likewise add that scrupulous attention has been paid so to frame the treaty as not to interfere with any rights they may have to the navigation of the Mississippi—We have the honor to be sir, with the highest considerations,

Your most obt. serts,
Robt. R. Livingston
Jas. Monroe

Livingston and Monroe to King:[54]

Paris May 1803

Sir:

We have the honor to inform you that a Treaty (the 30th of April) has been signed between the Minister plenipotentiary of the French Government and ourselves, by which the United States have obtained full right to and sovereignty in and over New Orleans and the whole of Louisiana as Spain possessed the same. If Sir you should find it necessary to make any communication to the British Government on this subject,

[52] King to Livingston and Monroe, London, May 7, 1803—The New York Historical Society, Rufus King MSS. B. V. 53.

[53] Livingston and Monroe to King, Paris, May 9, 1803 (L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1079B.

[54] Livingston and Monroe to King, Paris, May *** 1803 (L.S.)—Bibliotheca Parsoniana, La. Am. MSS. V-1080.

you may likewise inform them that care has been taken so to frame the Treaty as not to infringe upon any of the rights that Great Britain might claim in the navigation of the Mississippi.

We have the honor to be Sir with the most respectful consideration,

Yours most obt. serts.
Robt. R. Livingston
Jas. Monroe

If Mr. King is absent
Mr. Gore will be pleased
to communicate the sub-
ject of this letter to
the British Gov't.
His Ex'y
Rufus King.

[Note on the reverse indorsed:] Messrs. Livingston and Monroe
, May (supposed) 11 1803
Rec. 15
Louisiana Treaty with France
of April 30, 1803

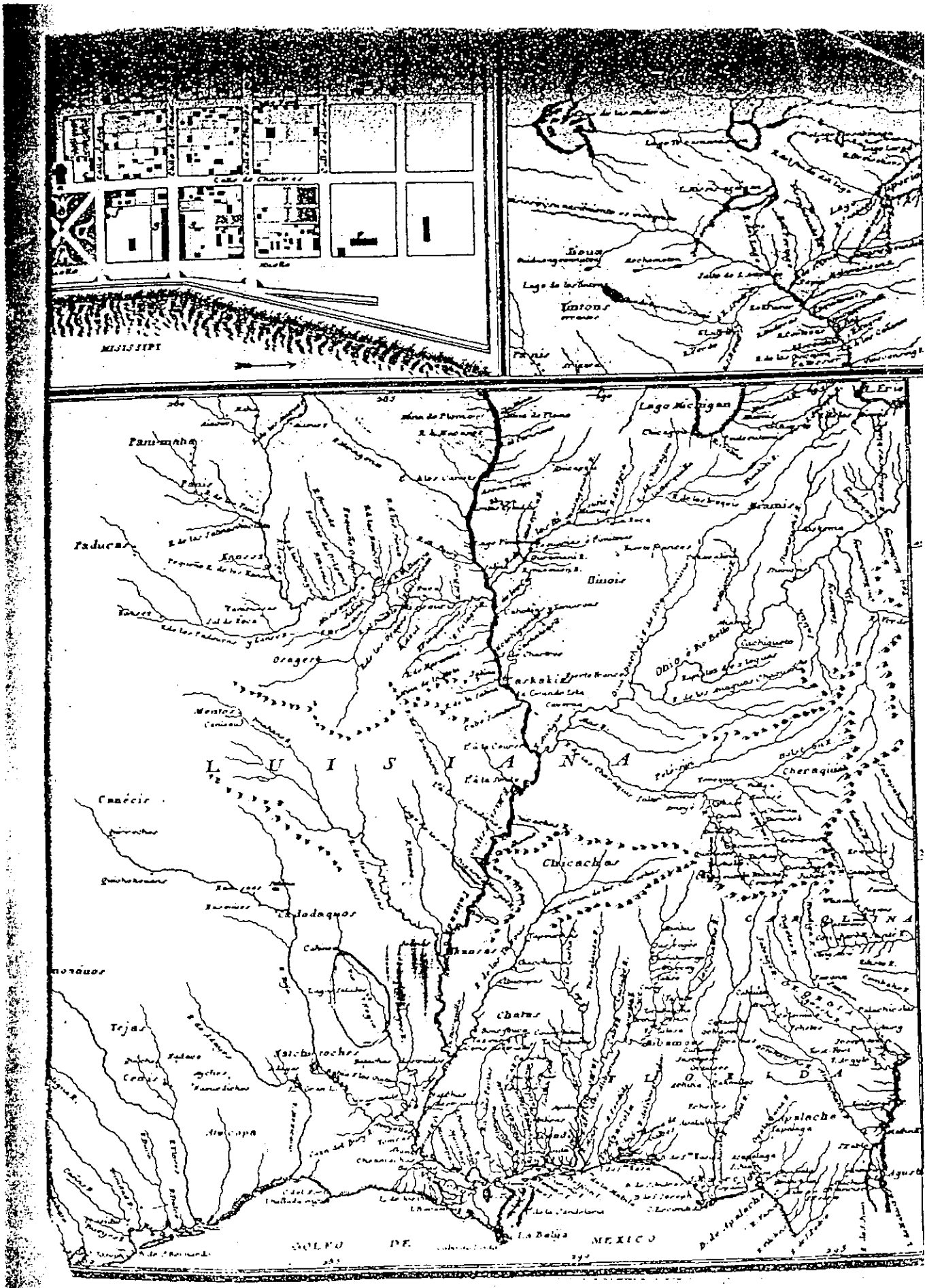
Livingston to King:[55]

Paris 11 May 1803

We yesterday (Mr. Monroe and myself) sent you a letter by Mr. McClure communicating the substance of our treaty by this you will have a second in consequence of the rec't of your favor of the 7th. My private letters to you had enabled you to anticipate this event and I hope may have answered the purpose designated in your last. I intimated to you that the purchase had been a pretty expensive one extending far beyond the amount of the American claims but we have removed by it a dangerous rival (whether this government or that of Britain possessed the country) for ever from our shores. We have enabled our government to live in perpetual peace by an addition to its territory of the finest country in the world, acquired the means of living at no very distant period absolutely independent of Europe or the east Indies since the produce of every soil and of every climate may now be found or placed within our own country, whatever the opinion of the present day may be I am content to stake my political character with posterity upon this treaty.

I cannot tell you precisely what the answer to Lord Whitworth's last proposition will be, I saw him last night and he appeared to entertain hopes, this Courier will however give you full information as he is to receive his answer this day. The fact is that the people about court and particularly the family of the first consul are extremely desirous of peace but he had I think so far committed himself as to make it almost

[55] Livingston to King, Paris, May 11, 1803. A.L.S. —Bibliotheca Parsiana, La. Am. MSS. V-1051.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Mentos
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Cenis
Atacapa
Chatas
Apalache
GOLFO DE MEXICO
La Balija

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 191.

1897.

THE UNITED STATES, APPELLANT,

vs.

HENRY TURNER'S HEIRS.

APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

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(Before you review the case, it is noted for your information that our ancestors won the Civil Action Suit, June 19, 1848. It was signed into law, June 20, 1848. To this day we celebrate June 19 each year by family convention.)

United States vs. *Turner's heirs.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
For the district of Louisiana:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 32.

Be it remembered that, heretofore, to wit, on the twelfth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, the heirs of Henry Turner, by their attorneys, Prentiss and Finney, esqrs., came into the office of the clerk of the said court, and filed their petition, which is in the words and figures following, to wit:

To the honorable Theodore H. McCaleb, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

The petition of Sarah Turner, the wife of Jared D. Tyler, who is authorized and assisted herein by her said husband; Eliza Turner, wife of John A. Quitman, who is in like manner authorized and assisted by her said husband; Henry Turner, and George W. Turner, all of whom are citizens and residents of the State of Mississippi, respectfully represents: That these petitioners are the said Sarah, former wife, and the others the children and sole heirs and legal representatives of Henry Turner, deceased, who died on the day of , at , in the State of Mississippi, of which State he was a citizen and resident; that, as such wife, heirs and legal representatives, they are the owners of the following described lands and hereditaments, lying and being in the State of Louisiana, within the jurisdiction of this honorable court, to wit, a part of those tracts of land lying upon the Washita river, commonly known as the "Maison Rouge Grant," and hereinafter more particularly described; which lands, so owned by these petitioners, are more particularly described upon a certain map or survey of said Maison Rouge grant, made on the 27th March, 1820, by John Dinsmore, deputy surveyor of the United States, by order of Thomas Freeman, then surveyor general of the United States south of the Tennessee river, as follows: Lots Nos. four, five, six, and nine, lying on both sides of said river Washita, and within tracts Nos. one and two, of said grant and survey; also lots Nos. ten and eleven, on the west side of the said river, in said tract No. one, and about six hundred and thirty-two acres of that part of lot ten, lying on the east side of said river, in tract No. two, all within said tracts one and two; also one undivided fourth part of tracts Nos. three and four, of said grant and survey; the whole together amounting to fifty thousand acres, more or less.

And petitioners ask leave hereafter to file a copy of said map and survey, the same not being now in their possession, which, when filed, will be marked exhibit (A), and is prayed to be taken [as] part of this petition.

United States vs. Turner's heirs. 1441.

And petitioners will proceed to state plainly, fully, and substantially, the nature of their claim to the lands and hereditaments before mentioned.

They state and set forth, that on the 17th of March, 1795, the Baron de Carondelet, then the military and civil governor of the province of Louisiana and West Florida, Don Francis Rendon, the intendant of the army and deputy superintendent of the royal domain in the said province, and Don Joseph de Orne, principal accountant of the royal treasury of the said province, and performing the duties of fiscal of the royal treasury, entered into a contract with the Marquis de Maison Rouge, a French emigrant, who had proposed to bring into said province thirty emigrant families for the purpose of forming an establishment upon the Washita river; by which contract they bound the royal treasury to defray the expenses of transportation of said families and to pay them besides from one to four hundred dollars a family, and to give them tracts of land, &c., as specified in said contract; which contract was approved by the King of Spain, on the 4th of July, 1795; which contract will be produced and shewn at the hearing.

That, in the beginning of June, 1797, said Marquis de Maison Rouge having nearly completed his establishment under said contract, and having received no personal benefit in compensation therefor, and for the purpose of finally settling all difficulties in relation to said contract, applied to the Governor Carondelet aforesaid, who had full power and authority in the premises, for a grant of land to himself; that, thereupon, said governor ordered and directed Don Carlos Trudeau, the royal surveyor of the province of Louisiana, to select from the royal domain, for the said Marquis de Maison Rouge, thirty square leagues of land on the Washita river aforesaid, and to make a plan thereof, referring to certain natural boundaries, so that the same might be identified; and that, on the 14th June, 1797, said Trudeau did make the selection and plan required, and annexed thereto his certificate, a copy of which is herewith filed, marked exhibit (B), and made part of this petition, and the original of which will be proved at the hearing; that said figurative plan and certificate were reported and returned to said Governor Carondelet, before the date of the grant hereinafter mentioned, who thereupon, and in express reference thereto, and with full and ample authority and power so to do, did, on the 20th June, 1797, grant to the said Marquis de Maison Rouge, who was then a resident of said province of Louisiana, thirty square leagues of land, as selected and designated in said figurative plan prepared and reported by said Trudeau, royal surveyor as aforesaid; which grant being translated, is in substance as follows:

The Baron de Carondelet, knight of the order of St. John, marshal de camp of the royal armies, governor general and vice patron of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, inspector of the troops, &c., &c., for as much as the Marquis de Maison Rouge is near completing the establishment of the Washita, which he was authorized to make for thirty families by the royal order of the 14th July, 1795, and desirous

to remove for the future all doubts respecting other families or new colonists who may come to establish themselves, we destine and appropriate conclusively for the establishment of the aforesaid Marquis de Maison Rouge, by virtue of the powers granted to us by the King, the thirty superficial leagues marked in the plan annexed to the head of this instrument, with the limits and boundaries designated with our approbation by the surveyor general, Don Carlos Laveau Trudeau, under the terms stipulated and contracted for by the said Marquis de Maison Rouge; and that it may at all times stand good, we give the present, signed with our hand, sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by the underwritten commissary of war and secretary of his majesty for this commandancy general.

(Signed) The BARON DE CARONDELET,
ANDRE LOPEZ ARMESTO.

NEW ORLEANS, the 20th of June, 1797.

Note. That, in conformity to his contract, the Marquis de Maison Rouge is not to admit or establish any Americans in the land included in his grant; signed the Baron de Carondelet; the original of which grant will be produced and proved at the hearing.

And petitioners aver that the Baron de Carondelet had full power and authority to make said grant, and that the same was or might have been perfected into a complete title, under and in conformity to the laws, customs, and usages of the government of Spain, in the province of Louisiana aforesaid, had not the sovereignty of the country been transferred to the United States; and that said grant was and is protected and secured by the treaty between the United States and the French Republic, of the thirtieth day of April, 1803.

Petitioners further aver, that said Marquis de Maison Rouge took possession of said grant and fulfilled and performed all the conditions annexed thereto, which he was bound to fulfil, and continued in possession until the time of his death; that said Marquis de Maison Rouge died about the 3 day of May 1800; that, previous to his death, to wit, on the 26th August, 1799, he executed his nuncupative testament in due form, by which he constituted one Louis Bouligny, a resident of said province of Louisiana, his universal legatee, by virtue whereof said Bouligny became the owner of said grant; that said will was duly ordered to be executed; that said Bouligny took possession of the estate of said Marquis de Maison Rouge, by virtue of said will; and afterwards, to wit, on the 16th July, 1803, 1st of June, 1804, and 12th January, 1812, by separate acts of sale of said several dates, conveyed and sold said tracts of land and his entire interest in said grant, for good and valuable consideration, to one Daniel Clarke; that said Daniel Clarke, after conveying one undivided half of said grant, departed this life on the 17th day of August, 1813, leaving a will by which he instituted his mother, Mary Clarke, his universal heir and legatee, and appointed Richard Relf and Beverly Chew his executors; that said will was ordered to be executed by the court of probates of the

parish of Orleans; and that, on the 26th January, 1817, the said Chew and Relf, as executors as aforesaid, and as attorneys in fact of said Mary Clarke, sold to the said Henry Turner, by act of sale of that date, for good and valuable consideration, one undivided fourth part of said grant to the said Marquis de Maison Rouge; full proof of which will be adduced at the hearing of this cause.

Petitioners further state, that by various mesne conveyances one Daniel W. Coxe, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, became the owner and proprietor of the other three fourths of said grant, and that by an act of partition executed by said Coxe and Turner, on the 27th March, 1820, and by divers other acts and deeds of sale and exchange between said Coxe and Turner, the said Turner became the sole proprietor and owner; and said petitioners, as his wife, heirs, and legal representatives, are now the proprietors and owners of said lots and parts of lots above described in tracts Nos. one and two of said grant, and of said one undivided fourth part of tracts Nos. three and four of the same, as laid down in said plan and described in said certificate of Trudeau, and said survey of Dinsmore.

Petitioners further show, that by order and direction of Thomas Freeman, then surveyor general of the United States, south of the Tennessee river, John Dinsmore, a deputy surveyor of the United States, made on the 27th March, 1820, an actual survey of the said grant, in which he followed the aforesaid figurative plan and certificate of the said Trudeau, of the 14th June, 1797; that said survey was returned and approved by the said survey general, and that the same is now of record in the land office of the United States, and has ever since been recognised by the Government of the United States as a true and correct survey according to said plan, certificate, and grant of the Spanish authorities, by withholding from public sale the lands embraced therein as being embraced in said "Maison Rouge grant;" and also by the action of both branches of Congress in relation thereto, and by continual assent of all the officers of Government; that by said survey said grant is divided into four distinct tracts, numbered one, two, three, four, which tracts are again subdivided into lots, as will more fully appear by reference to a copy of said survey, to be herewith filed as exhibit "A" as above mentioned; the whole grant containing two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpents or thereabouts; that by virtue of said grant, plan, and survey, said thirty square leagues were and are to be computed exclusive of all land embraced in said four tracts or grants held or possessed by other persons, by virtue of complete titles, called titles in form or by incomplete titles, called first decrees of concession; and should said tracts, embraced in said survey of Dinsmore, fall short of the amount of thirty square leagues after excluding therefrom all such "titles in form and first decrees of concession," then said petitioners claim from the United States their one undivided fourth part of such other vacant lands as may be necessary to supply the deficiency according to the true terms, intent, and meaning of said grant.

Your petitioners further show, that said grant and claim was submit-

ted, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congess upon the subject, by the aforesaid Louis Bouligny, to the board of commissioners for the western district of Louisiana, appointed by act of Congress to examine and report upon such claims; which board on the 14th December, 1812, made a report thereon, in which they recognised the same as a valid grant, and recommended the same for confirmation; and petitioners herewith file a copy of the proceedings and report of said board of commissioners, which is marked exhibit (C), and made part of this petition.

Your petitions further state, that they have sold a portion of said lands to various persons, who now hold under them, and by their permission, and who they pray may be permitted to join them as co-plaintiffs if they choose so to do.

They further state, all said lands so claimed by these petitioners are claimed by the United States as a part of the public domain, and that the United States is by reason thereof interested therein.

Wherefore, the premises being considered, your petitioners pray that the United States may be made defendants hereto, and be cited, through their district attorney, to appear and answer this petition, and that this court will proceed to inquire into the validity of their title to the lands so claimed by them as aforesaid, and after due proceedings had, decide upon the same; and by a final judgment decree that petitioners are the true owners of said lands as against the United States, that the claim of the United States is not valid, and that the claim of petitioners is valid thereto; and petitioners ask for such other and further relief as may seem meet and proper.

PRENTISS & FINNEY,
For petitioners.

Documents made part of the foregoing petition.

Exhibit B, copy of Trudeau's certificate.

Don Carlos Trudeau, agrimensor real y particular de la provincia de la Luisiana, &c.

Certifico a favor del Señor Marques de Maison Rouge, que los terrenos figurados en el plano que precede de color de vermilion pueden contener trenta leguas planas, (a favor,) el primero pano marcado No. 1, sobre el margen derecho del rio Ouachitta. A tomar o cinco arpanes mas abajo de la voca del bayu de la Cheniera au Tondro, hasta el bayu Calumet, con el fondo correspondiente, a fin de completar ciento y quarenta mil arpanes planos; el segundo pano, marcado No. 2, sobre el margen isquierdo del mismo rio Ouachita, a tomar a dos leguas mas abajo del fuerte miro, y en la punta llamada l'aine, hasta una legua mas abajo de la praderia de la con el fondo correspondiente para completar sesenta mil arpanes planos; el tercero pano, marcado No. 3, a tomar en frente del bayu la Loutre, y desde ally sobre una linea tirada del sur sesenta y cinco grados este, hasta el bayu de Siar; aquella linea el bayu Siar, el de Bartelemy, y el rio Ouachita dive limitar; dicho pano

No. 3 y el pano No. 4, sobre el margen derecho del rio Ouachita, a tomar en frente de la entrada de bayu Barthelemy. Baxando el rio hasta al bayu la Loutre, cuyos panos No. 3 y 4, con el fondo correspondiente, deven completar ocho mil tres cientos quarenta y quatro arpanes planos, agregados con los panos No. 1 y 2, forma una superficia total de dos cientos y ocho mil tres cientos quaranta y quatro arpanes planos, igual a los trenta deguas anteds., a rason de dos mil quiniento toesas por lados, a cada legua lo que es la mediola agraria en esta provincia. Bien entendido que los terrenos incluidos en los anteds. terrenos sea con titula en forma, o en virtud de primero decreto de concesion, no deven entrar en el complemento de los anteds. treinta leguas; bien el contracto prometa al Señor Marques de Maison Rouge, de no prejudicar a ninguno de los occupantes, prometiendo de mantener y a payarlos en todos sus derechos, pues se a caso los anteds. treinta leguas podecen algunas limitation respecto á las tierras ocupadas no avra ninguno inconveniente para que dho. señor marques puedese completarse en otro paraje, qualquiera donde se hallan tierras vacantes, y de la conveniencia y a satisfaction del interesado, y para que conste, doy la presente con el plano figurativo que antecede, por modos de orden del señor governador general el Señor Baron de Carondelet; de todo lo que doy fe, a quatorze Junio, de mil setecientos noventa y siete anos.

Signed, CARLOS TRUDEAU.

Anotado en el libro A No. 1, vergo 38 y copia secada.

Exhibit C, being the report of the board of commissioners.

Louis Bouligny claims thirty square leagues of land in the county of Ouachitta, by virtue of a grant executed by the Baron de Carondelet in favor of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, bearing date the twentieth day of June, 1797, which, together with a plat of survey by Don Carlos Trudeau, a petition signed by Daniel Clarke, and an answer thereto accompanying the notice of the claim.

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 (procès 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 on the part of the grantee with the conditions stipulated in the contract, except the certificate under date of the 5th of August, 1803, signed by Gilbert Leonard and Manuel Arrirez, 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 book entitled "Land Laws, &c.," 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 for what was usually in Louisiana denominated 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 the contract with the government. The plat of survey above referred to will be found subjoined to this report.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, *Opelousas*, 16 *April*, 1819.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report made on the 14th day of December, 1812, on the claim of Louis Bouligny, among other claims to land in the county of Washitta, by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and adjusting titles and claims to land in the western district of the late Territory of Orleans, now State of Louisiana, and that in the said report the foregoing is classed among claims which, in the opinion of the said commissioners, ought to be confirmed.

Given under my hand at the land office, Opelousas, the date above written.

LEVIN WAILES,
Register of the Land Office.

☞ See an act of Congress passed on the 29th of April, 1816, entitled "An act for the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the State of Louisiana and in the Territory of Missouri."

And afterwards, to wit, on the 13th day of June, 1846, the following citation was issued from the office of the clerk of the said court:

United States district court, sitting in and for the district of Louisiana.

To the marshal for the district of Louisiana, or his lawful deputy, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon S. W. Downs, U. S. district attorney, to appear before the honorable judge of the district court of the United States, sitting in and for the district of Louisiana, at a district court to be holden at New Orleans on the first Monday of July, 1846, then and there to answer a petition in chancery, filed against the United States, wherein the heirs of Henry Turner are petitioners, and the United States is defendant.

Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ, with your endorsement thereon how you have executed the same.

Witness the honorable T. H. McCaleb, judge, this 13th day of June, New Orleans, 1846, and 70th year of American independence.

L. E. SIMONDS, *Dep. Clerk.*

Mem.—The defendant is to enter an appearance in the above cause in the clerk's office on or before the first Monday of July, 1846, otherwise the petition may be taken pro confesso.

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United States vs. *Turner's heirs.* 11

Marshal's return on the foregoing citation.

Received this 13th day of June, 1846, and on the 15th day of June, 1846, served copies of the within citation, plaintiffs' petition and documents annexed, on the within named the United States, in the manner following, to wit, by handing the same to S. W. Downs, esq., district attorney, in person, at New Orleans, and returned the same into court, 15th June, 1846.

For W. F. WAGNER, *U. S. Marshal.*
J. H. RINEHART, *Dep. U. S. Marshal.*

And afterwards, to wit, on the 26th November, 1846, the United States, by their district attorney, Thomas J. Durant, came into the office of the clerk of said court, and filed the following answer:

HEIRS OF TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

In the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

The defendants, by their attorney, now come, and for answer to plaintiffs' petition deny generally all the facts and allegations therein contained.

Wherefore they pray to be hence dismissed with costs.

THOMAS J. DURANT, *Att'y, U. S.*

And afterwards, to wit, on the 1st of July, 1847, the following order was entered of record:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

By consent of Prentiss & Finney, attorneys for the plaintiffs, and Thomas J. Durant, attorney for the defendant, it is ordered that commissions remain open, and the time for taking testimony in this case be extended until the first Monday of November next.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 20th of December, A. D. 1847, the plaintiffs and defendants appeared by their respective attorneys, and filed in the clerk's office the interrogatories and cross interrogatories hereinafter copied on page 33 et seq. of this transcript, and therewith the following consent:

It is agreed, that a commission may issue upon the foregoing interrogatories and cross interrogatories, directed to any justice of the peace in Louisiana. All objections to the competency of the testimony are reserved, but mere matters of form in mode of taking the same are waived.

New Orleans, 20 December, 1847.

THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana.
PRENTISS & FINNEY,
For compl'ts.

And further, on the same day, the following order was entered of record, to wit:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } 32.

Upon motion of S. S. Prentiss, esq., of counsel for the plaintiffs in the above cause, and filing the consent thereto of the district attorney, it is ordered, that a commission be issued, to take testimony, to be used on the trial of said cause, according to the interrogatories and cross interrogatories on file.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 4th of March, 1848, the following consent to waive replications was filed of record in the clerk's office:

THE HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. }

It is agreed, between Thomas J. Durant, U. S. district attorney, on the part of defendant, and Prentiss & Finney, attorneys for the plaintiffs, that replication shall be considered as filed, and this cause at issue; and the depositions heretofore taken shall be read at the hearing in the same manner as if regularly taken after replication filed; all objections to the competency of the testimony hence are reserved.

PRENTISS & FINNEY,
Attorneys for complainants.
THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney, U. S.

And further, on the same day, the following release of Louis Bouligny from liability and responsibility was likewise filed of record:

Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned widow and heirs of Henry Turner, deceased, do, by these presents, forever and entirely discharge and release Louis Bouligny, of the State of Louisiana, from all liability and responsibility whatsoever, either at law or in equity, for all warranties and acts of sale made by the said Louis Bouligny to all or any part of the lands comprehended in what is commonly called the Maison Rouge grant; and from all demands and claims whatsoever which we may in any wise have against him, either on account of said act or acts of sale, or for any reason whatever, hereby wholly releasing and discharging him from the same.

Witness our hands and seals, at Natchez, this twenty-sixth day of May, A. D. 1846.

SARAH TYLER, [SEAL.]
ELIZA QUITMAN, [SEAL.]
J. A. QUITMAN, [SEAL.]
HENRY TURNER, [SEAL.]
J. D. TYLER, [SEAL.]
G. W. TURNER. [SEAL.]

Signed, sealed, &c., in presence of—
C. R. RAILEY,
J. T. MCMURRAN.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 28th of March, 1848, the following supplemental answer was, on the part of the defendants, filed by Thomas J. Durant, attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana:

HEIRS OF TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

To the honorable Theodore H. McCaleb, judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

The supplemental answer of Thomas J. Durant, attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana, and of the defendants to the bill of complaint and petition of the Heirs of Turner, complainants and petitioners:

The attorney of the United States aforesaid, and the defendants, now and at all times hereafter, saving and reserving to himself and the said defendants all and all manner of benefit or advantage of exception which can or may be had or taken to the many errors, uncertainties, and other imperfections in the said complainants' bill of complaint and petition contained, for supplemental answer thereto, or unto so much or such parts thereof as the attorney aforesaid and these defendants are advised is or are material or necessary for them to make any answer unto, this defendant, the attorney of the United States aforesaid, answering, saith: That he is a stranger to the several matters and things in the said complainant's said bill of complaint and petition contained; and this defendant further saith, that he claims such rights and interests under the treaties, statutes, and law pertinent to this matter, for and on behalf of the United States, as this honorable court shall be of opinion that the United States are justly entitled to.

And this defendant denies all and all manner of unlawful combination and confederacy wherewith he is by the said bill and petition charged; without this, that there is any other matter, cause, or thing, in the said complainants' said bill of complaint and petition contained, material or necessary for this defendant to make answer unto, and not herein and hereby well and sufficiently answered, confessed, traversed, and avoided, or denied, is true, to the knowledge or belief of this defendant. All which matters and things this defendant is ready and willing to aver, maintain, and prove, as this honorable court shall direct; and humbly prays to be hence dismissed, with his reasonable costs and charges in this behalf most wrongfully sustained.

THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 3d of April, 1848, the following replication, on behalf of the plaintiffs, was filed of record by their attorneys:

In the district court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana.

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

The replication of all the complainants in the above named case to the answer of the defendant:

These complainants, saving to themselves all manner of exception to insufficiencies of said answer, for replication thereto say, that they will aver and prove their said bill to be true, certain, and sufficient in law to be answered unto, and that the said answer of the defendant is uncertain, untrue, and insufficient to be replied unto by these complainants; without that, that any other matter or thing in said answer contained, material in law to be replied to, and herein not replied unto, confessed and avoided, traversed or denied, is true. All which matters and [things] these complainants are and will be ready to aver and prove, as this honorable court shall direct; and they humbly pray as in their said bill they have already prayed.

PRENTISS & FINNEY,
Solicitors for complainants.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 5th of April, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } 32.

On motion of Prentiss and Finney, solicitors for complainants, it is ordered by the court, that the defendants show cause, if any they have, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., why this court should not order the following issues in this cause to be directed and tried by a jury as disputed facts, according to the power vested in this court by the 2d section of the act of 26th May, 1824, entitled "An act enabling the claimants to lands within the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims, and the subsequent acts amending and reviving the same."

The complainant moves the court that the following issues at law of disputed facts, in controversy in the above cause, be awarded to be tried by a jury before this honorable court:

1st. Is the document annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, purporting to be a grant of thirty square leagues of land, from Baron de Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, bearing date the 20th of June, 1797, a genuine grant? Are the signatures of Carondelet annexed thereto genuine? Was said grant executed at the time of its date?

2d. Was said grant a perfect and complete grant according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government, in relation to granting lands in the province of Louisiana, at the time of its execution? Was the Baron de Carondelet the Spanish governor at that time?

Had he the power and authority, by the laws of Spain, to make said grant?

3d. Is the original figurative plan and certificate, here produced to the jury, and of which the document marked B, annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, is a correct copy, which original purports to be a figurative plan and procès verbal of thirty superficial leagues of land laid off and appropriated for the Marquis de Maison Rouge, on the 14th June, 1797, by Carlos Trudeau, surveyor general, genuine? Is said signature, plan, and certificate wholly in the handwriting of said Carlos Trudeau? Was said plan and certificate made and executed by said Carlos Trudeau, at the time when by its date it purports to have been made, to wit, on the 24th day of June, 1797? Is said plan and certificate the same plan and certificate referred to in the grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge, mentioned in the two preceding issues? Was said plan and certificate in existence at the date of said grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge? Was said plan and certificate the basis of said grant and of the description and location of the lands embraced therein?

4th. Was said Carlos Trudeau guilty of any fraud in relation to said plan and certificate? Did he antedate the same, or cause its being done, or consent to it? Is said plan and certificate antedated?

5th. Was Carlos Trudeau surveyor general at the time of the date of said plan and certificate? Was he the proper officer to make the same? Is said plan and certificate executed according to the laws, usages, and customs of the Spanish Government at that time, in granting lands in the province of Louisiana?

And afterwards, to wit, on the 6th of April, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES. } 32.

The rule taken yesterday was this day argued by Prentiss for the plaintiffs, and Durant for the defendants.

The court then took the subject under advisement.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 10th of April, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } 32.

The court having taken under consideration the motion entered on the 5th day of April, this day ordered the following issues to be directed to and tried by a jury as disputed facts:

Issues.

First. Whether the document annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, purporting to be a grant of thirty leagues square of land, from the Baron de Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and bearing

date the 20th of June, 1797, be genuine; whether the signatures of Carondelet thereto annexed, be genuine; whether said document was executed at the time of its date.

Second. Whether the figurative plan and certificate here produced to the jury, and of which the document marked B, and annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, is a correct copy; which original purports to be a figurative plan and procès verbal of thirty superficial leagues of land, laid off and appropriated for the Marquis de Maison Rouge, on the 14th of June, 1797, by Carlos Trudeau, surveyor general, be original and genuine; whether said signatures, plan, and certificate be wholly in the handwriting of said Carlos Trudeau; whether said plan and certificate was made and executed by said Carlos Trudeau at the time when, by its date, it purports to have been made, to wit, on the 14th of June, 1797; whether said plan and certificate be the same plan and certificate referred to in the grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge, which grant is mentioned in the preceding issue; whether said plan and certificate was in existence at the date of said grant from Carondelet to Maison Rouge; whether said plan and certificate was the basis of said grant, and of the description and location of the lands embraced therein.

Third. Whether said Carlos Trudeau was guilty of any fraud in relation to said plan and certificate; whether he antedated the same, or caused it to be, or consented to its being, antedated; and is the same ante-dated?

Fourth. Whether said Carlos Trudeau was surveyor general at the time of the date of said plan and certificate.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 17th of April, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS of HENRY TURNER
vs. } 32.
THE UNITED STATES.

By consent of counsel for plaintiffs and defendants, this cause was fixed for trial on Thursday, the 27th instant, and the marshal was ordered to summon a jury for the trial on that day of the issues presented as "disputed facts."

And afterwards, to wit, on the 19th of April, 1848, the following order was entered of record:

HEIRS of HENRY TURNER
vs. } 32.
THE UNITED STATES.

Upon motion of Prentiss and Finney, counsel for the plaintiffs, it is ordered that a subpœna duces tecum be issued to Louis Bringier to bring into court the following documents, to be used as evidence in this case, to wit:

The original plan and certificate or procès verbal of the Maison Rouge grant, made by Carlos Trudeau, June 14th, 1797; also the copy of the same in Trudeau's handwriting; both documents being in the the hands of the said Bringier, as surveyor general.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 27th of April, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

U. S. district court, February term, 1848.

HEIRS of H. TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES.

The issues in this case ordered, on the 10th instant, to be tried before a jury as "disputed facts," came regularly up for trial to-day. The following gentlemen were named and sworn as a jury to try said issues, to wit: L. Sturtevant, J. B. Flotte, Geo. K. Lee, J. P. Harrison, Wm. Gray, C. K. Bullard, E. F. Mioton, W. H. Rice, Wm. Hewson, H. L. Lonsdale, Leon Queyrouze, and J. N. Riculfi.

After hearing evidence, both oral and written, in connection with the original documents submitted to their inspection, the jury retired, with J. P. Harrison, esq., as foreman, and, after consultation, returned into court with their verdict in the terms and words following, to wit:

"1st. We, the jury, find the first issue in the affirmative.

"2d. The jury also find the second issue in the affirmative.

"3d. The jury find the third issue in the negative.

"4th. The jury also find the fourth issue in the affirmative.

"April 27th, 1848.

(Signed) J. P. HARRISON, *Foreman.*"

Evidence.

The documents, &c., offered by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and admitted as evidence before the jury in open court this day, are the following:

1st. The original plan and certificate, or procès verbal, of the Maison Rouge grant, made by Carlos Trudeau, June 14th, 1797, and the copy of the same in Trudeau's handwriting; both produced by Louis Bringier, esq., in obedience to the subpœ. duces tecum hereinafter copied, and restored to him after the return of the jury with their verdict into court, the former marked "No. 15, B," and the latter "No. 30, M."

2d. The deposition of Charles Tessier. Interrogatories and answers accompanying documents marked "A and B."

3d. The depositions of Mazureau and Antoine Cruzat, taken 17th of March, 1848, before N. R. Jennings, commissioner.

4th. A translation from the Spanish of a letter of Don Philip de Bastrop, dated New Orleans, the 10th of June, 1797, which translation is a copy from the original made by Levin Wailes, register land office, and is identified by this endorsement, "A No. 6, in De Bastrop suit."

Subpœna duces tecum to L. Bringier.

District court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana.

The President of the United States, to Louis Bringier, surveyor general, &c.

You are hereby commanded to be and appear, and to bring with you the following documents, to wit:

[REC. CXCI, D. T. 1848.]—3

The original plan and certificate, or procès verbal, of the Maison Rouge grant, made by Carlos Trudeau, June 14th, 1797; also the copy of the same in Trudeau's handwriting, (both documents now in your possession as surveyor general,) before the district court of the United States, for the said district, to be holden at the city of New Orleans on the twenty-seventh day of April, A. D. 1848, then and there to be used as testimony in a certain cause now depending therein, and to be tried between the Heirs of Henry Turner and the United States, at 10 o'clock, A. M.; and herein fail not, under the penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness the honorable Theodore H. McCaleb, judge of the district court of the United States, at the city of New Orleans, this [SEAL.] twenty-first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and in the 72d year of American independence.

N. R. JENNINGS, *Clerk.*
By ROBT. M. LUSHER,
Dy. clk. U. S. dist. court.

Marshal's return on the foregoing.

Received 21st April, 1848, and on the 22d day of April, 1848, served a copy of the within subpœna duces tecum on Mr. Louis Briogier, surveyor general, &c., in person, at his domicil in the city of New Orleans. Returned April 26th, 1848.

JOS. PRADOS, Jr.,
Dy. U. S. Marshal.

Deposition of Charles Tessier.

Commission.

Court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana, to any justice of the peace of the State of Louisiana.

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in your integrity and ability, we hereby authorize and require you, that you call and cause to come before you Charles Tessier, and him duly examine on oath touching and concerning certain matters and things in a cause now depending in the said court, wherein the Heirs of Henry Turner are plaintiffs, and the United States are defendants; and the same examinations, so taken and reduced to writing, you certify under your hand and seal, and send enclosed to this court without delay, to be read in evidence on the trial of said cause, and send also this writ.

Witness the honorable Theodore H. McCaleb, judge of said court, at the city of New Orleans, this 22d day of December, anno [SEAL.] domini 1847, and the 72d year of the independence of the United States of America.

N. R. JENNINGS, *Clerk.*

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Interrogatories annexed to the foregoing commission.

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

District court of the United States, district of Louisiana.

Interrogatories to be propounded to Charles Tessier, a witness residing in the parish of East Baton Rouge, the answers to which are to be read in evidence on the part of the complainants on the trial of the above named suit:

Int. 1st. What is your age, and in what State or country were you born?

Int. 2d. Did you hold any official stations in Louisiana under the Spanish government, or since the change of government; if yea, what offices did you hold, and during what length of time; do you hold any public office now; if so, what?

Int. 3d. Who were the persons, during the administration of Governor Carondelet, upon whom devolved the duty of filling up the body of the grants of land made by said governor in Louisiana?

Int. 4th. Please examine the document marked (A,) hereto annexed, purporting to be a grant of land made by Governor Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and state in whose handwriting the body of the grant is; and what office, if any, did said person fill; who wrote the body of said grant?

Int. 5th. Are you, or are you not, acquainted with the handwriting and signature of Governor Carondelet and Andres Lopez Armesto; have you or not often seen them write and sign their names respectively; were you acquainted with said Armesto; did he fill any office; if so, what office?

Int. 6th. If you are acquainted with the handwriting of said Carondelet and said Armesto, then state whether their signatures to said document, marked (A,) are or are not genuine.

Int. 7th. Had you, or had you not, any personal knowledge of the issuance of said grant to the Marquis de Maison Rouge; if you had, state when it was issued, and also how you acquired your knowledge and information on the subject.

Int. 8th. Was said document, marked (A,) a perfect or an imperfect grant according to the usages and customs of the Spanish government in Louisiana at that time; was, or was it not, under the Spanish government a "titulo en forma;" what was such a "titulo en forma;" was it evidence of a complete and perfect grant of land, or was it necessary for the grantee to obtain still further and other instruments of title, or comply with other formalities, to give him a perfect legal right to the land?

Int. 9th. Were you, or were you not, well acquainted and familiar with the operations, forms, customs, and usages of the land department of the Spanish government of Louisiana under Governor Carondelet;

and how did you acquire your information? Please examine the annexed document, marked (B,) purporting to be a copy, certified by Louis Bringier, surveyor general of Louisiana, of a plan or map, and a certificate made by Carlos Trudeau, late surveyor general of the Spanish province of Louisiana; read said certificate or process verbal, compare it with the grant or "titulo en forma," and state whether or not the original of said plan and certificate is not the plan referred to in said grant as being at the head of it; and had not the person, who drew up the body of said grant before his eyes, at the time the said plan and process verbal of Carlos Trudeau?

Int. 10th. If you state, in answer to any previous interrogatory, that you held an office under the Spanish government, then state whether the duty of filling up grants of land ever devolved upon you; if it did, under what direction did you fill them up; were your directions merely verbal, or did you or did you not in addition consult the surveys and certificates of survey which had been previously made of the land granted?

Int. 11th. Were you well acquainted with the late Carlos Trudeau; if so, when, how long, and up to what time, did he hold the office of surveyor general under the Spanish government; did he hold any public office after the change of government; if so, what; *which* was his character and reputation for competency, intelligence, and probity; has it ever come to your knowledge that, in any judicial or extra-judicial investigation of Spanish land title in Louisiana, any act of said Carlos Trudeau was charged with being suspicious or fraudulent, or with having proceeded from corrupt motives?

Int. 12th. Up to what period of time did Governor Carondelet continue in the office and exercise the functions of governor of Louisiana; who was his successor, and when did he arrive in Louisiana; did or did not Governor Carondelet continue in office, grant land, and exercise the other functions of governor, until the arrival of his successor; and please state particularly whether said Carondelet was or was not acting as governor of Louisiana at the time said grant was made to Maison Rouge, to wit, on the 20th June, 1797; and did or did not said Governor Carondelet make other grants of land subsequent to that period?

Int. 13th. In whose handwriting are the following words at the foot of the grant, marked (A), to wit: Nota. "Que en conformidad de su contrata el Marques de Maison Rouge, ne admitera en establecera en las tierras de su concesion Americano alguno;" and do you recognise the signature "El Baron de Carondelet," at the bottom of said memorandum; is it the genuine signature of Governor Carondelet or not?

Int. 14th. Please read said two affidavits, and state whether any of the facts therein stated are true to your own knowledge, and point out the same, except so far as you have already stated them in your previous answers.

Int. 15th. State what public officers, if any, said Jean Mercier and Pierre Derbigny filled, both under the Spanish territorial and State go-

vernment of Louisiana; and what was their character for intelligence, veracity, and probity?

Int. 16th. Does the document marked (B) purport, upon its face, to be a plan, map, and description, or process verbal, of an actual survey previously made, or is it a mere figurative plan made in that actual survey; state whether it was or was not the custom of the Spanish government to make grants, traced upon such figurative plan, without any actual survey; and state how such figurative plans were made, under whose direction, and whether such figurative plans were or were not as valid and effective to support a grant as plans or maps made upon an actual survey?

Int. 17th. If you know any thing further of advantage to complainants, please state the same as fully as if particularly interrogated thereto.

(Signed) PRENTISS & FINNEY,
Complainants' solicitors.

Cross interrogatories.

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

District court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana.

Defendants, by their attorney, file the following cross interrogatories:

First. Have you any interest, direct or indirect, in the event of this suit?

Second. Are you related to any of the parties plaintiff?

Third. If you state the names of the persons upon whom devolved the duty of filling up grants of land, then did those persons hold an official station; what was the name and character of that station?

Fourth. Was the office mentioned in the fourth chief interrogatory a principal or a subordinate office; was the officer appointed by the king or the governor; if the office was subordinate, what department was it attached to; who was the head of the department?

Fifth. Did you ever see Carondelet and Armesto write their names; and, if so, how often?

Sixth. Did you see Carondelet and Armesto, or either of them, sign their names to the document A?

Seventh. Were you educated to the profession of the law under the Spanish government; or did you study and become familiar with the laws of Spain and her colonies, or any part of them; and, if so, what part?

Eighth. Did you see the words referred to in the thirteenth chief interrogatory written in your presence, or how do you know they were written by the person you mention?

Ninth. If you know any thing further to benefit the United States, the defendants herein, please state the same as fully as though and thereunto specially interrogated.

The attorney of the United States specially objects to the eighth and

seventeenth chief interrogatories, considering them as directed to matters of law and not to matters of fact, and he declines altogether to offer cross interrogatories thereunto; and he specially reserves, on behalf of the United States, the right to make all other legal exceptions to the proceedings.

(Signed) THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney of the United States, for the district of Louisiana.

Clerk's office, district court of the United States.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing are true copies from the original on file.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of said court, at New Orleans, this 20th of December, 1847. [SEAL.]

N. R. JENNINGS, *Clerk.*

Answer of Charles Tessier to the foregoing interrogatories.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of East Baton Rouge:

Be it remembered, that on this fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, by virtue of the annexed commission issued from the honorable the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, at New Orleans, in said district, on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1847, directed to "any justice of the peace in the State of Louisiana," to take the deposition of Charles Tessier, a witness for the complainants in a certain cause now pending in said court, wherein the the Heirs of Henry Turner are complainants, and the United States are defendants, on the annexed and foregoing interrogatories and cross interrogatories, I caused said Charles Tessier, a person of sound mind and lawful age, to come before me, James Cooper, a justice of the peace, duly commissioned and qualified, for the parish of East Baton Rouge and State aforesaid, at the town of Baton Rouge in the said parish and State, who, being by me first duly cautioned and sworn true answers to make to said interrogatories and cross interrogatories, did depose and say as follows:

To 1st interrogatory witness answers: That he is now upwards of seventy years of age.

Ans'r. To 2d interrogatory witness answers: That he was principal clerk in the office of the Spanish government of Louisiana for making grants of land; and since the change of government he held the office of parish judge for the parish of East Baton Rouge for upwards of thirty years; and, since the adoption of the present constitution of this State, holds the office of notary public for the said parish.

To 3d interrogatory witness answers: That this deponent, John Mercier, and Louis Leautand, were the persons upon whom devolved the duty of filling up the body of grants of land made by Governor Carondelet during his administration in Louisiana.

To 4th interrogatory witness answers: That the body of the grant

marked A, shown him, purporting to be a grant of land from Governor Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, is in the handwriting of this deponent, who was the principal clerk in the office of the Spanish government of Louisiana.

To 5th interrogatory witness answers: That he is familiar with the handwriting and signatures of Governor Carondelet and Don Andres Lopez Armesto; that he has often seen them write and sign their names. That he was acquainted with Armesto, who filled the office of secretary of the Spanish government of Louisiana.

To 6th interrogatory witness answers: That the signatures of Governor Carondelet and Secretary Armesto to the annexed document, marked A, are both genuine.

To 7th interrogatory witness answers: That he has a personal knowledge of the issuing of the said grant to the Marquis de Maison Rouge; that he acquired his information from having filled up the said grant himself on the day of the date thereof.

To 8th interrogatory witness answers: That the document marked A is a perfect grant, according to the usages and customs of the Spanish government of Louisiana at that time, and, as such, was denominated a "titulo en forma," which was evidence of a complete grant of land, and required no further evidence or instrument to perfect it.

To 9th interrogatory witness answers: That he was well acquainted with the operations, forms, customs, and usages of the land department of the Spanish government of Louisiana under Governor Carondelet. That he acquired his information from his position in the office, as before stated. That the annexed document, marked B, now shown him, purporting to be a copy, certified by Louis Bringier, surveyor general of Louisiana, of a plan, or map and certificate, made by Carlos Trudeau, late surveyor general of the Spanish province of Louisiana, is a copy of the original plan and certificate referred to in said grant, marked A. That owing to the length of time (over fifty years) which has elapsed since the said grant was filled up, deponent cannot now recollect whether the plan and process verbal of Carlos Trudeau was before his eyes or not; but he acted under the orders of the governor and secretary in making out said grant.

To 10th interrogatory witness answers: That, as he has already stated, he did hold an office under the Spanish government, and that the duty of filling up grants devolved upon him; and that those grants were filled up by him, under the direction of the governor and secretary; that said governor and secretary gave him their instructions, sometimes in writing and sometimes by verbal dictation. That, in addition, it was customary to consult the surveys previously made, and certificates of the surveys of the lands to be granted, in order to ascertain the quantity and location of the same.

To 11th interrogatory witness answers: That he was acquainted with Carlos Trudeau, surveyor general under the Spanish government; that his acquaintance with said Trudeau commenced about the year 1790, and continued up to the time of the change of government, during

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which time he, the said Trudeau, filled the office of surveyor general under the Spanish government in Louisiana; that he does not know whether he held any public office after the change of government or not; that his character for competency, intelligence, and probity was without reproach, and in no investigation, judicial or extra-judicial, of Spanish titles to land in Louisiana was any act of said Trudeau ever charged with being fraudulent or proceeding from corrupt motives, to this deponent's knowledge.

To 12th interrogatory witness answers: That Governor Carondelet continued in office and exercised the functions of governor of Louisiana up till the month of August, 1797, when his successor, Gayoso, arrived and took charge of the government; that Governor Carondelet was acting as governor of Louisiana at the time said grant was made to Maison Rouge, to wit, on the 20th of June, A. D. 1797, and deponent believes that other grants of land were made by him subsequent to that date, but does not recollect to whom they were made.

To 13th interrogatory witness answers: That the words at the foot of the grant marked A, and alluded to in this interrogatory, are in the handwriting of Don Andres Armesto, and the signature to the same is the genuine signature of Governor Carondelet.

To 14th interrogatory witness answers: That the affidavits referred to in this interrogatory not being exhibited to him, he cannot give any answer.

To 15th interrogatory witness answers: That John Mercier was a clerk in the office of the Spanish government in Louisiana, and afterwards filled the office of recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans; that Pierre Derbigny was interpreter for the Spanish government in Louisiana, and afterwards governor of the State of Louisiana under the American Government; that they were both men of intelligence, veracity, and probity.

To 16th interrogatory witness answers: That the annexed document, marked B, purports on its face to be a copy of a plan, map, and description or process verbal of an actual survey previously made, and the actual survey always preceded the grant; that this deponent considers a figurative plan to be but the representation of an actual survey.

To 17th interrogatory witness answers: That he knows nothing farther of advantage to complainants in this suit.

Answers to cross interrogatories.

To 1st cross interrogatory witness answers: That he has no interest, either direct or indirect, in this suit.

To 2d cross interrogatory witness answers: That he is not related to either of the parties.

To 3d cross interrogatory witness answers: That the names of the persons who filled up grants have already been stated in his answer to the 4th direct interrogatory; that they were clerks in the office of the Spanish government of Louisiana, and held their appointments under the Spanish government.

To 4th cross interrogatory witness answers: That the office mentioned in the fourth direct interrogatory was a subordinate office, and was held under an order from the court of Spain to the best of deponent's recollection; and the said office was attached to no particular department.

To 5th cross interrogatory witness answers: That this interrogatory is answered in his answer to the fifth interrogatory in chief. He cannot say how often he saw them write their names.

To 6th cross interrogatory witness answers: That he does not recollect of having seen Carondelet and Armesto sign their names to the document A.

To 7th cross interrogatory witness answers: That he never made the laws of Spain or any of her colonies his particular study.

To 8th cross interrogatory witness answers: That he did not see the words referred to in the 13th direct interrogatory written in his presence, but he knows that they were written by the persons mentioned from his familiarity with their handwriting.

To 9th cross interrogatory witness answers: That he knows nothing further that would benefit the United States, the defendants in this case.

CH. TESSIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of January, A. D. 1848.

JAMES COOPER, *J. P.*

I, James Cooper, a justice of the peace in and for the parish and State aforesaid, do hereby certify, that, on the day and year mentioned in the caption of the foregoing deposition, I was attended by the witness, Charles Tessier, at Baton Rouge in said parish; and said witness having been by me first solemnly sworn and carefully examined on the annexed interrogatories and cross interrogatories, I reduced his answers to writing in his presence; and said answers having been by me read to said witness, and being by him well understood, he subscribed the same in my presence as his deposition in the cause styled in the caption thereof. And I further hereby certify, that the questions propounded to said witness were the interrogatories and cross interrogatories annexed to and accompanying the commission; that his answers thereto constitute the foregoing deposition; that said deposition has been altered or changed in nothing since the same was subscribed by the witness, nor has the same left my possession until the time of sealing and delivery of the same. And I further hereby certify, that I am in no manner or way interested in the result of the suit in which the foregoing deposition is to be used.

All which I hereby certify under my hand and private seal, this fourth day of January, 1848.

JAMES COOPER, *J. P.* [SEAL.]

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Document A, annexed to the foregoing deposition.

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, é inspector de sus tropas, &c.

Por quanto, el marqués de Maison Rouge se halla próximo à completar el establecimiento del Ouachita, á que por real órden de 14 de Julio de 1895 se halla autorizado para las treinta familias, por tanto, deseando remover en la sucesivo toda contestacion con motivo de otras familias ó nuevos colonos que vinieren á establecerse, destinamos y apropiamos determinadamte. para el establecimto. del citado marqués de Maison Rouge, usando de las facultades que el rey nos tiene concedido, las treinta leguas planas de superficie que estan en el plano figurativo que va por cabeza de este título, con los límites y linderos que señala, dispuesto con mi aprobacion por el agrimensor general Dn. Carlos Laveau Trudeau, baxo los términos y condiciones que estipuló y contrató dho. señor marqués; y, para que en todo tiempo conste, damos el presente, firmado de nuestra mano, sellado con el sello de nuestras armas, y refrendad por el infrascrito, comisario honorario de guerra y secretario por S. M. de esta comandancia general, en la Nueva Orleans, á veinte de Junio de mil setecientos noventa y siete.

[SEAL.] EL BARON CARONDELET.

Nota, que en conformidad de su contrata, el marqués de Maison Rouge no admitirá ni establecerá en las tierras de su concesion Americano alguno.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET,
ANDRES LOPEZ ARMESTO.

I do hereby certify, that the within document hath been recorded in register E, book N six, pages 104 and 105, of the land office for the eastern district of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, this 30th April, 1819.

SAM'L H. HARPER,
Register L. O. E. D. L.

Attest: CHAS. APPE,
Clk. and transr. off. east. dist. La. State.

The foregoing instrument is recorded in my office, in liber E, folio 248.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Ouachita, 25th February, 1820.

OLIVER J. MORGAN, *parish judge.*

Traduction française.

En considération de ce que le marquis de Maison Rouge se trouve prêt à compléter, l'établissement du Ouachita, conformément au royal ordre qu'il en a eu le 14 Juillet 1795 pour trente familles, et désirant

prévenir toute contestation au sujet des nouveaux colons qui viendront s'y établir, nous destinons et approprions déterminement pour l'établissement du dit marquis de Maison Rouge, en ayant des facultés que le roi nous a concédé, les trente lieues en superficie qui sont constatées dans le plan figuratif qui est à la tête de ce titre, avec les bornes et limites qui y sont désignées, avec mon approbation, par l'arpenteur général, Don Charles de Laveau Trudeau, sous les termes et conditions que le dit sr. marquis a contracté et stipulé; et, pour qu'en tout temps il soit valide, nous lui donnons le présent, signé de notre main, scellé avec le sceau de nos armes, paraphé par le soussigné, commissaire honoraire des guerres et secrétaire pour Sa Majesté Catholique de cette commandance générale. En la Nouvelle Orléans, le vingt Juin mil sept cent quatre-vingt-dix-sept.

(Signé) LE BARON DE CARONDELET, et
DON ANDRE LOPEZ ARMESTO.

I, Christoval de Armas, notary public, in and for the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, United States of America, do hereby certify, that the signatures affixed to the present instrument are, to the best of my knowledge, those of the late governor general of Louisiana, Baron de Carondelet, and of Andres Lopez Armesto, then secretary of the government. That their handwriting is to me well known, having resided in this country upwards of forty years.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at New Orleans, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the forty-fourth year of American independence.

[SEAL.]

CHRISTOVAL DE ARMAS,
Notary Public.

By James Villeré, governor of the State of Louisiana: These are to certify, that Christoval de Armas, whose name is subscribed to the instrument of writing hereunto annexed, was at the time of signing the same, and he is now, at the present time, notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, duly qualified and commissioned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the independence of the United States the forty-fourth.

[SEAL.]

JAMES VILLERE.

Translation from the Spanish of document marked A.

The Baron de Carondelet, knight of the religion of St. John, lieutenant general of the royal armies, governor general, vice patron of the province of Louisiana, occidental Florida, and inspector of the troops, &c.

Whereas the Marquis of Maison Rouge is ready to complete the establishment on the Ouachita, agreeably to the royal order received by him on the 14th July, 1795, for thirty families, and wishing to avoid

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all sort of difficulties, in relation to these new farmers who may come to establish themselves upon said land, we, therefore, design and appropriate, definitively, according to the rights granted to us by the King, the thirty leagues of land in superficie, which are proved on the figurative plan which is to be found at the head of this title, with the boundaries and limits herein designated, with my approval by the surveyor general, Don Charles de Lavenu Trudenu, under the terms and conditions that the said Marquis de Maison Rouge has contracted and stipulated; and that the same may be at all times good and valid, we give him the present title.

Signed with our hand, and sealed with the seal of our arms, paraphed by the undersigned, honorary commissary of war and secretary of his Catholic Majesty of this general commandance, at New Orleans, the twentieth day of June, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven. [SEAL.]

Signed, EL BARON DE CARONDELET,
Signed, DON ANDRE LOPEZ ARMESTO.

NOTA.—That, in conformity with his contract, the Marquis de Maison Rouge, will not admit, nor establish on his lands or concessions any American.

Signed, EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

I do hereby certify, that the within document has been recorded in register E, book N. 6, pages 104 and 105, of the land office for the eastern district of the State of Louisiana, at New Orleans, this 30th April, 1819.

Signed, SAMUEL H. HARPER,
L. O. E. D. L.

The foregoing instrument is recorded in my office, in liber E, folio 248.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Ouachita, 25th February, 1820.

Signed, OLIVER J. MORGAN,
Parish Judge.

I, Christoval de Armas, notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, United States of America, do hereby certify, that the signatures affixed to the present instrument are, to the best of my knowledge, those of the late governor general of Louisiana, Baron Carondelet, and of Andres Lopez Armesto, then secretary of the government; that their handwriting is to me well known, having resided in this country upwards of forty years.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office, at New Orleans, on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the forty-fourth year of American independence. [SEAL.]

Signed, CHRISTOVAL DE ARMAS,
Notary Public.

By James Villeré, governor of the State of Louisiana: These are to certify, that Christoval de Armas, whose name is subscribed to the instrument of writing hereunto annexed, was at the time of signing the same, and he is now, at this present time, notary public in and for the city of New Orleans, duly qualified and commissioned.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, this twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in the independence of the United States the forty-fourth. [SEAL.]

Signed, JAMES VILLERE.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct translation from the Spanish document, marked A.

LS. DUVIGNEAUD, *U. S. Interpreter.*

Document marked "B."

[For map see original, page 53.]

Don Carlos Trudeau, agrimensor real y particular de la provincia de la Luisiana, &c.

Certifico, en favor del señor marqués de Maison Rouge, que los terrenos figurados en el plano que precede, de los cotos de vermeillon, pueden contener treinta leguas planas, (á saber,) el primero paño, marcado No. 1, sobre el márgen derecho del rio Ouachita, á tomar á cinco arpanes mas abajo de la boca del bayu *de la Cheniera au Tondre*, hasta el bayu Calumet, con el fondo correspondiente, á fin de completar ciento y quarenta mil arpanes planos; el segundo paño, marcado No 2, sobre el márgen izquierdo del mismo rio Ouachita, á tomar á dos leguas mas abaxo del fuerto Miro, y en la punta llamada l'Ainé, hasta una legua mas abaxo de la pradería de Lee, con el fondo correspondiente, para completar sesenta mil arpanes planos; el tercero paño, marcado No. 3, á tomar en frente del bayu la Loutre, y desde allí, sobre una linea tirada del sur sesenta y cinco grados este, hasta el bayu de Siar, aquella linea el bayu de Siar, el de Bartelemy, y el rio Ouachita debe limitar dicho paño No. 3; y el paño No. 4, sobre el márgen derecho del rio Ouachita, á tomar en frente del entrada del bayu Bartelemy, baxando el rio hasta el bayu la Loutre; cuyos paños, No. 3 y 4, con el fondo correspondiente, deben completar ocho mil tres cientos quarenta y quatro arpanes planos; agregados con los paños No. 1 y 2, forme una superficie total de dos cientos y ocho mil tres cientos quarenta y quatro arpanes planos, igual á las trienta leguas anteds., á razon de dos mil quinientas toesas por lados á cada legua, lo que es la medida agraria en esta provincia: bien entendido, que los terrrenos incluydos en los anteds. terrenos, sea con títulos en forma ó en virtud de primero decreto de concesion, no deben entrar en el complemento de los anteds. treinta leguas: bien, al contrario, promete el señor marqués de Maison

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Rouge de no perjudicar á ninguno de los ocupantes, prometiendo de mantener y apoyarlos en todos sus derechos; pues, si acaso las anteds. trienta leguas padecen alguna diminucion respecto á las tierras occupadas, no avia ningun inconveniente para que dho. señor marqués pudiese completarse en otro parage qualquiera, donde se hallan tierras vacantes, y de la conveniencia y á satisfaccion del interesado. Y, para que conste, doy la presente, con el plano figurativo que antecede, formados de órden del señor gobernador genal. el señor Baron de Carondelet. De todo lo que doy fé, á quatorze Junio de mil setecientos noventa y siete años.

(Signed) CARLOS TRUDEAU, *Agr.*

Anotado en el libro A, No. 1, veyo 38, y copia sacado.

I certify the foregoing plan and procès verbal to be a true and exact copy of the original, filed in bundle letter B, No. 15, and deposited amongst the records in the surveyor general's office under my charge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, in the city of New Orleans, this 23d day of April, in the 1847th year of our Lord, and the seventieth of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

LS. BRINGIER, *Surveyor General.*

[For map see original, page 56.]

Translation from the Spanish of document marked B.

Don Carlos Trudeau, the king's and special surveyor for the province of Louisiana, &c.

Do hereby certify, in favor of Mr. the Marquis of Maison Rouge, that the lands which figure on the above plan, marked with vermillion, may contain thirty leagues in superficies, (or about.) The first lot, marked No. 1, is situated on the right side of Ouachita river, beginning at five arpents lower than the mouth of the bayou de la Cheniere de Tondre, up to the bayou Calumet, (or Pipe bayou,) with the ordinary depth, in order to complete one hundred and forty thousand arpents of superficies. The second lot, marked No. 2, situated on the left side of the same Ouachita river, beginning two leagues lower from Fort Miro and from the point named l'Ainé, till one league further down of the small prairie named Prairie de Lee, with the ordinary depth, to complete sixty thousand arpents in superficies. The third lot, marked No. 3, taking in front of bayou la Loutre, (or Otter bayou,) and from there tracing a line from the south, sixty-five degrees east, till bayou de Siar; the same line, running from bayou Siar to bayou Barthelemy and to Ouachita, make the limits of said lot No. 3, and the lot No. 4, from the right bank of Ouachita river, taking in front of the mouth of bayou Barthelemy, down the said river till bayou La Loutre, (or Otter bayou,)

which lots Nos. 3 and 4, with the ordinary depth, make eight thousand three hundred and forty-four arpents in superficie; and the same, with lots 1 and 2, form a total in superficie of two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-four arpents, corresponding to the thirty leagues above mentioned, at the rate of two thousand five hundred fathoms for the side of each league, which is the measure adopted in this province. It is well understood that the lands included in the said lots, which are owned with good titles, or by a decree of former concession, ought not to be included in the said thirty leagues; to the contrary, the Marquis de Maison Rouge promise not to disturb any one who may occupy said lands, and to maintain them in their rights and privileges; and if in case the said thirty leagues of land receive any diminution on account of the portion of the same so occupied, the Marquis will have a right to complete the said thirty leagues of land so conceded in vacant lands situated in some other parts of the country, at his will and satisfaction.

In testimony whereof I have delivered the present certificate, with the figurative plan above, by order of his excellency the Governor Baron de Carondelet, this fourteenth June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

(Signed) CARLOS TRUDEAU, *Surveyor.*

Recorded in liber A, No. 1, verso 38, and copy delivered.

I certify the foregoing plan and procès verbal to be a true and exact copy of the original filed in bundle letter B, No. 15, and deposited amongst the records in the surveyor general's office under my charge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, in the city of New Orleans, this 23d day of April, in the [SEAL.] 1847th year of our Lord, and the seventieth of the independence of the United States of America.

(Signed) LS. BRINGIER, *Surv'r gen'l.*

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct translation from the Spanish of a plan and certificate of survey annexed to it, marked document B, filed in the case of Heirs of Turner vs. U. S.

LS. DUVIGNEAUD, *U. S. translator.*

Depositions of E. Mazureau and A. Cruzat.

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

United States district court, commissioner's office, March 17, 1848.

Be it remembered, that on this the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1848, according to notices duly issued, the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause, represented by S. S. Prentiss, esq., and the defendants by their attorney, Thos. J. Durant, the district attorney of the U. States, appeared before me, N. R. Jennings, commissioner duly appointed to take testimony in land causes.

United States vs. *Turner's heirs.*

And in obedience to notices duly issued, there appeared on the part of the plaintiffs the witnesses, E. Mazureau and Antoine Cruzat, persons of sound mind and lawful age, who were by me first sworn to testify the whole truth, in answer to all interrogatories that should be propounded to them.

I then proceeded to take their depositions as follows, to be used on the trial of the cause as above entitled:

E. Mazureau, on behalf of plaintiffs, deposes, that on the 15 of March, 1777, he was born, and *and* that he is consequently 71 years of age. He arrived in Louisiana in the year 1804, and was admitted to the bar to practise law in the fall of that year; that he has continued ever since to practise law in the country. Witness was well acquainted with the forms and usages of the Spanish government in granting lands before its transfer to the American Government. Witness is also well acquainted with the Spanish language and laws.

Witness having examined the original document marked A, purporting to be a grant of 30 superficial leagues of land made by the Baron de Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and also the certified copy of a plat and procès verbal, marked B, purporting to be made by Carlos Trudeau, surveyor general of the province of Louisiana, dated the 14th of June, 1797, which two documents are annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, already on file in this cause, do altogether form an absolute and complete grant of the lands embraced therein, according to the laws and usages of the Spanish government, and the same was absolutely complete and binding upon the King of Spain. The said documents constitute an absolute and complete title, and required no further action on the part of the government and its officers, nor of the grantee.

Witness recognises in the original document marked A, already referred to, the signature of Baron Carondelet, and of his secretary, Armesto, to be genuine, and in their respective handwriting.

Witness was never acquainted personally with the Baron de Carondelet, and therefore could never see him sign, but he is very well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, having seen in the course of his professional practice hundreds of the signatures of the Baron de Carondelet in the public records of that period.

Witness has been personally acquainted with Don Andreas Armesto; has seen him sign and write on several occasions; has seen also hundreds of his signatures on public records; witness has no doubt that both the signatures of Carondelet and Armesto, on document A, are genuine.

Witness was well and intimately acquainted with Don Carlos Laveau Trudeau, the former surveyor general of the province of Louisiana from the time of his, witness', arrival in the country, until the period of Trudeau's death, which occurred some time after the war.

Witness states, that from his own knowledge, as well as from the report of others before witness knew him, Trudeau always bore the character of a most honest public officer; and he would also add, that he was a

most excellent man; he lived in a modest, retired way, and died poor, and greatly respected.

The district attorney on the part of the United States has no cross interrogatories to propound.

MAZUREAU.

Antoine Cruzat, on behalf of plaintiffs, being sworn, deposes that he resides in the State of Louisiana; that he was born in Louisiana, and is now seventy-three years of age; states that he is acquainted with the handwriting of Baron Carondelet, and having examined the original document marked A, already referred, purporting to be an original grant from Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, of thirty superficial leagues, states that the body of the grant is in the handwriting of Charles Tessier, who was at the time of its date a clerk in the office of the governor, and the signature is the genuine handwriting of the Baron de Carondelet; he also recognises the writing marked nota under the seal of said grant as the handwriting of Andres Lopez Armesto, and the signature thereto is the genuine handwriting of the Baron de Carondelet; he also recognises the signatures of Andres Lopez Armesto, at the bottom of the grant, as genuine; Armesto at that time was secretary of the government, and as such his signature was always attached to grants of land by the government.

Witness was well acquainted with the forms and usages of the Spanish government in granting lands in Louisiana at that period.

Deponent states that the grant marked A is an absolute and complete grant, and vested the title in the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and no other formality was required. It was obligatory upon the government, and the grantee was entitled to immediate possession.

Deponent was personally acquainted with Laveau Trudeau, and was intimate with him. The witness was himself an assistant in the office of Governor Carondelet, where Trudeau often came on official business. Trudeau was surveyor general under the Spanish government in the year 1797.

Witness having examined the procès verbal and certificate marked B, and attached to the deposition of Charles Tessier, filed in this cause, states that said plan and certificate are in due form of law, and constituted sufficient ground and authority for the original grant above spoken of; said certificate does not purport to be a certificate of a survey made by Carlos Trudeau in person, nor does it imply that he was ever on the land embraced therein; witness states that Trudeau was a man of the highest character and probity, and so universally esteemed; he was wholly incapable of forgery, or any improper act in the discharge of his official duties.

A. CRUZAT.

The district attorney has no cross examination.

I, N. R. Jennings, commissioner, do certify, that the foregoing are the true depositions of E. Mazureau and Antoine Cruzat, in answer to the interrogatories propounded to them; and I further certify, that after

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the same had been carefully read over to them by me, they were subscribed to in my presence.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1848.

N. R. JENNINGS,
U. States commissioner.

Document marked A No. 6, in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. *the United States.*

A su excelencia el señor Baron de Carondelet, gobernador general de la provincia de la Luisiana, &c.

Don Felipe de Bastrop tiene la honora de observar á V. S. que los doze leguas en quadro, que V. S. le ha otorgado por su contrato, se hallan en parte aneyados y ocupados por antiguos habitantes; en cuya virtud, á V. S. suplico se sirva tener á bien concederle la misma cantidad de tierra, á tomar sobre el rio Ouachita y el bayu de Syard y Barthelemy, en donde le será mas conveniente, sin perjudicar á las tierras que V. S. ha concedido al sr. de Maison Rouge en la pradería Chatellerian; gracia que espera recibir á la recta justicia que V. S. administra. Nueva Orleans, 10 Junio de 1797.

P. DE BASTROP.

NUEVA ORLEANS, 10 *de Junio de* 1797.

Como lo pide, despachase por secretaría en la forma que solicita.

EL BARON DE CARONDELET.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
OPELOUSAS, *2d January*, 1821.

I certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an original document deposited in my hands by Mr. John Nancarrow, which document has been reported by me as additional evidence in the claim of the representatives of Abraham Morehouse,* pursuant to the 4th and 5th sections of an act of Congress, entitled "An act supplementary to the several acts for the adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana," approved the 11th May, 1820; in which report I have given it as my opinion that the said document is genuine, and entitled to full credit.

Given under my hand the date above written.

LEVIN WAILES,
Reg'r of the land office.

*Should be Baron de Bastrop.

Translation from Spanish of document A No. 6.

To his excellency the Señor Baron de Carondelet, governor general of the province of Louisiana, &c.:

Don Philip de Bastrop has the honor to observe to your lordship, that the twelve leagues square, which your lordship has granted to him by his contract, are found in part overflowed and occupied by ancient in-

habitants; in consequence of which he prays that your lordship will be pleased to grant him the same quantity of land to be taken upon the river Ouachita and the Bayou de Syard and Barthelemy, where it will be most convenient to him, without prejudice to the lands which your lordship has granted to the Señor de Maison Rouge, in the prairie Chatellemin. A favor which he hopes to receive from the upright justice which your lordship administers.

New Orleans, the 10th of June, 1797.

P. DE BASTROP.

New Orleans, 10th of June, 1847. [1797.]—As he requests, let it be despatched by the secretary department, in the form which he solicits.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

And on the same day, to wit, the 27th of April, 1848, the following agreements were by the parties litigant filed of record:

1. Report board commissioners on Bouligny application for confirmation of Maison Rouge claim.
2. Copy of Maison Rouge's will.
3. B. Winchester's deposition, to prove Freeman's appointment of Dinsmore, and his order to him to survey the Maison Rouge grant.
4. Certificate of Dinsmore's survey.
5. Rindon to Maison Rouge, letter, 12 August, 1795.
6. Letter of Morales, 1796.
7. Armesto to Breard, April, 1795.
8. Certified copy of Dinsmore's survey of tract No. 3.
9. Statement of H. A. Bullard.
10. Reduced copy of Dinsmore's survey of tracts No. 1 and 2.
11. Passport of Maison Rouge.

It is agreed that the above documents, either in original or copy from the clerk's office, in the matter of [the] United States vs. D. W. Coxe, in the circuit court U. S., for district [of] Louisiana, may be read in evidence on trial of this cause; reserving all exception to the admissibility of the same, (except on the score of authenticity,) and not admitting them to prove any thing as to the validity of the original grant to Maison Rouge, as claimed by Turner's Heirs, or any thing but the substantial facts contained in them, and to which they specially relate.

THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney U. S.
PRENTISS & FINNEY,
For Turner's heirs.

29 March, 1848.

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1. Maison Rouge's will—take copy in Coxe's case.
2. Act before Pedesclaux, Bouligny to Clark, June 1, 1804.
3. D. Clark to D. Bouligny, before N. Brontin, June 12, 1804.
4. D. Bouligny to L. Bouligny, before Brontin, Dec. 31, 1807.

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5. L. Bouligny to Clark, before Pedesclaux, January 11, 1812.
6. Chew & Relf, ex'r to Henry Turner, 25 January, 1814, before Lynd.
7. Notarial sale, Chew & Relf to D. W. Coxe, dated March 15, 1820. Pollock.
8. Agreement made under private signature of Coxe and Turner for partition of lots No. 1 and 2 of the Maison Rouge grant, April 17, 1819.
9. Partition made between Coxe and Turner, dated March 27, 1820.
10. Sale from Turner to Coxe of Nos. 17, 20, and 31, in the Maison Rouge grant, 19 April, 1820.
11. Sale from Coxe to Turner, 10 and 11, same date.
12. The heirship of plaintiffs, as heirs of Henry Turner, is admitted.

It is agreed that the documents, either in original or authentic copy, shall be read in evidence on the trial of this cause; reserving all exception to the admissibility of the same, (except on the score of authenticity,) and not admitting them to prove any thing as to the validity of the original grant to Maison Rouge, as claimed by Turner's heirs, or any thing but the substantial facts contained in them, and to which they specifically relate.

New Orleans, 29 March, 1848.

THOMAS J. DURANT,
Att'y U. S. for La.
PRENTISS & FINNEY,
For complainants.

Also:

1. Copy of Carondelet letter to Filhiol, 2 April, 1795, marked No. 9, A 2.
2. Carondelet to Maison Rouge, 5 March, 1797, marked A 3.
3. Carondelet to Filhiol, 2 June, 1796, marked 10, A 1.
4. Petition of Bastrop to Carondelet, 10 June, 1797, marked A 6.
5. Letter of Filhiol to Maison Rouge, 12 September, 1796, marked A 5.

The above document, now on file in the matter of The Cities of N. Orleans and Philadelphia vs. The United States, in this court, and therein offered in evidence, may be used in the case of Turner's Heirs vs. The United States under the reservations above described.

29 March, 1848.

THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney U. S.
PRENTISS & FINNEY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 17th day of May, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS OF H. TURNER vs. The UNITED STATES. } 32.

This case, by consent of counsel, was fixed for Saturday, the 20th instant.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 20th of May, A. D. 1848, the following continuance of the case was entered of record:

HEIRS OF H. TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES. } 32.

The trial of this cause was, on motion of the counsel for the plaintiffs, and with the consent of the United States district attorney, continued until some future day.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 23d of May, 1848, the following entry was made of record:

HEIRS OF H. TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES. } 32.

By consent of counsel, this case was fixed for trial on Thursday, the 8th of June, proximo.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 8th of June, 1848, the following further continuance of the cause was entered of record:

HEIRS OF H. TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES.

On motion of H. H. Strawbridge, esq., acting on behalf of Prentiss and Finney, for the plaintiffs, and with the consent of the counsel for the defendants, this case was continued until Monday, the 12th instant, at 10, A. M.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 12th day of June, 1848, the opening of the trial of the cause was thus entered of record:

U. S. district court, May term, 1848.

HEIRS OF TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES. } 32.

This case was to-day opened for trial, and continued to come up in regular order.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 14th of June, 1848, the resumption and submission of the cause were thus entered of record:

HEIRS OF H. TURNER
vs.
The UNITED STATES. } 32.

The trial of this cause was to-day resumed, S. S. Prentiss, esq., appearing for the plaintiffs, and the U. S. district attorney for the defendants.

The counsel for the plaintiffs formally presented to the court a memorandum synopsis of the evidence offered on behalf of the complainants; when, after argument, the court took the matter under consideration.

Abstract of evidence offered by the plaintiffs on the 14*th of June*, 1848, (*on the submission of the case.*)

Wednesday, June 14th, 1848.

HEIRS OF H. TURNER vs. The UNITED STATES. } 32.

Present the honorable T. H. McCaleb.—May term, 1848.

Memorandum of evidence offered by the plaintiffs prior to the opening of the argument:

1st. Original grant by Carondelet, together with Trudeau's plats and procès verbaux (already copied on pages 47 et seq. of this transcript as portion of the evidence offered before the jury.)

2d. Depositions of Tessier, Bringier, Bouligny, Cruzat, and Mazureau, to prove the authenticity and character of said grant, plat, &c., (the first and two last depositions already copied on pages 39, 56, 60, 64, of this transcript.)

3d. Act of the legislature of Louisiana creating office of surveyor general.

4th. Certified copy of Dinsmore's survey of 27th March, 1820, (marked exhibit A.)

From the files of the U. S. circuit court for La., in case of The U. S. vs. King and Coxe.

5th. The appointment of Thomas Freeman as surveyor of the lands of the U. S. south of Tennessee is admitted.

6th. Document marked (A) being appointment of John Dinsmore as deputy surveyor, 14th April, 1819; also document (B,) being order of Freeman to Dinsmore to make the survey of the Maison Rouge grant; also deposition of Benjamin Winchester, proving said three documents.

U. S. vs. King and Coxe. Omitted by order of counsel, and by consent.

7th. Will of Maison Rouge.

8th. Certified copy of Dinsmore, survey of tract No. 3.

9th. Reduced copy of Dinsmore, survey of lots 1 and 2.

10th. Letter of Armesto to Breard, April, 1795.

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11th. Letter of Morales, 1796.

12th. Rendon to Maison Rouge, 12th August, 1795.

13th. Passport to Maison Rouge.

14th. Judge Bullard's statement.

15th. Copy of Carondelet's letter to Filhiol, 2d April, 1795, (marked No. 9, (A 2,) in Bastrop case.

16th. Letter of Carondelet to Filhiol, 2d June, 1796, (10, A 1, eodem.)

17th. Letter of Carondelet to Maison Rouge, 5th March, 1797, (A 3, eodem.)

18th. Letter of Filhiol to Maison Rouge, 12th September, 1796, (A 5, eodem.)

19th. Petition of Bastrop to Carondelet, 10th June, 1797, (A 6, eodem,) (already copied on pages 64, 65, of this transcript.)

20th. Copy of Trudeau's certificate, and plan of the Bastrop grant, annexed to Bringier's deposition, (pages 53 to 55.)

21st. Judge Bry's deposition, (in the King case,) to their possession.

Deduction of title from Bouligny.

22d. Act of sale from Bouligny to Clark, passed before Pedesclaux, notary, June 1st, 1804.

23d. Chew and Relf, executors of Clark, to Henry Turner, 25th January, 1814, before Lynd, notary.

24th. Chew and Relf, executors, to D. W. Coxe, March 15th, 1820.

25th. Agreement, under private signature of Coxe and Turner, for partition of lots Nos. 1 and 2, dated April 17th, 1819.

26th. Partition between Coxe and Turner, dated March 29, 1820.

27th. Sale from Coxe to Turner of lots Nos. 10 and 11, 19th April, 1820.

28th. Sale from Turner to Coxe of lots 20 and 31, same date.

Depositions of L. Bringier and L. Bouligny.

THE HEIRS OF TURNER vs. THE UNITED STATES. } No. 32.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, *March 4th*, 1848.

By consent, without notice, the parties in the above entitled cause appeared before me, the undersigned commissioner, this afternoon at 5 o'clock, P. M., to take the testimony of certain witnesses, to be used on the trial of the cause as above entitled.

The plaintiffs appeared, represented by S. S. Prentiss, esq., and the defendants by the district attorney, Thomas J. Durant, esq.

Louis Bringier, witness for the plaintiffs, being duly sworn to answer the following interrogatories:

Int. 1. What is your name, age, office, or occupation, and how long have you resided in Louisiana?

Answer. His name is Louis Bringier, aged sixty-five years, holds the office of surveyor of the parish of Orleans, and ex officio surveyor general of the State of Louisiana; he was born in Louisiana, and has resided in the State generally ever since, with the exception of travelling occasionally in other countries.

Int. 2. Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Carondelet, formerly the Spanish governor of Louisiana; if so, look at the document, marked A, annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, purporting to be a grant of land from said Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and say whether the signature of the said Carondelet is genuine?

Answer. That he has seen his handwriting very frequently, and that he is familiar with it; and having examined the document referred to, and the signature, states that from his knowledge of the handwriting he believes the signature of Carondelet thereto to be genuine.

Int. 3. Are you not surveyor general of the State of Louisiana under the statute of that State, passed 18th of March, 1818; if you are, please

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state whether you have in your custody and possession as such officer any of the documents mentioned in the third section of said act, and especially if you have any which relate to the said grant from Governor Carondelet to Maison Rouge?

Answer. That he is surveyor general of Louisiana under the statute mentioned. States that he has the documents purchased from the estate of Carlos Trudeau by the State of Louisiana, and among them two figurative plats of survey relating to the grant to Maison Rouge.

Int. 4. Have you in your possession the original figurative plan and certificate of Carlos Trudeau, of which document marked B, annexed to the deposition of Charles Tessier, purports to be a copy; if so, please produce the original, and state where you obtained it, and how long it has been in your custody.

Answer. That he has the original figurative plan as described in his possession, but has it not at present with him; that he found it among the records of his office at the time of his appointment, somewhere about the year 1825, and that he has had it in his possession ever since.

Int. 5. In whose handwriting is said original; is it all in the same handwriting; is the date of said original plan and certificate at the close thereof written in figures, or in words at full length; if in the latter, in whose handwriting is it written; are you well acquainted with the handwriting of Carlos Trudeau; if yea, say whether his signature to said plan and certificate is genuine or not?

Answer. That the said original is in the handwriting of Carlos Trudeau, and all is in the same handwriting; the date at the close is not in figures, but in words at full length, and in the handwriting of said Trudeau; that he is well acquainted with the handwriting of Carlos Trudeau, having seen it very frequently, and that his signature to the said plan and certificate is genuine.

Int. 6. What office, if any, did Carlos Trudeau hold under the Spanish Government; what was his character for honesty, probity, and capacity?

Answer. That he held the office of surveyor general under the Spanish Government; and that his character for honesty, probity, and capacity was unimpeached, and that he stood remarkably high in public estimation as possessing all these qualities.

Int. 7. Have you or not in your possession and custody, among the records of your office, a copy or duplicate of the original plan and certificate of Carlos Trudeau, referred to in your previous answer; if so, produce it; state how it came into your possession; in whose handwriting it is; whether the date at the end is in figures, or written in full; whether the signature of Carlos Trudeau thereto is genuine; and annex to your deposition said copy or duplicate.

Answer. That he has said document as above described in his possession and custody; that he now produces the same document before the commissioner, but the same being a record of his office he declines permitting to be filed; he found it among the records of his office when he assumed the duties thereof as before stated; that it is in the hand-

writing of Carlos Trudeau, wholly and entirely, the date written in full and not in figures; and the signature of Carlos Trudeau thereto is genuine; and said witness here annexes to this deposition a certified and correct copy of said copy or duplicate marked C.

Int. 8. Please state what was the custom and usage of the Spanish government of Louisiana in regard to such copies or duplicates of certificates of survey; were they or not, when issued by the proper officer, considered of the same character, dignity, and effect as the original?

Answer. That the copy of a plat and certificate of survey, when made by the surveyor, had the same dignity, force, and effect as the original; that it was the same thing as the original.

Int. 9. Are you acquainted with the forms and customs of the Spanish government in granting lands in Louisiana; if so, what is the character and nature of Trudeau's plan and certificate in favor of Maison Rouge; does it necessarily import that an actual previous survey was made or not; were or were not lands sometimes granted by the Spanish government upon figurative plats or plans certified by the surveyor general before any actual survey had been made; did a figurative plan, calling only for natural boundaries, necessarily imply an actual survey, according to the usages of the Spanish government in granting lands?

Answer. That he has some acquaintance with the usages and customs of the Spanish government in granting lands; that Trudeau's plan and certificate was a figurative one, and implied and meant that no previous survey had been made; that the Spanish government was in the habit of granting lands upon such figurative plats or plans before the actual survey; that this plan would have to be surveyed afterwards to ascertain the quantity. The grant however could be made upon such a plan without any actual survey; the subsequent survey being necessary only to ascertain the quantity.

Int. 10. Have you or not in your possession and custody, among the records of your office, a plan and certificate of Carlos Trudeau in favor of the Baron de Bastrop; if so, state in whose handwriting is said plan or certificate; and is the signature thereto of said Trudeau genuine?

Answer. That he has the original certificate of Carlos Trudeau in favor of the Baron de Bastrop; a certified copy of which is annexed to this deposition, and marked D, and made a part of this answer; said original is wholly in the handwriting of said Carlos Trudeau, and his signature thereto is genuine.

LS. BRINGIER.

Cross examination by the district attorney waived.

Louis Bouligny being duly sworn:

Question 1st. What is your name, age, and occupation; and how long have you resided in Louisiana? States that he is sixty-seven years of age; has resided all his life in Louisiana.

Question 2d. Are you acquainted with the subject matter of this suit; have you any interest whatever in its result?

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Answers. That he is acquainted with the subject matter of this suit, and has no interest in its result.

Question 3d. What has been your occupation, and what offices have you filled in the State of Louisiana; and what office do you hold now?

He was under the Spanish government an officer in the regiment of Louisiana; since the cession of Louisiana, has been a planter, a member of the legislature, a justice of the peace, and is now recorder of mortgages for the parish of Jefferson.

Question 4th. Are you acquainted with the handwriting of Carondelet, formerly governor of the province of Louisiana; if so, look at the document marked "A," annexed to the depositions of Charles Tessier, purporting to be a grant of land from said Carondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and say whether the signature of the said Carondelet to the said grant is genuine.

Answers. That he having been a standard bearer in the regiment, he frequently was sent to Governor Carrondelet and saw him write orders, which were handed witness to deliver; that from this means, and from having seen many letters written by said Carrondelet, he has become acquainted with his handwriting; has examined the document A referred to as above, purporting to be a grant of land from the said Carrondelet to the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and recognises the signature of said Carrondelet to be genuine; he also recognises the signature of Carrondelet to the note at the bottom of the said grant to be also in his handwriting.

Question 5th. In whose handwriting is the body of the said original grant?

Answers. That it is in the handwriting of Charles Tessier, who was at the date of the grant one of the clerks in the office of the secretary of said Governor Carrondelet; the secretary's name is Andres Lopez Armesto, whose signature he recognises at the bottom of said grant.

Question 6. In whose handwriting is the French translation of said grant found upon the same sheet with the grant?

Answers. That it is in the handwriting of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and was written in the presence of witness; witness assisted Maison Rouge in making this translation, Maison Rouge being less familiar with the Spanish language than witness; this translation was made in 1799 in the house of *father's witness*, where Maison Rouge was then on a visit, and where he died.

Question 7th. Did you know Carlos Trudeau; what office did he hold, if any, under the Spanish government, and what was his character [for] probity, integrity, and capacity?

Answers. That he knew Carlos Trudeau, or Carlos Laveau Trudeau, very well; (said Trudeau was in the habit of signing his name both ways); he was for many years, and until the change of government, the surveyor general of the province of Louisiana; he was generally esteemed, and universally considered a man of honor and probity; after the change of government he remained in Louisiana, and so generally was he esteemed, that in 1805 or '6 he was elected recorder of

New Orleans, and that he was several times re-elected, and held that office until his death, which occurred about the year 1813 or '14.

Question 8th. Look at the document here produced from his records by Louis Bringier, surveyor general of Louisiana, purporting to be a copy or duplicate of a figurative plan and certificate made by Carlos Trudeau in favor of the Marquis de Maison Rouge for thirty leagues of land, and a copy of which copy or duplicate is annexed to the deposition of Louis Bringier, marked "document C," and on file in this suit. Do you know the handwriting of the said duplicate; if so, whose is it; is it wholly in his handwriting, and is the signature of Carlos Trudeau to the same genuine?

Answers. Having examined said duplicate, of which said document C is a copy, he states, that he is well acquainted with the handwriting, and that said figurative plan and certificate are wholly and entirely in the handwriting of Carlos Trudeau, as well the writing in the drawing or plan as in the body of the certificate, and the signature of Carlos Trudeau thereto is genuine.

Question 9th. Did you ever before see said plan and certificate of Trudeau, or a copy or duplicate thereof; if yea, when did you first see it; where did you first see it; in whose handwriting was it; where did you find it; was it ever in your possession, and what became of it?

Answers. That he has seen and had in his possession a copy or duplicate of said plan and certificate; it was wholly in the handwriting of said Carlos Trudeau; he first saw it in the possession of Maison Rouge; immediately after Maison Rouge's death the seals were affixed to his trunk by the judicial authorities; when afterwards the seals were taken off, perhaps 2 or 3 days after his death, the trunk and its *contains* were delivered to the witness, as his executor and universal legatee, and witness found among the papers in said trunk said plan and certificate, and the original grant now on file in this suit; he delivered said plan and certificate, with other papers relating to said grant, to Daniel Clarke, when he sold to him in 1811, and he does not know what has become of the same; he has not seen it since.

Question 10th. Are you acquainted with the forms and customs of the Spanish government in granting lands in Louisiana; if yea, state what is the character and nature of Trudeau's plan and certificate before referred to; does said figurative plan necessarily imply that an actual previous survey was made; were or were not lands sometimes granted by the Spanish government upon figurative plats or plans made out by the surveyor general in his office before any actual survey had been made; and were or were not such grants valid under the usages and customs of the Spanish government?

Answers. That he knows the usages of the Spanish government in granting land in Louisiana; says that the plan referred to in the interrogatories is not an actual survey, but a figurative plan or sketch, which implies that the land was not surveyed; this land was never surveyed by Carlos Trudeau, who never was in Ouachita; it appears from the terms of the certificate, and of the grant, that the land was not surveyed un-

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der the Spanish government; a plan of an actual survey was never called plano figurativo; that grants based upon figurative plans were as valid as those preceded by actual surveys; there were then in the province but three surveyors, to wit, Soulard, at St. Louis, Goutsoulin, in Attakapas, and Carlos Trudeau, in New Orleans; considering the state of the country at the time, they could not *had* possibly surveyed all the lands that were granted.

L. BOULIGNY.

Cross examination by the dist. att'y waived.

I, N. R. Jennings, duly appointed commissioner to take testimony in land causes, do certify, that the foregoing are the true depositions and testimony of L. Bouligny and L. Bringier, witnesses introduced by the plaintiffs, as taken down by me in writing.

I further certify, that the foregoing depositions were carefully read over to the witnesses, and that the same were respectively subscribed by them before me.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this 4th day of March, A. D. 1848.

N. R. JENNINGS, [SEAL.]
Commissioner.

Document "C," referred to in the foregoing depositions.

[For map see original.]

Don Carlos Trudeau, agrimensor real y particular de la provincia de la Luisiana, &c.

Certifico, á favor del señor marqués de Maison Rouge, que los terrenos figurados en el plano que precede, de color vermeillon, pueden contener trenta leguas planas, (á saver,) el primero, marcado No. 1, sobre la márgen derecha del Rio Ouachita, á tomar á cinco arpanes mas abajo de la boca del bayu de la Chemière au Tondre, hasta el bayu Calumet, con el fondo correspondiente, aún que dicho paño complete ciento y quarenta mil arpanes planos. El segundo paño, marcado No. 2, sobre el márgen izquierdo del mismo rio Ouachita, á tomar á dos leguas mas abaxo del fuerte Miro, en la parte llamada l'Ainé, hasta una legua mas abajo de la pradería de Lee, con el fondo correspondiente, para completar sesenta mil arpanes planos. El tercero paño, marcado No. 3, á tomar en frente del bayu la Loutre, y desde ally, sobre una linea tirada del sur sesenta grados este, hasta el bayu de Siard; aquella linea, el bayu de Siard, el de Barthelemy, y el rio Ouachita, deve limitar dicho paño No. 3; y el paño No. 4, sobre el márgen derecho del rio Ouachita, á tomar en frente de la entrada del bayu Barthelemy, baxando el rio hasta el bayu la Loutre; cuyos dos paños No. 3 y 1, con el fondo correspondiente á la parte del oeste, deven completar ocho mil tres cientos quarenta y quatro arpanes; agregados con los paños No. 1 y 2, forme una superficie total de dos cientos y ocho mil tres

cientos quarenta y quatro arpanes planos, igual á las treinta leguas antedichas, á razon de dos mil quinientos toesas por lados á cada legua, lo que es la medida *agregada* en esta provincia. Bien entendido, que los terrenos incluidos en los antedichos terrenos, sea con título en forma ó en virtud de primero decreto de concesion, no deven entrar en el complimiento de las antedichas treinta leguas; bien, al contrario, prometiendo el señor marqués de Maison Rouge de no perjudicar á ninguno de los ocupantes, y promete de mantener y apoyar los interesados en todos sus derechos; pues, si acaso los antedichas treinta leguas padecen alguna diminucion respeto á las tierras ocupadas, no *ara* ninguno inconveniente para que dicho señor marqués pudiese completarse en otro parage qualquiera, donde se hallan tierras vacantes, y de la conveniencia y satisfaccion del interesado; y, para que conste, doy la presente, con el plano figurativo que antecede, formado de órden del señor governador general el Baron de Carondelet; de todo lo que doy fé, á quatorze de Junio de mil setecientos noventa y siete años.

Anotado en el libro A, No. 1, verso 38.

Es copia conforme á su original, entregado al interesado en virtud del órden verbal del señor gvr. genl. el Baron de Carondelet, dia ut supra.

(Signed) CARLOS TRUDEAU, *Agr.*

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original, filed in bundle letter M, No. 130, and deposited amongst the records in the surveyor general's office, under my charge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, in the city of New Orleans, this 11th day of February, 1848 year of our Lord, and the seventy-third of the independence of the United States of America.

LS. BRINGIER, *Surveyor general.*

Document marked "D".

[For map see original.]

Don Carlos Trudeau, agrimensor real y particular de la provincia de la Luisiana, &c.

Certifico que el present plano contiene cien quarenta y quatro leguas planas de superficia, cada legua formando un quadrado que tiene por lados dos milles y quinientos toesas, medida de la ciudad de Paris, segun uso y costumbre de esta colonia; cuyo terreno, situado en el puesto de Ouachita, á como ochenta leguas mas arriba de la embocadura del mismo rio, en el rio Colorado; lindando dho. terreno, en la part de S. Œ., con las orillas orientales del rio y bayues Ouachita, Barthelemy y Siard, conforme á la linea colorada, bordando dichos rio y bayues al sur, por una linea dirigida del sur sesenta y cinco grados este, de tres

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leguas, con una milla de larga, á tomar desde la orilla (C) del bayu de Siar[d] hasta encontrar la altura de la junta (A) del mismo bayu Siar[d] con el bayu Bartelemy, dicho punto A sirviendo de baza á la linea del medimiento (AB) de doze leguas de larga, paralelamente al plano del bayu Bartelemy, desde el punto (A) hasta el último de dichos doze leguas, terminándose el punto (B) á la embocadura del arroyo llamado Bayu Término, los límites (DEFG) son paralelos, dirigidos norte cinquenta y dos grados este, sin atender á la variacion de la bruxula, variando esta de ocho grados al N. E. Y, para que conste, doy la presente, con el plano figurativo que accompaña, á favor del señor Baron de Bastrop, Junio quatorze de mil setecientos noventa y siete años. Firmado yo, el presente agrimensor, y mas abajo se halla rego. en el libro A No. 1, verso 28 al No. 922 de las expens. de apeo, y copiado de sus originales, remits. doble á la secretaría del govierno, de orden verbal del señor comandante genl. el Señor Baron de Carondelet, ut supra firmado.

CARLOS TRUDEAU.

Certifico las presentes copias conforme á las origins. que paran en la oficina de agrimens. genl., à que me remito, y, para que sirve donde convenga, forme las presentes, en Nva. Orleans, cinco del mes de Noviembre de mil setecientos noventa y siete.

(Firmado) CARLOS TRUDEAU, *Agr. Rl.*

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original filed letter B, No. S, and deposited amongst the records in the surveyor general's office under my charge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, in the city of New Orleans, this 11th February, 1848.

LS. BRINGIER, *Surveyor general.*

Translation from the Spanish of document marked "D."

[For map see original.]

Don Carlos Trudeau, royal and special surveyor of the province of Louisiana.

I certify, that the foregoing plan contains one hundred and forty-four leagues in superficie, each league forming a square which has for side two thousand five hundred fathoms measure of the city of Paris, in use in this colony; said land is situated in the post of Ouachita, at about eighty leagues from the mouth of said river, on the Red river; said land in bounded on the southwest side by the occidental bank of river and bay Ouachita, Barthelemy, and Siar, agreeably to the red line, forming the limits on said river and bay to the south, by a line running south sixty-five degrees east, by three leagues and one mile in length, taking from the bank, marked C, on bayou Siar, till the junction of said bayou

Siar with bayou Barthelemy; said mark A being the basis of the line of measurement (A B,) of twelve leagues in length, in parallel manner to the plan of bayou Barthelemy, from the point (A) till the last of the said twelve leagues, which terminates at point (B,) at the mouth of the small bayou named Termino. The limits (D E F G) are parallel, running north fifty-two degrees east, without notice to the variation of the compass, *this* making a variation of eight degrees to the northeast; and as a proof, I give the foregoing, with a figurative plan annexed to the same, in favor of Mr. the Baron de Bastrop, the fourteenth of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven. I have signed this as surveyor, and further down the same is recorded in the liber A No. 1, verso 28, No. 922 of the copies of measurement, copied from the originals, and despatched in duplicate to the secretary of the governor, from the verbal order of his excellency the commandant general, Mr. Baron de Carondelet, ut supra.

(Signed) CARLOS TRUDEAU.

I certify the following copy conformable to the original, which is deposited in the office of the surveyor general. New Orleans, the fifth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

(Signed) CARLOS TRUDEAU,
Surveyor general.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original filed letter B No. 8, and deposited amongst the records in the surveyor general's office under my charge.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office, in the city of New Orleans, this 11th February, 1848.

(Signed) LS. BRINGIER,
Surveyor general.

I certify the foregoing to be a true and correct translation of document marked D, filed in the case of Heirs of Turner vs. United States.

LS. DUVIGNEAUD,
U. S. Translator.

Additional testimony of Louis Bringier.

HEIRS OF HENRY TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES. } No. 32.

In the above entitled cause, Louis Bringier, a witness duly sworn on behalf of plaintiffs, and whose testimony has already been taken, was this day recalled by the plaintiffs to answer the following interrogatory:

Have you in your possession and custody the original figurative plan and certificate of Carlos Trudeau in favor of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, of which document marked B, attached to the deposition of Charles Tessier, and here presented to you, purports to be a copy? If yea, produce said original, compare it with said copy, and state whether

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said copy is correct and complete. State how said original came into your possession. In whose handwriting are the words in the plan or drawing, and also those in the body of said original? Is the signature of Carlos Trudeau genuine? Can you file said original with this deposition? If not, state the reason why.

Answers. That he has in his possession and custody the original figurative plan and certificate set forth in the interrogatory, of which the document marked B, attached to the deposition of Charles Tessier, now presented to the notice of witness, purports to be a copy. Having compared said document B with said original, he states that it is an accurate, correct, and complete copy. Said original came into his possession at the time he assumed the office of surveyor general; it was among the records of the office.. All the handwriting, both the words in the plan and drawing as well [as] those in the body of the original, *is* Carlos Trudeau's, and the signature of Carlos Trudeau thereto is genuine. Witness says that he cannot leave said original document with this his deposition, because it forms one of the records of his office and belongs to the State.

(Signed) LS. BRINGIER.

I certify the foregoing to be the true deposition of L. Bringier, and that the same was subscribed to before me.

Witness my hand and seal, this 8th day of March, 1848.

N. R. JENNINGS, *Comm'r.*

Act of the legislature of Louisiana creating the office of surveyor general.

An act to create a surveyor general and parish surveyors in the State of Louisiana.—Approved March 18, 1818.

1. Sec. I. That there shall be a surveyor nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, commissioned by the governor, for each and every parish of this State, who shall reside in the parish of his appointment; the one appointed for the parish of Orleans being ex officio surveyor general of the State; and the said surveyors, before they enter on the duties of their office, shall produce their commissions in the parish court of the parishes for which they shall have been respectively appointed, and there, in open court, take oath, and well and truly to execute and perform the duties of their office; and, moreover, shall give bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the said courts respectively, to wit, the surveyor general in a sum of six thousand dollars, and the other surveyors in a sum of two thousand dollars, payable to the governor for the time being, or his successors in office, and conditioned for the due performance of the duties of their office.

2. Sec. II. That besides the scientific knowledge requisite for his profession, the said surveyor general shall possess a thorough knowledge of the French, English, and Spanish languages; and he shall be bound to keep his office in the city of New Orleans, in a fire-proof brick house,

situated in one of the parts of said city where houses are most generally built of bricks.

3. Sec. III. That as soon as the said surveyor general shall have taken the oath prescribed by this act, he shall cause to be delivered to him by the secretary of State, on an inventory, all the books, papers, records, drawings, plans, plats, warrants, and certificates of surveys, and all other papers purchased by the State from the estate of the late Charles Trudeau, and the same shall be deposited in his office, and at the foot of a duplicate of the said inventory, which shall remain deposited in the office of the secretary of State, the said surveyor general shall give his receipt of the aforesaid documents.

4. Sec. IV. That it shall be the duty of the said surveyors faithfully to execute all orders of survey directed to them by any of the courts of this State, and to make all surveys of lands lying in the respective parishes for which they shall have been appointed, and to which the United States have no claim, at the request of owners or proprietors thereof; and generally to do whatsoever in the surveying, measuring, and dividing of lands may be required of them by any person wishing the same done; and in all their measurations they shall be governed by the English perch or pole: Provided, however, That, in the plans or certificates of survey which they shall make out, they shall be bound to add to every designation of an English mensure the relation it bears with the measures formerly used in this State.

5. Sec. V. That the fees chargeable by the said surveyors shall be paid by the party desiring the services to be performed, and where the services shall be rendered in obedience to an order of a court, in a suit therein depending, the surveyor shall make out and state an account of his fees for such services, written in words at full length on the back of one of the plats by him returned to the court, and the same shall be allowed in the bill of costs to be taxed against the losing party as other costs; but where it shall appear that the survey of any part thereof was made at the instance of the party cast in the suit, such and so much of the said fees as accrue on the works done by the surveyor for such party shall not be taxed.

6. Sec. VI. That it shall be the duty of the said surveyors, whenever called on for that purpose, to resurvey and remark and bound any tract of land in their respective parishes, where the old marks are defaced or likely to decay and perish, or where by any cause they are destroyed, taking special care, in all such cases, to be governed by the original surveys, patents, or title-deeds of such tracts; and the said surveyors shall make a plain report and certificate of all such re-marks and boundaries by them made as aforesaid; of which report and certificate they shall deliver a certified copy to the owner, if he requires it.

7. Sec. VII. That the chain carriers and markers shall be allowed each one dollar per day, for their services as such, to be paid in the same manner as is provided by this act for surveyors.

8. Sec. VIII. That each surveyor appointed under this act shall, and is hereby authorized and required to, administer an oath to each of

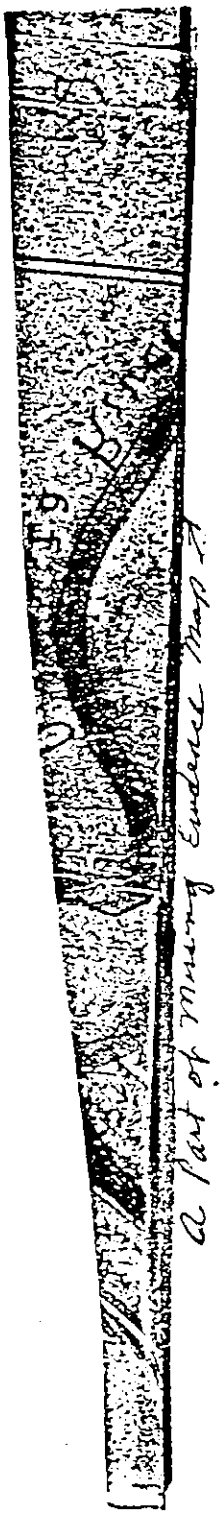
his chain carriers, faithfully and diligently to perform his duties as chain carrier, without favor or affection or partiality; and it shall be the duty of each of the surveyors to write the name of each of his chain carriers down on the plat made of a tract of land for which they carried the chain in the surveying thereof.

9. Sec. IX. That it shall be the duty of a surveyor, whenever called on to make a survey, as provided by the sixth section of this act, to notify the adjoining landholders of the day on which he will commence the said survey, that they may attend or cause somebody else to attend in their behalf, if they think proper, and he shall note the same on the plat, by putting down the names of the persons notified, and the number of days notice he gave each of them.

10. Sec. X. That it shall be the duty of the said surveyors, to record by order of dates, in a book kept for that purpose, all the plats and reports of surveys made by them; and the surveyor general, besides the private register for the parish of Orleans, shall keep a general register, in which he will record, as well the plats and reports of the operations made by him, as the plats and reports of the operations made by the parish surveyors, who shall be bound to forward him every three months certified copies of the operations made by them in their respective parishes; and all certified copies of the plats and reports of surveys thus recorded, as well as of the titles and papers which, pursuant to this act, are to be delivered to the surveyor general, which shall be given by the said surveyors under their hands and the seal which they are hereby authorized to adopt, shall be entitled to full credit in all the courts of this State.

11. Sec. XI. That the said surveyors shall be entitled to demand and receive for their respective services the following fees, to wit, for mileage in repairing to and returning from any place where a survey is to be made, per mile, twelve and a half cents; for measuring the front of any tract of land on any bayou or river, for every arpent, running measure, twenty-five cents; for measuring depth line, where the line touches cypress swamps, and for measuring back line, for every arpent, twenty-five cents; for running a straight line, for every mile, four dollars; for meandering a water course, for every arpent, twenty-five cents; for every plat of a tract of land, including the record, five dollars; for every certified copy of such plat, two dollars and fifty cents; for planting every corner post, one dollar; for any additional tract of land comprehended in a plat with surveys and boundaries established, five dollars; for measuring every lot in a town, suburb, or other place divided into lots, for every foot, one cent; for every original plat of any such lot, including the record, three dollars; for every certified copy of such plat, and of the certificate of survey, two dollars and fifty cents; for every additional tract of land in a connected plat, two dollars.

12. Sec. XII. That in case the said surveyors should demand or receive, for any of the services mentioned in the provisions of this act, any other fees than those above fixed and established, or if the said surveyors should demand or receive any of the said fees without having perform-



ed the services for which they shall have demanded or received them, and if the said surveyors should demand or receive any other or higher fees than those allowed to them by this act, which shall be proved by the receipt of such surveyor, and under his oath upon the Bible, the said surveyor shall for every such offence be fined in a sum of fifty dollars in favor of the party aggrieved, besides the restoration of the fees so unjustly demanded and received, to be recovered with costs before any court of competent jurisdiction.

[For map see original.]

Document marked (A,) being appointment of John Dinsmore, as deputy surveyor, 14th April, 1819; also document (B,) being order of Freeman to Dinsmore, to make the survey of the Maison Rouge grant; also deposition of Benj. Winchester, proving said documents, (taken from the files of circuit court in the case of the United States vs. King and Coxe.)

(*Document A.*)

Thomas Freeman, surveyor of the lands of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee, to all whom these presents may concern:

Be it known, that I appoint John Dinsmore, esq., a deputy surveyor in the land district north of Red river, State of Louisiana, hereby authorizing and empowering him to execute and fulfil the duties of that station according to law, and to have and to hold said appointment, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, during the pleasure of the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee, for the time being.

Given under my hand at the surveyor general's office, in the town of Washington, the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

(Signed) THOMAS FREEMAN.

(*Document B.*)

You are hereby directed to survey the claim of Maison Rouge, near Fort Miro, on the Ouachita. That claim shall be surveyed, (as all other private claims are,) agreeably to its original location, and the re-survey thereof returned to this office for examination. You will call at this office on your way to perform the duties of your appointment, for the purpose of being legally qualified, and receiving such further instructions as may be deemed necessary.

(Signed) THOMAS FREEMAN,
Surveyor General.

Surveyor's office, Washington, April 14, 1819.

JOHN DINSMORE, esq.

Deposition of B. Winchester.

Deposition of witness, produced, sworn, and examined, by virtue of the annexed commission, on the 8th day of April, 1843, in the city of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, before me, M. M. Cohen, commissioner named in the annexed commission, in a certain cause now depending in the circuit court of the United States, for the 5th judicial circuit, holding sessions in and for the eastern district of Louisiana, between the United States and Richard King, on the part of Coxe, called in warranty.

B. Winchester, being produced and sworn, answers as follows: That he was well acquainted with the late Thomas Freeman, surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the State of Tennessee, from the year 1815 to the time of his death.

Deponent is well acquainted with his handwriting, having often seen him write, and he recognises the signature of Thomas Freeman to the document marked A; also the manuscript portion as having been written and signed by said Freeman. Deponent has also examined the document B, annexed to this deposition, and recognises it as the writing of said Freeman; he also recognises the signature affixed to said document B as that of the said Thomas Freeman.

(Signed) BEN. WINCHESTER.

Sworn to and subscribed at the place and on the day first aforesaid.

(Signed) M. M. COHEN, *Commissioner.*

I do hereby certify, that Ben. Winchester was by me sworn to declare the truth on the questions put to him in the cause; that interrogatories were put to him, and his answers thereto taken in writing, and subscribed by him in my presence, on the day and at the place in that behalf first aforesaid.

(Signed) M. M. COHEN, *Commissioner.*

United States circuit court, clerk's office, district of Louisiana.

I, Ed. Randolph, clerk of said court, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original on file in my office in the case stated.

Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at New Orleans, this 7th day of September, 1848.

ED. RANDOLPH, *Clerk.*
By JAS. M. DOWNS, *D. C.*

Will of Maison Rouge, (taken from the files of the circuit court, in the case of the United States vs. King and Coxe.)

In the name of God Almighty, who lives and reigns without beginning or end. Amen.

Be it known to all who shall see this, my last will and testament, that I, Joseph de Maison Rouge, born in Paris, established in Ouachita, legitimate son of Louis de Maison Rouge and of Catalina de Ville-

neuve, both of the city of Paris, though ignorant of their being now alive, being sick abed, in full possession of my memory and understanding, as God our Lord has been pleased to give me; believing, as I truly believe, in the great and sovereign mystery of the most holy Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, three persons really distinct, and one real essence, and in the incarnation of the divine word, made man for our salvation, in the most holy bowels of the Virgin Mary, our lady, his passion and death, and in the other articles and mysteries which our holy mother, the Catholic Apostolic Church of Rome, holds, believes, preaches, and teaches, regulated and governed by the Holy Spirit, in the faith and belief whereof I have lived, and shall continue to do till I die; fearing death, which is natural to all creatures, the hour uncertain, but knowing that mine is to come, I am desirous to make my will; and, for its greater validity and security, I invoke the assistance of the sovereign queen of angels, our most holy lady Mary, that she may intercede for me with her excellent, precious Son, to forgive the enormity of my sins, and put my soul in the way of salvation; by whose divine intercession, intervention, and promises, I ordain and direct it in the form which follows:

First. Recommending my soul to the same Lord God who gave it to me, and created and redeemed it at the price of his most precious blood, passion, and death, I implore him, by the most holy bowels of his divine mercy, that he will pardon it and send it to eternal rest among the chosen, for which it was created.

My body I order to be placed in the earth, out of which it was made; and, when I die, I desire to be buried in the plainest manner, and that my funeral shall take place in such place as my executor chooses, to whom I leave the management of the rest of my funeral and interment, in order that he may act as to him appears best. Such being my will and pleasure.

I also direct that three masses be said for the rest and repose of my soul, for each of which three bits or rials shall be paid once and to each of the donations into which my goods and effects are divided.

I also declare that I am a bachelor, that it may so be made manifest and certain. I also declare and make known that I possess property in Paris, Berry, and Querry, which was confiscated, of which I possess no documents to establish my claim.

I also declare that I possess, in Ouachita, a house and land, which I give and bequeath to my servant maid, called Maria, an Irish woman; such being my wish and pleasure.

I also declare that I owe some small sums to my work people, which I desire to be paid from the present harvest.

I also name as my executor and property holder Mr. Louis Bouligny, whom I empower and give authority to, after my death, to take possession of my goods and property, without the intervention or interference of judicial proceedings; to make inventories, valuations, and sales thereof; to appoint such appraisers as he chooses, and to adopt all necessary proceedings until my mortuary affairs are concluded and wound up;

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for which purpose I postpone and extend the year of executorship, and further time which may be necessary for that purpose; and such is my will and pleasure.

I also declare that I have, at the house of Don Pedro, all the articles necessary to build a saw mill for cutting plank, and a pump auger.

I also desire and declare that, in the donation which by this will I make to my servant maid Maria of a house and land, there is only included five acres front, by the usual depth, and the aforesaid house, and not the rest, or other land; such being my will and pleasure.

And the residue and remainder of my goods, rights, and actions, as well within as out of this province, in case my parents are dead, I constitute and name, for my sole and universal heir, the aforesaid Louis Bouligny, in order that, after my decease, he may have and inherit them, with the blessing of God and myself; and such is my will and pleasure.

I revoke and annul, and declare void, cancelled, of no value nor effect whatever, any other will and testamentary dispositions I may have heretofore made by word or in writing, which I desire no faith or value shall be attached to, saving and excepting this which I at present authorize and declare in such manner and form as may stand good and right.

In faith of which, this instrument is dated in the city of New Orleans, the 26th of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

I, the notary, give faith to and know the declarer, who, to appearance, possesses his natural judgment, memory, and understanding, and signed it in the presence of Don Andres Lopez de Armesto, honorary commissary of war and secretary of this government, Dn. Pedro Gondillo, and Dn. Vizente Texeiro Lientard, inhabitants.

DE MAISON ROUGE.

VIZ'TE FERNANDEZ TEXEIRO,
PEDRO GONDILLO,
ANDRES LOPEZ DE ARMESTO.
Before me,

PEDRO PEDESCLAUX,
Notary Public.

This agrees with the original, to which I refer. New Orleans, the third of July, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

PEDRO PEDESCLAUX,
[SEAL.] *Notary.*

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
District of Louisiana, clerk's office.

I, Edmund Randolph, clerk of said court, do hereby certify, that the above is a true copy of document W filed in my office, in case United States vs. R. Knight, &c., it purporting to be a copy of the will of Maison Rouge.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at New Orleans, this 8th day of September, 1848.

EDMD. RANDOLPH, *Clerk,*
By JAS. M. DOWNS, *D. C.*

[For map see original.]

Letter of Morales, (taken from the files of the circuit court in the case of the United States vs. King & Coxe.)

Translation of the letter of J. V. Morales, of 26th August, 1796.

Under this date I have written to the commandant, John Filbiol, as follows:

By the certificates which you sent me in behalf of the individuals who were brought here lately by the Chevalier Breard, I learn that there were among them many single men, who cannot, therefore, be considered as composing families, and, consequently, they ought not to have received the $100 stipulated in the 1st article of the contract which the Marquis of Maison Rouge made with the governor and intendant of this province. On this occasion we passed over this irregularity, in order to avoid disputes in future, it being inconsistent with the spirit of the contract, and of no use to the interests of the King, to spend the public money on individuals who, having no inducements to remain in the country, could leave it with the same facility they came. *I* must not occur again; and inform the Marquis that there are no funds in the public treasury destined to that object, and that, as soon as he has completed the number of thirty families which he contracted for, nothing will be paid out of the royal treasury to any who should exceed that number, and who wish to come and establish themselves in this district; and you will consider yourself instructed to this effect, and conform to it in future, advising me in conformity of what is done in the premises. I consider you as the agent, and authorized to act for the Marquis of Maison Rouge, in the business of bringing families to that post, and, therefore, communicate this for your government and information.

The Lord preserve you many years.

(Signed) JUAN VENTURA MORALES.

To Mr. AUGUSTUS DE BREARD.

New Orleans, 26th August, 1796.

Letter of F. Rendon to Maison Rouge, (taken from the files of the circuit court in the case of the United States vs. King & Coxe.)

NEW ORLEANS, *August* 12, 1795.

SIR: I have received the honor of your letter of the 25th June last, with a statement of the families. Your perseverance in the opinion you have formed of the excellence of the lands you inhabit, and which you are going to make flourish for the happiness of this province, as well as for those in its neighborhood which ought to partake of these

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advantages, ought to animate you to make the greatest efforts to effect its early accomplishment. The picture you draw of these enchanted places convinces me of the solidity of your judgment and of the fortunate selection you have made in your plan, as well as of the facility of means to carry it into execution in all its branches.

I have paid Mr. Merieult the 300 dollars of Alexander Laurent, Peter Relé, and James Fèret.

By this opportunity, I inform the commandant of what is to be done when any new family arrives, giving him distinctly to understand that, if the least formality or a certificate is wanting, and not conformable to the copy which I send him, no payment whatever will be made from the royal treasury.

I have the honor to be, with respect, sir, your very humble and most obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANCISCO RENDON.

Mr. De Maison Rouge.

Passport to Maison Rouge, (taken from the files of the circuit court in the case of the United States vs. King & Coxe.)

The Baron de Carondelet, knight of the religion of St. John, brigadier of the royal armies, governor vice-patron of the provinces of Louisiana, West Florida, and inspector of the troops thereof, &c., &c.

It is hereby permitted Messrs. De Maison Rouge, De Breard, and other *person* of their suite, to pass on to Ouachita to examine its position, and there to form a settlement. In consequence, Mr. De Filhiol will afford them every assistance and the information necessary for that object.

Given in our government house, at New Orleans, this 1st day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

(Signed) The BARON DE CARONDELET,
ANDREW LOPEZ ARMESTO.

Judge Bullard's statement, taken from the files of the circuit court in the case of the United States vs. King and Coxe.

I was for a short time, jointly with Isaac Thomas, the agent of Daniel W. Coxe, esq., of Philadelphia, in relation to his landed interests in Ouachita, and particularly as part owner of the large grant to the Marquis of Maison Rouge. While acting in that capacity taxes were paid on our drafts which had been assessed upon those lands. Documents, which I have lettered A, B, C, D, E, show these payments. They are signed by me, and most of them by Isaac Thomas. I know the signature of Henry Bry, having often seen him write. His signature to documents F and G is genuine. I know also the handwriting of John Hughes, deceased. He signed document H. I was also well acquainted with the signature of M. P. Flint, who succeeded us in the agency. Documents I and J are signed by him. I am also familiar with the signature of Thos. Bryan, late sheriff of the parish of *the parish of* Catahoulas, and recognise his signature to document K. It

is also to my knowledge that Mr. Coxe paid for opening a road through a part of the grant, in conformity with the police regulations of the parish of Ouachita. How much was paid I do not remember.

(Signed) H. A. BULLARD.

Document A, annexed to the foregoing statement.

ALEX'A, *May* 30, 1827.

D. W. COXE, esq., Philadelphia:

At sight please pay to the order of J. Thomas one hundred and twelve dollars, it being the balance of State and parish taxes due the sheriff of Ouachita, for 1826, on the land of D. W. Coxe, esq., and charge the same to account of Mr. Coxe.

(Signed) H. A. BULLARD,
J. THOMAS,
Agents of D. W. Coxe.

Endorsed—Pay to order of Thos. Wilson, cashier.
(Signed) J. THOMAS.

Pay to order of J. Andrews, 1st assistant cashier.
(Signed) THOS. WILSON, *Cashier,*
J. ANDREWS,
1st assistant cashier.

Document B, referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

ALEX'A, *March* 30, 1827.

$126 $\frac{12}{100}$.

At sight please pay to J. Morgan, or order, sheriff of the parish of Ouachita, one hundred and twenty-six dollars twelve and a half cents, in part of Mr. Coxe's taxes for 1826, and charge to his account.

(Signed) H. A. BULLARD,
J. THOMAS,
Agents of D. W. Coxe, esq.

Endorsed—Pay to J. Lovell.
(Signed) J. MORGAN.

Pay to Dan'l P. Ruff.
(Signed) J. LOVELL.

Pay to the order of Thos. Wilson, cashier.
(Signed) DAN'L P. RUFF.

Pay to the order of J. Andrews, 1st assistant cashier.
(Signed) J. ANDREWS,
1st assistant cashier.

Document "C," referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

ALEXANDRIA, *May* 30, 1827.

At sight please pay Thomas Bryan, sheriff of the parish of Catahoula, forty-two dollars, for his orders for the taxes of D. W. Coxe, esq., for that year, due in the year 1826, and charge to account of Mr. Coxe.

(Signed) H. A. BULLARD,
J. THOMAS, *Agents.*

J. W. ZACHARIE, New Orleans.
[REG. CXCI, D. T. 1848.]—8

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Endorsed—Pay to Felix Arnaud, treasurer of the State of Louisiana, or order.

(Signed) FELIX ARNAUD, *Treasurer.*

Pay to order of J. Andrews, 1st assistant cashier.

(Signed) THOMAS WILSON, *Cashier,*
J. ANDREWS,
1st assistant cashier.

Document "D," referred to in Bullard's statement.

At sight please pay to the order of Thos. Bryan, esq., the sum of forty-three dollars and eight cents, the amount of taxes due by D. W. Coxe, esq., in the parish of Catahoula, for the year 1827, and charge the same to account of Mr. Coxe.

(Signed) H. A. BULLARD,
Agent of D. W. Coxe, esq.

S. JAUDON, esq., New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, *January* 13, 1829.

Endorsed—Received payment 15th Jan., 1829.

(Signed) THOS. BRYAN.

Document E, referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

$50. ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 20, 1827.

Mr. JAMES W. ZACHARIE:

SIR: At ten days' sight pay to Charles T. Scott, or order, fifty dollars, being the price allowed to John D. Thomason for cutting out the road on Daniel W. Coxe's land, in the parish of Ouachita.

(Signed) J. THOMAS,
H. A. BULLARD,
Agents of D. W. Coxe.

Endorsed—Pay to James Normint, or bearer.

(Signed) CHARLES T. SCOTT.

Received payment of the within from S. Jaudon, New Orleans, 10th July, 1828.

(Signed) A. W. BURGESS,
For JAMES NORMINT.

Document "F," referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

$70. OUACHITA, *7th February*, 1820.

Three days after sight please pay to the order of Mr. Peter Surzeneau, the sum of seventy dollars, for so much due me by Messrs. Coxe and Turner, for the road on their land in this parish, for 1819.

(Signed) H. BRY,
SURZENEAU.

R. RELF, esq., *New Orleans.*

Endorsed.—Seventeen dollars and fifty cents paid by H. Turner.

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Document "G," referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

$379 50. OUACHITA, *25th November*, 1819.

Three days after sight please pay to Jonathan Morgan, or his order, the sum of three hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents, it being the amount of the State and parish tax for the present year on the land of Messrs. D. W. Coxe and H. Turner, situated in this parish, and pass it as per advice.

(Signed) H. BRY.

RICHARD RELF, esq., *New Orleans.*

Endorsed.—Pay the amount of the within to Jno. Hughes.

(Signed) JON. MORGAN.

Received, January 11, 1820, the within amount of three hundred and seventy-nine dollars fifty cents.

$379 50. (Signed) JNO. HUGHES.

Document H, referred to in Judge Bullard's statement.

Received, Alexandria, 4th May, 1826, of Isaac Thomas and H. A. Bullard, esqrs., the sum of two hundred and thirty-six dollars and twenty-five cents, being the amount of State and parish taxes assessed on land taxed to Daniel W. Coxe, in the parish of Ouachita, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-five.

$236 25. (Signed) JNO. HUGHES,
For JONATHAN MORGAN,
Collector.

Document "K," referred to by Judge Bullard.

HARRISBURG, *December 26th*, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you have the amount of D. W. Coxe's taxes receipted, which you will please remit me by return of mail.

I remain, with due respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOMAS BRYAN.

M. P. FLINT, esq.

Received of M. P. Flint, esq., seventy dollars and forty cents, in full of the State tax due by Daniel W. Coxe for the year 1830, and the State and parish tax for the year 1831.

(Signed) THOMAS BRYAN,
Sheriff of the parish of Catahoula.

State tax for 1830 - - -	$27 95	
State tax for 1831 - - -	27 95	
Parish tax for 1831 - - -	14 50	
		$70 40

$289. NEW ORLEANS, *May* 7, 1833.

Ten days after sight pay the order of Messrs. John Hagan & Co. two hundred and eighty-nine dollars, for value received, which charge to account of your taxes for the Maison Rouge grant.

(Signed) M. P. FLINT.

DANIEL W. COXE, esq., *Philadelphia.*

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Endorsed.—Pay to Messrs. Jackson, Riddle & Co., or order.
(Signed) JOHN HAGAN & CO.

Received the within for Jackson, Riddle & Co., May 24, 1833.
(Signed) PHILIP MESSERY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT,
District of Louisiana, clerk's office.

I, Edmund Randolph, clerk of said court, do hereby certify, that the six foregoing pages contain a true copy of the statement, with the documents annexed, of Judge Bullard, and on file in my office, in the case where the United States is plaintiff and Richard King et al. are defendants.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, this 25th day of September, A. D. 1848.

ED. RANDOLPH, *Clerk.*
By JAS. M. DOWNS, *D. C.*

Carondelet's letter to Filhiol, (taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. the United States.)

Document marked No. 9, A 2.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS, *ce* 2 *Avril* 1795.

No. 1er.—Rep. le 20 May.

Vos vœux vont enfin être satisfaits, monsieur; nous venons de passer un contrat avec Mr. le marqs. de Maison Rouge, pour trente et tant de familles d'agriculteurs, qui vont former un établissement *au* Ouachita, composé de royalistes Français, de Hollandais, Flamands et Allemands. M. de Breard, ci-devant officier de marine, est parti pour les ports des Etats-Unis, où il les prendra et les conduira, par l'Ohio, *au* Ouachita; peut-être en amènera-t-il même davantage, car nous lui avons permis de prendre des engagés. D'un autre côté, le Baron de Bastrop, Hollandais, a contracté également pour quantité de familles, qui nous viendront en droiture de Hollande; et je l'attends lui-même de jour en jour, par le haut du fleuve. Mr. de Maison Rouge, qui réunit toute espèce de connaissances, est parti d'icy pour Natchez, où il est allé prendre son équipage et quantité d'instrumens propres au labourage à un nouvel établissement et à fabriquer un moulin-à-scie; car son principal objet, et le nôtre, est la culture du bled, qui fournira un moulin-à-moudre que M. Tardiveau va établir aux environs de la ville, comme celui qu'il vient de faire à la Nouvelle-Madrid avec le plus grand succès, à quatre meules, et de la façon la plus ingénieuse.

Vous laisserez choisir à Mr. de Maison Rouge quatre mille arpens pour son établissement, ou, [si] bon lui semblera, que lui serons délivrés fait à fait que les familles arriveront, à raison de dix arpens de face sur quarante de profondeur par famille; celle de Breard monte par ce bateau, et je vous prie d'avoir pour elle toute espèce de considération

l'accommodant de votre mieux jusqu'à l'arrivée de Mr. de Maison Rouge, et d'une autre famille restée également aux Natchez.

D'après ce plan vous voyez, monsieur, que vous ne serez plus aussi isolé que ci-devant, et que dans peu vous vous trouverez en état de faire face aux sauvages. Les Osages ont commis encore quelques vols, nonobstant ils n'ont tué aucuns de nos chasseurs, s'étant contentés de leur prendre le fruit de leur chasse. Comme le fort que nous bâtissons chez eux ne sera achevé qu'à la fin de cette année, il n'est pas possible encore de les assujetir, comme il y a lieu d'espérer que nous y parviendrons par la suite.

Quant aux Chactaws, il n'y a pas de mal que les nations de l'autre bord leur fassent la guerre; cela les empêchera de fréquenter aussi souvent vos parages; et lorsqu'il voiront que vos habitans seront en force, il vous porteront plus de respect; au reste, un fort, et y mettrons garnison, dès que la guerre nous permettra de diminuer celle des postes les plus exposés. L'intention de Mr. de Maison Rouge est de former une peuplade réunie, afin d'être en état de s'y défendre aisement contre les sauvages, et d'y rassembler des artisans de toute espèce.

Je suis enchanté que vous vous trouviez, monsieur, chargé de ce commandement. Votre amour pour l'humanité, vos connaissances, votre désintéressement, tout me répond du zèle que vous emploierez pour le succès d'une entreprise qui est de la plus grande conséquence pour cette colonie et pour l'Etat; car notre objet est de nous mettre hors de la dépendance des Américains pour l'approvisionnement des farines, que la Louisiane parviendra peut-être un jour à fournir à la Havane, ce qui lui procurera une nouvelle branche de commerce. Vous serez sûrement des plus satisfait du caractère, des connaissances, des vues particulières du Marqs. de Bâton Rouge; vous trouverez en lui un ami qui vous rendra agréable l'espèce de solitude dans laquelle vous avez vécu jusqu'à présent, et j'espère qu'à vous deux vous transformerez ces déserts en un pays enchanté, vu que les circonstances et la situation présente de l'Europe nous promettent d'y attirer un grand nombre d'émigrés utiles, car je n'y veux aucune espèce de gens oisifs, ou peu propres à l'agriculture.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la plus parfaite considération, monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

Translation of document No. 9, A 2.

NEW ORLEANS, *this 2d April*, 1795.

No. 1st. Received the 20th May.

Your hopes are at last about to be satisfied, sir; we have just passed a contract with Mr. the Marqs. of Maison Rouge for thirty, and so, of families of agriculturists, who are going to form an establishment at Ouachita, composed of French royalists, Hollanders, Flemish, and Germans; Mr. de Bfeard ci-devant ——— of marine, has departed for the ports

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of the United States, where he will take them, and conduct them by the Ohio to Ouachita; perhaps he will ever bring more of them, for we have permitted him to take hired hands, (des engagés;) on the other hand, the Baron de Bastrop, a Hollander, has contracted also for a quantity of families, who will come to us direct from Holland; and I expect him himself from day to day by the upper river; Mr. de Maison Rouge, who unites all kinds of knowledge, has left here for Natchez; where he has gone to take his equipage, and a quantity of instruments fit for tillage, to a new establishment, and to build a saw-mill; for his principal object, and ours, is the cultivation of wheat, which will supply a grist-mill, which Mr. Tardiveaux is going to establish in the neighborhood of the city, like that which he has just made at New Madrid with the greatest success, with four grindstones, and in the most ingenious manner.

You will let Mr. de Maison Rouge choose four thousand arpents for his establishment, where it may seem good to him, which shall be delivered to him, in proportion as the families shall arrive, at the rate of ten arpents front by forty deep per family; that of Breard goes up by this boat, and I beg you to have for it every consideration, accommodating it in the best way you can, until the arrival of Mr. de Maison Rouge, and of another family, which has also remained at Natchez.

According to this plan you see, sir, that you will no longer be so isolated as heretofore, and that in a short time you will find yourself in a condition to make head against the savages; the Osages have again committed some robberies; nevertheless, they have not killed any of our hunters, having contented themselves with taking from them the fruits of their chase; as the fort which we are building among them will be completed only at the end of this year, it is not yet possible to subject them, as there is room to hope that we will succeed in doing afterwards.

As to the Choctaws, there is no harm in the nations of the other border making war upon them; it will prevent them from frequenting, so often, your neighborhood; and when they shall see that your inhabitants will be in force, they will bear you more respect; as to the rest, , a fort, and we will place there a garrison as soon as the war will permit us to diminish that of the posts the most exposed; the intention of Mr. de Maison Rouge is to form an united colony, so as to be in a state to defend himself there easily against the savages, and to assemble together there artisans of every kind.

I am enchanted that you should find yourself, sir, charged with this command; your love for humanity, your knowledge, your disinterestedness, all answer to me for the success of an enterprise which is of the greatest consequences for this colony and for the State; for our object is to place ourselves beyond dependence on the Americans for the provisioning of flour stuffs that Louisiana will succeed, perhaps one day, in furnishing to the Havana, which will procure her a new branch of commerce.

You will surely be highly satisfied with the character, knowledge, and private views of the Marquis of *Baton* Rouge; you will find in him

a friend who will render agreeable to you the kind of solicitude in which you have lived until now, and I hope you two will transform these deserts into an enchanted land; seeing that the circumstances and present situation of Europe permit us to draw thither a great number of useful emigrants, for I do not there any kind of indolent people, or people little adapted to agriculture.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

The BARON DE CARONDELET.

Letter of Carondelet to Filhiol (taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Inhabitants of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. the United States.)

NOUVELLE ORLEANS, *ce* 2 *Juin* 1796.

No. 5.—Rep. le 14 Juil., par M. Breard.

J'ai reçu et lu, monsieur, avec un plaisir réel, la lettre que vous avez écrit à Mr. de Maison Rouge le 23 Avril, et dont vous me passez la copie dans celle du No. 10. Les représentations que vous lui faites sont fondées sur la justice, la raison, et la modération; s'il n'y a aucuns égards, il faudra emploïer la force des lois, et quoique j'apprendrais avec peine qu'il vous aie forcé à y recourir, je ne pourrai qu'approuver votre fermeté et soutenir vos décisions, car il n'est pas juste qu'un particulier tienne le public dans sa dépendance, et j'ignore, comme je le lui marque, ce que c'est que de s'écarter des loix et de la justice la plus impartiale.

Quant au Sieur Morrison, j'ai vérifié qu'il n'est nullement fondé à prétendre se maintenir sur un territoire qui ne lui appartient pas, et à le démembrer de celui que j'ai destiné au nouvel établissement; si cependant il y avait une maison et des travaux conséquens, je pourrai lui accorder la même extension de terre que s'il faisait partie du dit établissement, coupant court de cette façon à toute jalousie et prétentions des nouveaux colons.

Mr. de Maison Rouge me demande un arpenteur, mais l'établissement est encore trop peu conséquent pour cet effet, et vous pourrez, et attendant qu'il prenne vigueur, donner cette commission à quelques personnes de satisfaction, ou la remplir vous-même.

La prétention à l'établissement d'une comp'ie de cavalerie est une chimère dans les circonstances présentes; mais si le traité de limites a lieu, ce dont je doute encore, on pourra établir une garnison de troupe réglée au fort Miro.

Mr. le Baron de Bastrop, qui descend actuellement le fleuve, parviendra peut-être à convaincre Mr. de Maison Rouge de la nullité du système qu'il s'est formé; il m'a paru d'un caractère droit, rempli de bon sens, et d'une douceur qui l'a rendu chéri icy à tout le monde; vous en serez sûrement, monsieur, très content, et il contribuera à égayer votre solitude.

L'ordre que je vous passe concernant les engagés pour le nouvel éta-

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blissement n'aura de force, prenez y bien garde, qu'autant que leur engagement aura été contracté hors des domains du roy, par écrit ou pardevant deux terrains impartiaux, au cas que l'intéressé ne sait pas écrire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la plus parfaite considération, monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

Mons. FILHIOL.

Translation of document No. 10, *A* 1.

NEW ORLEANS, *this 2d June*, 1796.

No. 5, received the 14th July, by Mr. Breard.

I have received and read, sir, with a real pleasure, the letter which you have written to Mr. de Maison Rouge, the 23d April, and of which you send me the copy in that of No. 10; the representations which you make to him are founded on justice, reason, and moderation; if he has no regard to them, it will be necessary to employ the force of the laws; and, although I shall learn with pain that he should have forced you to have recourse to them, I cannot but approve your firmness and sustain your decisions; for it is not just that a private person should keep the public depending upon him, and I am ignorant, as I remark to him, of what it is to step aside from the laws and from the most impartial justice.

As to Mr. Morrison, I have ascertained that he is in no manner founded in pretending to maintain himself on a territory which does not belong him, and to dismember it from that which I have destined to the new establishment; if, however, he had there a house and consequent works, I could accord him the same extent of land as if he made part of the said establishment, cutting short in this manner all jealousy and pretensions of the new colonists.

Mr. de Maison Rouge asks me for a surveyor, but the establishment is as yet of too little consequence for this effect, and you can, while awaiting it to gain vigor, give this commission to some satisfactory persons, or fill it yourself.

The pretension to the establishment of a company of cavalry is a chimera in the present circumstances; but if the boundary treaty takes place, of which I doubt as yet, there may be a garrison of regular troops established at Fort Miro.

Mr. the Baron de Bastrop, who is at present descending the river, will succeed perhaps in convincing Mr. de Maison Rouge of the nullity of the system which he has formed for himself; he has appeared to me of an upright character, full of good sense, and of mildness that has rendered him beloved here by every one; you will surely, sir, be content with him, and he will contribute to enliven your solitude.

The order which I transmit you, concerning those engaged for the new establishment, will only have force—take good care of this—so far as their engagements shall have been contracted without the domains

of the King, in writing, or before two impartial witnesses, in case the party concerned does not know how to write.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant.

The BARON DE CARONDELET.

Mr. FILHIOL.

Carondelet's letter to Maison Rouge (taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. the United States.)

Document marked A 3.

N'ELLE-ORLEANS, *ce 5 Mars*, 1797.

J'ai remis, monsieur, à Mr. de Grand-Pré, la vérification et décision des plaintes que vous me portez par votre lettre du 23, en égard à ce que ne me trouvant pas sur les lieux, il m'est impossible d'en juger par moi-même; cependant, je ne peux m'empêcher de vous dire votre dette vis-à-vis de Mr. de la Beaume, étant contractée purement et simplement par un billet qui ne fait nullement mention des réstrictions que vous représentez, vous êtes dans le cas de la satisfaire ou d'être exécuté d'après les lois de tous les pays. J'envoie à Mr. de Grand-Pré le mandement d'exécution, afin qu'il vous laisse les moyens d'entrer auparavant en arrangement avec Mr. de la Beaume, et que, si vous ne pouvez y parvenir, il lui donne le cours prescrit par la loi.

Toute estimation doit être faite par des experts nommés également par les intéressés; mais, lorsqu'ils ne peuvent s'accorder, le juge nomme le troisième.

J'ai dépesché votre requête pour faire constater votre propriété, quoiqu'elle ne fût pas en règle; d'après mon décret, vous devrez vous adresser à l'arpenteur général pour le titre légal. J'ai sçu de lui que son subdélégué, Dn. Vinzente Pintado, s'étant présenté l'année dernière *au* Ouachita, pour arpenter les possessions des habitans et les borner, ils s'y étaient refusés, en disant qu'ils n'avaient pas de quoi payer ses honoraires; nonobstant il ne peut voiager et travailler pour rien.

J'ai défendu à Carnet de s'établir *au* Ouachita sous quelque prétexte que ce soit, mais il va se placer au Natches, d'où il envoiera les Chactaws chasser de vos côtés, ce qui sera encore plus dangereux, car, les Natches n'étant plus à nous, nous n'aurons rien à lui dire.. Pour rendre ce poste plus respectable, je vais y envoïer une petite garnison, mais je ne sçais où la loger; et il faudrait que les habitans aidassent à couper des palissades pour former une enceinte, ou espèce de fort, dans lequel ils se retireraient en cas d'insulte, et au milieu duquel je placerais une maison forte où se logerait la garnison. Un ingénieur doit partir, sous peu de jours, pour reconnaître son emplacement.

Vous sçaurez que le roy m'a nommé commandant général de ces provinces, et que je ne dépends plus que des ministres.

Nous attendons par momens le Baron de Bastrop, qui descend avec cinq mille quarts de farine.

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J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec la plus parfaite considération, monsieur, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

LE BARON DE CARONDELET.

MR. DE MAISON ROUGE.

Translation of Doc. A 3.

NEW ORLEANS, *this 5th March*, 1797.

I have remitted, sir, to Mr. de Grand Pré, the verification and decision of the complaints which you bring before me by your letter of the 23d, taking into consideration that, not being on the spot, it is impossible for me to judge of it by myself; nevertheless, I cannot prevent myself from telling you that your debt towards Mr. de la Beaume, being contracted purely and simply by a note which it in no manner mentions the restrictions which you set forth, you are so situated that you must satisfy it or be executed upon according to the laws of all countries. I send to Mr. de Grand Pré the mandate of execution, in order that he may leave you the means of entering previously into arrangement with Mr. de la Beaume, and that, if you cannot succeed in doing so, he may give it the course prescribed by law.

Every appraisement should be made by experts named equally by the parties interested, but when they cannot agree, the judge names the third.

I have despatched your petition (requête) to have your proprietorship established, (constater,) although it was not in regular shape; according to my decree, you will have to address yourself to the surveyor general for the legal title. I have learned from him that his deputy, Don Vinzente Pintado, having presented himself last year at Ouachita to survey the possession of the inhabitants and the bounds, they had refused it, saying that they had not to pay his fees; nevertheless, he cannot travel and work for nothing.

I have forbidden Carnet to establish himself at Ouachita under any pretext whatever; but he is going to place himself at Natchez, whence he will send the Choctaws to hunt on your side, which will be still more dangerous, for the Natchez being no longer ours, we will have nothing to say to him. To render this post more respectable, I am about to send a small garrison there, but I do not know where to lodge it, and it would be necessary for the inhabitants to aid to cut palisades to form an enclosure, or species of fort, in which they could retire in case of insult, and in the midst of which I would place a strong house where the garrison would lodge; an engineer is to depart within a few days to reconnoitre its position.

You must know that the King has named me commandant general of these provinces, and that I am no longer dependant except of the ministers.

We expect momentarily the Baron de Bastrop, who is descending with five thousand quarters of flour.

I have the honor to be, with the most perfect consideration, sir, your very humble and very obedient servant,

The BARON DE CARONDELET.

MR. DE MAISON ROUGE.

Filhiol's letter to Maison Rouge (taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. the United States.)

Document marked A No. 5.

MONSIEUR LE MARQUIS:

Par une lettre d'office de S. E. le gouverneur gr'l du 24 Juin d'er., il me donne avis que, pour des motifs qui intéressent également le service du roy, le bien g'ral et la tranquillité des postes des Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides et Avoyelles, il a nommé lieutenant gouverneur des dits postes le colonel Dn. Carlos de Grand-Pré, qui doit faire sa résidence au Ouachita, et m'enjoint d'obéir à ses ordres comme commandant de sa dépendance.

Par une lettre particulière du 30 Juillet, S. E. se plaint que vous avez laissé partir Mr. d'Aigrepont que vous *traittés* de colon, et auquel vous *avés* fait donner 100 ptres. en la dite qualité par le trésor, sous prétexte que les chenilles ont ravagé son *malty*, l'assurant que Mr. d'Aigrepoint remettra cette somme au cas qu'il parte de la Louisiane; et [il] me dit de vous dire, de sa part, monsieur, que cette façon d'agir n'est pas en usage chez nous, où tout se fait avec la plus grande formalité.

S. E. ajoute: "Je vous charge également, monsieur, d'obliger, en l'absence de Mr. de Grand-Pré, Mr. de Maison Rouge à faire choix des 4000 arpens de terre, qui doivent se repartir aux 30 familles qu'il doit établir, lui défendant de déranger les anciens habitans, dont il doit écarter son établissement de façon à ne pas les gêner." J'ay l'honneur de vous prévenir, monsieur, que, faute d'avoir fait jusqu'à présent le choix de ces 4000 arpens, il ne vous est plus loisible de [le] faire qu'à six lieux du bayou Siard, vu que tout ce qui est renfermé dans cet espace, et qui n'est pas concédé, est destiné aux familles que le Baron de Bastrop doit introduire.

Par décret de S. E., il m'est enjoint d'agir juridiquement pour vous contraindre au payement de diverses de vos obligations, mont't à la somme de 283 ptres. Epargnez-moy, je vous prie, monsieur, ce désagrément, en satisfaisant tout de suite à cette somme. Décidez-vous, s'il le faut, à un sacrifice, auquel il faudra vous résoudre avant qu'il soit rendu plus conséquent par les frais qui s'ensuiveront. J'attends à cet égard votre réponse jusqu'au 20 du courant.

Je suis, avec respect, monsieur le marquis, votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur,

FILHIOL.

FORT MIRO, *le* 12 *7bre*, 1796.

Translation of Doc. A No. 5.

SIR MARQUIS: By an official letter of his excellency the governor general of the 24th June last, he advises me that for motives which interest equally the service of the King, the general good, and the tranquillity of the posts of Natchitoches, Ouachita, Rapides, and Avoyelles

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he has named, as lieutenant governor of the said posts, Don Carlos de Grand Pré, who is to make his residence at Ouachita, and enjoins me to obey his orders as commandant.

By a private letter of the 30th July, his excellency complains that you have permitted the departure of Mr. D'Aigrepont, whom you treat as a colonist, and to whom you have caused 100 dollars to be given in said quality by the treasury, under pretext that the caterpillars have ravaged his corn, assuring it that Mr. D'Aigrepont will return this sum in case he should depart from Louisiana; and tells me to say to you, on his part, sir, that this manner of acting is not customary among us, where every thing is done with the greatest formality; that before letting Mr. D'Aigrepont abandon the establishment for which he had engaged himself, you should have obliged him to return to the King the 100 dollars which have been advanced to him, and for which you will find yourself accountable towards the royal treasury for having failed in this formality.

His excellency adds: I charge you also, sir, in the absence of Mr. de Grand Pré, to oblige Mr. de Maison Rouge to make choice of the 4,000 arpents of land which are to be distributed to the 30 families which he is to establish; forbidding him to disturb the ancient inhabitants, from whom he is to place his establishment apart in such a manner as not to incommode them. I have the honor to notify you, sir, that owing to your having failed until now in making choice of these 4000 arpents, it is no longer lawful for you to make it, unless at six leagues distance from the bayou de Siard, inasmuch as all that is comprised in this space, and which is not granted, is destined to the families which the Baron de Bastrop is to introduce there.

By decree of his excellency, it is enjoined upon me to act judicially, to constrain you to the payment of divers of your obligations, amounting to the sum of 283 dollars. Spare me, I pray you, sir, this disagreeable course, by satisfying immediately this sum. Decide yourself, if it must be so, to a sacrifice, to which you must make up your mind, before it be rendered of more consequences by the costs which will follow. I await on this subject your reply until the 20th instant.

I am, with respect sir, Marquis, your very humble and very obedient servant, FILHIOL.

Fort Miro, the 12th September, 1796.

Petition of Bastrop to Carondelet (document marked A 6) taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. The United States, already copied on pages 64 et 65 of this transcript.

Copy of Trudeau's certificate and plan of "Bastrop grant" annexed to Bringier's deposition, already copied on page 86 et seq. of this transcript.

Judge Bry's deposition (taken from the files in the case of the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of Philadelphia and New Orleans vs. The United States.

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THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &c., of Philadelphia, and the Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New Orleans,
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *Parish of Ouachita:*

By virtue of a commission directed to any judge, justice of the peace, or magistrate, in the parish of Ouachita, State of Louisiana, from the honorable the court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana, dated at New Orleans, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1846, I, Paul McEnery, a justice of the peace in and for the parish of Ouachita and State aforesaid, this 22d day of February, 1847, took the depositions or answers of Henry Bry, a witness produced on the part of petitioners; which depositions are to be read in evidence on the trial of this cause, as follows:

Answer of witness to interrogatory the 1st. My name is Henry Bry; near 66 years old; born in Geneva, in Switzerland; my residence near Monroe, parish of Ouachita; my occupation farming.

Answer to interrogatory 2d. I became acquainted with Bastrop's grant when I first came here in August, 1803, and became acquainted with Bastrop who often spoke to me about his grant. The plaintiffs are in possession of lands claimed under the Bastrop's title, and situated within the limits of the survey of the grant. They have been in possession since the death of Stephen Girard, who willed it to them in the year 1831. Stephen Girard had been in possession at different succeeding times. His first purchase in his own name was made at auction in Philadelphia, on the 29th January, 1822; when and where the remaining part of Abraham Morehouse's share of the grant was offered the trustee of the heirs of Morehouse, and was purchased by Stephen Girard, James Lyle, and Robert E. Griffith in different proportions. The share of James Lyle was computed to be 62,281 arpents, and of Robert E. Griffith 25,785 arpents. Their representatives are also claimants in the grant under precisely the same title as the plaintiffs above named. The balance of the lands belonging to and claimed by plaintiffs was purchased by Stephen Girard from several owners at different times, whose titles were derived from Bastrop through Morehouse and others. The whole amount claimed by plaintiffs is computed at upwards of 212,000 arpents; their possession has been public and notorious, all the deeds relative thereto being recorded here; they have punctually paid all taxes to a large amount, and several persons have taken leases for small tracts from their agent. The oldest title under Bastrop or by Bastrop in person, is the one of Bastrop himself. In June, 1795, when Governor Carondelet ordered J. Filhiol, then commandant here, to designate 12 square leagues of land for the grant to Bastrop, the following year, same month, Carondelet approved the plan or plat made by Laveau Trudeau, of the 12th square leagues,

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granting the same to Bastrop. I know this from having seen copies of the original title papers of the grant.

Answer to interrogatory the 3d. I never saw the original grant, nor do I know where it is, or what has become of it. I am, however, persuaded, that Bastrop took it from the archives of this parish when Vincente Fs. Texeiro was commandant.

Answer to interrogatory the 4th. I never saw any original document of Bastrop grant.

Answer to interrogatory the 5th. I saw an authentic copy of the Bastrop's grant in the hands of John Nancarrow, who was an agent of Bastrop. I do not know precisely what year, probably in 1810 or 1811. He left with me when he last was here, about 16 or 18 years ago, asking of me to translate it for him. I never saw him since; he died in Natchitoches. I kept that copy, and it is hereto annexed, No. 1, and is the same which has been exhibited to the witnesses, who have spoken of it. I am well acquainted with the signatures to that document. I have often seen Bastrop, Pomet, and Villaret write *write*. I never saw Texeiro write, but by comparing it with other of him, I am sure that he signed this. Bastrop was a Hollander. I knew him since 1803; he died at St. Antonio de Bexar, as I was informed. I knew Villard at the same time; Pomet some time afterwards. Villard was a farmer, he died here about twenty years ago. Pomet was a clerk in a commercial house at the then post of Ouachita. He died, I believe, in Natchez, some years ago. None of these three persons held any public office or situation. If alive, Bastrop would, I think, be about ninety years old. Villard and Pomet nearly the same.

Answer to interrogatory the 6th. I was not here before 1803, when the persons who came under Bastrop's contract settled within the limits of the grant; I have seen a list of them, amounting to one hundred and eleven; I have known many of the heads of families therein named; to each of whom, I was informed by general report, 400 arpents had been alloted in the grant; I have also a statement from J. McLaughlin, annexed to same field notes of the survey of the grant, specifying the same number of persons as settled under Bastrop's contract; he was a deputy surveyor under Laveau Trudeau; I am well acquainted with McLaughlin's handwriting, and his statement hereto annexed, No. 2, was certainly written by him; a great number of families have since got possession of, and settled on tracts of land in, that grant, by purchase or otherwise, from its owners; the whole parish of Morehouse is included in it; its population cannot be less than 400 *a* 500 souls; the plaintiffs never sold any of their lands there.

Answer to interrogatory the 7th. I do not know of any other fact or circumstances which could be of advantage to the plaintiffs, except the unanimous opinion of all the inhabitants, that it is a good, bona fide grant, for the obtaining or keeping possession of which not the least appearance of fraud was ever resorted to; I can further state, what would have been better placed in answer to 2d interrogatory, to wit, the amount

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of State and parish taxes paid by the plaintiffs and others on the Bastrop grant, as follows:

By S. Girard, from whom plaintiffs hold	$2,372 00
By the plaintiffs	6,044 00
By the representatives of James Lyle	2,145 00
By the representatives of Robt. E. Griffith	1,435 77
By preceding owners of the above	9,000 00

Of this last item I have not sufficient data to be precise; other owners in the balance of the grant, about $\frac{4}{7}$, have been taxed in the same proportion; direct taxes were also paid to the United States for 1816 on that grant; I have two receipts, which I annex hereto, No. 4 and 5, signed by Jonathan Morgan, employed by T. A. Blanc, collector; to his signature I testify, having seen him write very often; another receipt from Felix Arnaud, then State treasurer for State taxes for 1821, to Ed'd George, who was sent here by S. Girard as his agent, is also attached hereto, No. 3; I knew personally Ed'd George, and saw him write often; he certainly signed the deposition accompanying that receipt.

Answers of witness to cross interrogatories, viz:

Answer to 1st interrogatory. I have no interest in the event of this suit.

Answer to 2d interrogatory. No.

Answer to 3d interrogatory. I am not related to any one holding any of these lands, in any way, or interested in this suit.

Answer to 4th interrogatory. I am in terms of friendship with many owners in that grant.

Answer to interrogatory the 5th. I live within a few miles from the southwest corner of the grant.

Answer to 6th interrogatory. I have resided since 1804 in the neighborhood.

7th interrogatory answered in the above.

In answer to interrogatories 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, I can only say that, having been first here in August, 1803, it was but by general reports I was informed of what happened before in relation to the grant; when I arrived, there were many families settled thereon.

Answer to interrogatory the 14th. There was at my arrival here but one grist mill, which had been erected by Bastrop at the mouth of bayou Siard.

Interrogatories 15th and 16th answered by the above.

Answer to 17th interrogatory. Third interrogatory, in chief, is answered negatively.

Interrogatory 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, and 23d, are answered by the above.

Answer to interrogatory the 24th. I was well acquainted with John Filhiol, former commandant of the post of Ouachita, under the Spanish government.

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Answer to interrogatory the 25th. John Filhiol died about 24 years ago, and was then 82 or 83 years of age.

Answer to interrogatory the 26th. No.

Answer to interrogatory the 27th. I was, at my arrival in 1803, informed that there was an authorized deputy surveyor of the Spanish government; his name was J. McLauchlin; I became acquainted with him; he died seven years ago; in 1803, he appeared to be about 30 or 40 years old.

My answer to 4th interrogatory, in chief, is in the negative, and serves as an answer to interrogatory 28th.

My answer to interrogatory the 5th, in chief, will equally answer interrogatory the 29th, with the addition that I cannot tell how often I have seen Bastrop, Pomet, and Villard sign their names; Pomet very often, Villard less, and Bastrop not over 4 or 5 times.

Answer to interrogatory 30th. I never saw any other copy (authentic) of the grant than the one alluded to above, and annexed hereto, No. 1.

Answer to interrogatory 31st. No; I was not here in 1795 or 1796.

Interrogatory 32d answered by the above, as well as the 33d.

H. BRY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 22d day of February, A. D. 1847.

PAUL McENERY,
Justice of the peace.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *parish of Ouachita:*

I, Paul McEnery, a justice of the peace in and for the parish of Ouachita, and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and sworn, do hereby certify, that the foregoing five pages contain the deposition or answers of Henry Bry, a witness produced on part of plaintiffs; which depositions or answers were taken by me on this 22d day of February, 1847, by virtue of a commission and interrogatories, hereto annexed, from the honorable the court of the United States for the district of Louisiana; that the answers of said witness were written out by me, and in my handwriting; that the answers of said witness were read over by him, and were sworn to and signed in my presence by said witness, as attested by me, after having been reduced to writing by me as aforesaid; and said witness stated, that his answers had been correctly written out before he signed them as aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, this 22d day of February, A. D. 1847.

PAUL McENERY,
Justice of the Peace.

Sale of land by Bougliny to Daniel Clarke, dated 1st of June, 1804.

Aujourd'huy, premier jour de Juin de l'année mil huit cent quatre, la vingt-huitième de l'indépendance Américaine, après-midy,

Pardevant nous, Pierre Pedesclaux, notaire public des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, capitale de la Louisiane,

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Fut présent le sieur Louis Bouligny, officier au service de Sa Majesté Catholique, mineur, âgé de vingt-trois ans, assisté et autorisé par le sieur Dominique Bouligny, son frère et son curateur ad bona et lites, le dit sieur Dominique Bouligny présent en personne, demeurant tous les deux en cette ville, paroisse de St. Louis;

Lequel dit sieur, Louis Bouligny, assisté et autorisé comme dit est, sous le double rapport d'exécuteur testamentaire et légataire universel de feu Sieur Joseph de Maison Rouge, avec pouvoir de vendre et disposer de tous les biens par lui laissés à son décès, ainsi qu'il l'a déclaré et ordonné par son testament reçu par nous, notaire et témoins, le vingt-six Août mil sept cent quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, a, par ces présentes, de son bon gré, propre mouvement et pure volonté, vendu, cédé, quitté et transporté, avec promesse de garantir de tous troubles, dettes, hypothèques, dons, douaires, évictions et autres empêchemens généralement quelconques, ce que je certifie, moi, notaire, annotateur quant à l'hypothèque seulement;

Au Sieur Daniel Clarke, négociant en cette ville, et demeurant paroisse St. Louis, cy-présent et acceptant pour lui, ses hoirs ou ayant-causes;

Une terre située au Ouachita, ayant trente lieues de superficie, composant deux cent huit mille trois cent quarante-quatre arpens, appartenant au dit sieur vendeur comme exécuteur testamentaire [et] légataire du dit défunt Sieur Maison Rouge, en vertu de la concession qui lui a été faite par le gouverneur de cette province le Baron de Carondelet, le vingt Juin mil sept quatre-vingt-dix-sept, dûment en forme, signé, contresigné et scellé.

La dite terre cy-dessus vendue, telle qu'elle se poursuit et comporte, et conformément au plan figuratif qui en a été fait par le Sieur Charles Trudeau, le quatorze Juin mil sept quatre-vingt-dix sept, lequel plan le dit sieur vendeur a remis au dit sieur acquéreur, pour par lui s'y conformer.

Ne sont point compris dans la présente vente les terres qui se trouveraient occupées par des propriétaires cultivateurs, fondées sur des titres antérieurs à la dite concession.

Ne sont point compris également cinq arpens de terre de fond sur la *profondeur ordinaire, que le feu Sieur de Maison Rouge a légué à la* nommée Marie, sa domestique Irlandaise de nation, à prendre sur son habitation située au bayou de Bartheleiny, même comté *du* Ouachita; mais pourra le dit sieur acquéreur faire à cet égard tel arrangement qu'il croira raisonnable, sans aucune garantie ni responsabilité de la part du vendeur.

La présente vente faite et acceptée entre les parties, aux charges, clauses, et conditions cy-dessus, et en outre pour et moyennant la somme de douze mille piastres gourdes, à valoir sur laquelle le dit sieur acquéreur a présentement et à vue de nous, notaire soussigné, compté et payé celle de six mille piastres gourdes, en espèces sonnantes du poinçon méxicain, au dit sieur vendeur, qui les a prises et serrées, l'en a quitté et quitte; et, à l'égard du surplus du prix de la présente vente,

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montant à pareille somme de six mille piastres gourdes, le dit sieur acquéreur s'est soumis et obligé avec tous et chacun, ses biens, meubles et immeubles, de les payer et rembourser, au dit sieur vendeur, dans un an à compter de ce jour, ce qu'il a accepté, autorisé comme dit est, et s'est à l'instant désisté et séparé, du consentement de son tuteur, de tous droits de propriété sur la terre cy-dessus vendue en faveur du dit sieur acquéreur, qu'il en a saisi et revêtu, pour par lui en jouir comme de chose lui appartenant, dès maintenant et à toujours, et en prendre possession quand bon lui semblera.

S'oblige le dit sieur vendeur de ratifier ces présentes lors de sa majorité, à la première réquisition du dit sieur acquéreur, à peines de tous dépens, dommages et intérêts, car ainsi, et obligeant et promettant et renonçant; et dont acte, et jugé de son consentement,

Fait et passé en notre étude à la Nelle-Orléans, les jour et an que dessus, en présence des sieurs Jean Baptiste Ramirez et Joachim Lozano, témoins qui ont signé ainsi que les parties en présence de nous, notaire soussigné.

(Signé) DANIEL CLARKE,
DOMO. BOULIGNY,
LOUIS BOULIGNY.

JOAQN. LOZANO,
JEAN BTE. RAMIREZ.

PIERRE PEDESCLAUX, *Nre.*

Je, Louis T. Caire, notaire public dans et pour la ville et paroisse de la Nouvelle Orléans, dûment commissioné et assermenté, certifie que ce qui précède est une copie fidèle de l'original, faisant partie des archives en ma possession. En foi de quoi, j'ai délivré les présentes, auxquelles j'ai apposé le sceau de mon étude, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, le 7 Avril 1848.

[SEAL.] LOUIS T. CAIRE.

Sale of property by the executors of Daniel Clarke to Henry Turner, on the 26th January, 1814.

Be it known, that this day before me, John Lynd, notary public in and for this city of New Orleans, personally appeared Richard Relf and Beverly Chew, of this city, merchants, executors testamentary of the will of Daniel Clark, late of this city, deceased, and attorneys in fact of Mrs. Mary Clark, universal heiress of the same, who, in their said qualities, did, and that they do by these presents, grant, bargain, and sell, unto Henry Turner of Natchez, Mississippi Territory, merchant, here present and accepting, his heirs and assigns, one equal undivided quarter part of a tract of land situated in the county of Ouachita, in this State, consisting of about thirty leagues, superficies, containing about two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-four arpens, being the same which was granted by the Spanish government, 20th June, 1797, to the Marquis de Maison Rouge; together with all the trees, woods, underwoods, ways, waters, water courses, profits, servitudes, and appurtenances to the same belonging, or in anywise appertaining.

To have and to hold the same unto the said Henry Turner, his heirs and assigns, to his and their proper use and behoof forever; and it is hereby declared to be clearly understood and agreed, by and between the parties hereto, that the said Henry Turner is content with the title which the succession of the said late Daniel Clark has to the land hereby sold and conveyed, and with the right of these appearers to sell the same, taking upon himself the strength and validity of the said title, and hereby renouncing all right to damages and indemnity in case of eviction or legal dispossession of the whole of said tract of land, or of any part thereof; and discharging the said succession from all responsibility having relation, direct or indirect, to the sale and purchase perfected by this act; but reserving and claiming the same rights which the said succession possessed before the passing of this act.

This sale is made for and in consideration of the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars, of which two thousand five hundred dollars has been in hand paid to them, appearers, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and the remaining sum of five thousand dollars is to be paid, one-half at the expiration of one year from the first day of February next, and the other half at the expiration of two years from same date; payment acknowledged and release given, by act before me, notary, 17 November, 1814, to them, these appearers, or the survivor of them, or the lawful representatives of them or him; for the which payments, *will* and truly to be made, the said Henry Turner binds himself and his heirs firmly by these presents.

Thus done and passed at New Orleans, this twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, in presence of George Pollock and John Poultney, jun., witnesses, who hereunto sign their names with the parties and me, notary.

(Signed)

RICHARD RELF,
BEV. CHEW,
HENRY TURNER,
GEORGE POLLOCK,
JOHN POULTNEY, Jr.
JOHN LYND, *Notary.*

A true copy from the original in my office, New Orleans, 3d April, 1848.

[L. S.]

THEO. GUYOL,
Notary Public.

Agreement of counsel as to sale by Chew and Relf, executors, &c., to D. W. Coxe, March 15, 1820.

HEIRS OF TURNER
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

In the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana.

It is admitted that the executors of Daniel Clark, Chew and Relf, conveyed to D. W. Coxe the remainder of the claim not claimed in

United States vs. Turner's heirs.

the matter by complainants, and that this admission is, by agreement, to be entered of record in lieu of document No. 24, filed at the trial of the case, and since supposed to be lost.

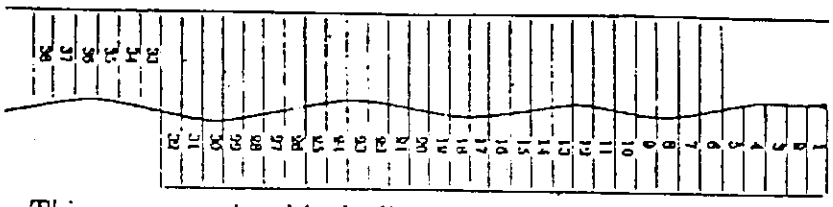
THOMAS J. DURANT,
Attorney U. S. for district of Louisiana.
PRENTISS & FINNEY,
Attorneys for plaintiffs.

Agreement of D. W. Coxe and H. Turner, dated April 17, 1819.

It is agreed, between Dan. W. Coxe, proprietor of three-fourth undivided parts or quarters of the Maison Rouge grant of land on the river Ouachita, and Henry Turner, proprietor of the remaining one-fourth thereof, hereunto subscribing, that they will employ John Dinsmore to survey and divide the said tract agreeably to said Coxe's agreement with him; that the division shall be made conformably to the plan at foot of this agreement, in tracts one mile in width, each running across the whole breadth of the grant; that then each tract or division shall be numbered on a plat or draft prepared for the purpose by John Dinsmore, and lots drawn therefor in the manner following: As many successive numbers as there may be shares or parcels of land shall be written on different pieces of paper of the same sizes, which shall be rolled up and put into a box, where a similar number of pieces of paper, one-fourth thereof with the name of Henry Turner written thereon, and three-fourths thereof with the name of Danl. W. Coxe written upon them, shall be rolled up separately and thrown together into another box; the boxes shall then be well shaken, and two persons, mutually chosen, shall draw one roll or paper from each box at the same time, which shall be opened and read by them, when the number thus drawn shall be deemed to belong to the person whose name was simultaneously drawn therewith, and shall be recorded as such by a third person, mutually agreed on. The boxes shall then be again shaken, and the same process of drawing the numbers and names simultaneously continued, till the whole is completed, when the person recording shall furnish each party with a list of his shares and numbers, which shall be binding on them; should there remain any surplus numbers or portions which can't be equally divided in the above mode, the parties will then subdivise them by drawing lots; and should either get in the division more than his proportionate number of arpents of the whole grant, he shall pay the other therefor at the average rate of the sales made of the land on the two sides of the river, within twelve months after such sales shall be made by D. W. Coxe; should H. Turner conclude not to sell his share, that is, the overplus of land obtained by either party on either side of the river shall be paid for at the average rate of sales on the same side thereof; should either party be unable to attend the division in person, he shall appoint an attorney to act for him, so as not to produce delay.

Natchez, April 17th, 1819.

United States vs. Turner's heirs. 1573 77



This agreement signed in duplicate by us.

DANIEL W. COXE,
HENRY TURNER.

Act of partition between D. W. Coxe and H. Turner, dated March 27th, 1820.

Know all men by these presents, that whereas Daniel W. Coxe, esqr., of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Henry Turner, of the city of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, the first one, to wit, Daniel W. Coxe, is proprietor of three undivided quarter parts of the grant made on the 20th of June, in the year of our Lord 1797, by the King of Spain, through the office of the Spanish government, and confirmed by him to the Marquis of Maison Rouge, and the other party, to wit, Henry Turner, is proprietor of one undivided quarter part of the said grant, did jointly enter into a written agreement at Natchez, on the seventeenth of April last, 1819, to divide and make partition of the said grant of land, as by reference to the aforesaid agreement recorded with the present in the office of the parish judge of the parish of Ouachita, wherein the greatest part of said grant is situated, will more fully appear. And whereas, further, John Dinsmore, esq'r, deputy surveyor of the U. S., having completed the survey of the main body of two hundred thousand arpens lying below the town of Monroe, in the parish aforesaid, in tracts of one mile in breadth, marked and numbered the same in the following manner, to wit: First, or upper tract, marked M M R, and the remainder of said lots, numbered one to thirty-three inclusive, some of them running entirely across the whole grant on both sides of the Ouachita river, and others being only on one side thereof. Therefore, it has been agreed between the said Daniel W. Coxe and Henry Turner, by his attorney in fact, Henry Bry, of the parish aforesaid, specially authorized for that purpose: ("The drawing of the several lots of land by the said parties having been first completed in conformity to the aforesaid written agreement:") That the following lots, as marked in John Dinsmore's plat of survey, shall belong to and be the sole property of him, the said Daniel W. Coxe, to wit: One marked M M R, at the upper end of the grant; and also the lots numbered one, two, three, seven, eight, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteenth, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, and sixteen and one-third arpents front, with the entire depth or length of number ten; also numbers twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-two, and thirty-three, some of said lots being situated on

United States vs. Turner's heirs.

one side only of the Ouachita river, and others running entirely across the grant on both sides of said river, the same as appears by reference to the aforesaid survey and plat made by John Dinsmore, to be recorded in this parish aforesaid. And that numbers four, five, six, nine, seventeen, twenty, and eleven and two-thirds arpents front, by the entire length or depth of number ten, and also number thirty-one, shall belong to and be the sole property of the said Henry Turner; and the said parties hereby declare and acknowledge that they respectively quit claim to, renounce, and confirm each to the other, their heirs and assigns, forever, all claim, right, title, or demand, in or unto the several lots and parcels of land marked or numbered as is herein specified and declared to belong to, as having been drawn by each party respectively; and they moreover hereby bind themselves, their heirs, executors, or assigns, to make, execute, or perform any further act or acts which may be necessary in law or equity for the more perfect release and conveyance, each to the other, of the lots or parcels of land so respectively drawn as aforesaid; reserving, however, till a final close of the survey by John Dinsmore, the settlement with each other for any surplus quantity of land which either party may have drawn more than his equal proportion, conformably to the tenor and condition of the aforesaid agreement of the 17th April last past.

In witness whereof both parties have hereto set their names the 27th day of March, 1820, in presence of Daniel Wade and Joseph Paxton.

(Signed) DANIEL W. COXE,
H. BRY,
Attorney in fact of Henry Turner.
ISAAC HENRY TURNER.

Witnesses present—
DANIEL WADE,
JOSEPH PAXTON.

Before me, Oliver J. Morgan, parish judge in and for the parish of Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, personally appeared Daniel W. Coxe, acting for himself, and Henry Bry, acting as attorney in fact of Henry Turner, who declare and acknowledge the within act of partition to be their act and deed in presence of me, the said parish judge, and in presence of witnesses thereto subscribed.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office this 3d day of April, 1820.

(Signed) OLIVER J. MORGAN,
Parish Judge.

I, Oliver J. Morgan, parish judge in and for the parish of Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, do certify the foregoing act of partition to be recorded in my office in Liber E, folio .

[L. S.] Given under my hand and seal of office this 3d day of April, 1820.

(Signed) OLIVER J. MORGAN,
Parish Judge.

United States vs. Turner's heirs.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
County of Adams.

I, Henry Wm. Hustington, notary public in and for the county aforesaid, dwelling in the city of Natchez, duly commissioned and sworn, do certify, that I have examined and compared the above and foregoing with the original, and find the same to be a true copy.

In testimony of which I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my [L. S.] seal of office at Natchez aforesaid, this fourteenth day of April, on the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

(Signed) HENRY WM. HUSTINGTON,
Notary Public.

Sale from Coxe to Turner, dated April 19th, 1820.

Daniel W. Coxe sells to Henry Turner, here present and accepting, the contents of lots numbers ten and eleven, which belong to him in the Maison Rouge grant, and lying on the western or right bank of the Washita river in descending, agreeably to the survey made by John Dinsmore, esq., which is to be put upon record by Oliver O. Morgan, esq., the parish judge, for the price and sum of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged; and the said Daniel W. Coxe hereby engages to cause said numbers ten and eleven, or such part thereof as belongs to him, on the west or right shore aforesaid, to be conveyed to said Henry Turner by his, the said Coxe's, authorized attorney, Henry Bry, esq., or that it shall be done by himself; it being clearly understood that the parts of said numbers which are situate on the eastern shore of the Washita are not included in said sale; and, moreover, that said sale shall be separate and unconnected with their partition of the grant, and shall not be blended with that particular transaction; a special warranty to be given by D. W. Coxe to H. Turner against himself and his heirs for said land.

Baton Rouge, April 19th, 1820. Signed in duplicate in presence of Edward Dorsey, Gilbert Morris, and Alexander A. White, as witnesses.

(Signed) DANIEL W. COXE.

Accepted. (Signed) H. TURNER.

(Signed) EDW'D DORSEY,
(Signed) GILBERT MORRIS,
(Signed) ALEX. A. WHITE.

It is hereby further declared by D. W. Coxe, that the foregoing sale conveys to Henry Turner all the land owned by him and contained in lots numbered ten and eleven, situate on the west or right bank of the river Washita only in descending, and neither more nor less, as by reference to the deed of partition of the Maison Rouge grant, made on the day of March last past, recorded in the parish of Washita, will more fully appear, the word "only" being first interlined in the top line of this page.

(Signed) DANIEL W. COXE.

United States vs. *Turner's heirs.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA
City of New Orleans.

Be it known that this day, before me, Savinien Blanc, notary public in and for the said city duly commissioned, came Daniel W. Coxe and Henry Turner, esquires, parties to the foregoing instrument, who severally declared and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed, for the purposes therein stated; that the same was by them signed and executed in presence of the witnesses therein named, and that the above explanatory note has been this day added by him, said D. W. Coxe.

In faith whereof the said appearers hereunto sign their names, and I, the said notary, grant these presents under my signature and seal of office, at New Orleans aforesaid, this twenty-fourth day of April, 1820 having first recorded the same in my current register by act of this date

(Signed) DANIEL W. COXE,
(Signed) H. TURNER,
[L. S.] (Signed) SAVN. BLANC,
Notary Public.

I, Oliver J. Morgan, parish judge in and for the parish of Ouachita, in the State of Louisiana, do certify the foregoing deed from D. W. Coxe to Henry Turner to be recorded in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office this 22d day December, 1841.

[L. S.] (Signed) OLIVER J. MORGAN,
Parish Judge.

Sale from Turner to Coxe, dated April 19th, 1820.

Henry Turner sells to Daniel W. Coxe, here present and accepting, the contents of numbers seventeen, twenty, and thirty-one in the Maison Rouge grant of land in the river Washita, agreeably to the survey thereof made by John Dinsmore, esq., to be recorded by Oliver J. Morgan, esq., parish judge of the parish of Washita; the said numbers seventeen and twenty extending across both sides of the said river to the eastern and western bank lines, and the said number thirty-one being on the western side only thereof; all in consideration of the price or sum of one dollar, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged—a more regular conveyance in fee simple to be made by H. Turner to D. W. Coxe whenever required, with a special warranty only against himself and his heirs; and it is moreover agreed, that said sale shall be separate and altogether unconnected with the partition of said grant, and shall not be blended with that particular transaction. Signed in duplicate at Baton Rouge, April 19th, 1820, in presence of Edward Dorsey, Gilbert Morris, and Alex'r A. White, as witnesses.

(Signed) HENRY TURNER,
Accepted. (Signed) DANIEL H. COXE.
Test:
(Signed) EDW'D DORSEY,
(Signed) GILBERT MORRIS,
(Signed) ALEX'R A. WHITE.

United States vs. Turner's heirs.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
City of New Orleans.

Be it known, that this day, before me, Savinien Blanc, notary public in and for the said city, duly commissioned, came the above named Henry Turner and Daniel W. Coxe, esquires, who acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed for the purposes therein stated, and that the same was by them signed and executed in the presence of the witnesses therein named.

In faith whereof the said appearers hereto sign their names, and I grant these presents, at New Orleans, this 24th April, 1820, [SEAL.] under my signature and seal of office, having first recorded the same in my current register by act of this date.

(Signed) DANIEL W. COXE,
(Signed) H: TURNER,
(Signed) SAV'N BLANC, *Not. Pub.*

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Ouachita.

I, Oliver J. Morgan, parish judge in and for the parish and State aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing deed, &c., to be recorded in my office in liber F.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed my seal of office, this 22d day of December, 1821. [SEAL.]

(Signed) OLIVER J. MORGAN,
Parish Judge.

Close of evidence.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 19th of June, A. D. 1848, the court delivered the following judgment and decree:

Judgment.

HEIRS OF TURNER vs. THE UNITED STATES. } No. 32.

Monday, June 19th, 1848. May term.

Present: Hon. Theo. H. McCaleb.

This cause came on to be heard upon petition, answer, replication, depositions, exhibits, and proof, and the same was argued by counsel and submitted to the court; and the court having maturely considered the same, and being satisfied from the evidence that, on the 20th June, 1797, the Baron de Carondelet, then the Spanish governor of the province of Louisiana, having full power and authority so to do, did make to the Marquis de Maison Rouge a grant of thirty square leagues of land upon the Ouachita river, in the said province of Louisiana, and bounded and described as set forth in the map or figurative plan, prepared and executed on the fourteenth day of June, 1797, by Carlos Trudeau,

United States vs. *Turner's heirs.*

the surveyor general of said province, and annexed to plaintiffs' petition as exhibit "C," to wit, plat No. 1, on the right bank of the river Ouachita, commencing or starting five arpens below the mouth of the bayou Chenière au Tondre, till it reaches the bayou Calumet, with the depth necessary to complete or produce one hundred and forty thousand superficial arpens. The second plat, marked No. 2, on the left bank of the same river Ouachita, to start or begin two leagues below the Fort Miro, at the point called l'Aine, till it reaches the prairie de Lee, with the necessary depth to complete or produce sixty thousand arpens superficial. The third plat, marked No. 3, to start in front of the bayou de la Loutre, and from thence on a line running south sixty-five degrees east to the bayou Siar, which line the bayou Siar and bayou Barthelemy and the Ouachita bound said plat No. 3; and the plat No. 4, on the right bank of the Ouachita, to start in front of the entrance of bayou Barthelemy, running down the river till it reaches the bayou la Loutre; which plats, Nos. 3 and 4, with the corresponding or necessary depth, are to complete eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpens, and added to the plats Nos. 1 and 2, form together the superficial total of two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpens, equal to the foregoing thirty leagues, at the rate of two thousand five hundred toises or fathoms per side for each league.

And being further satisfied that said petitioners are the legal and true owners, by title regularly derived from the said Marquis de Maison Rouge, of such portions of said grant as are claimed by them in their said petition; and being satisfied that said grant was and is a good and valid grant from the Spanish government to the said Marquis de Maison Rouge, and that the same is protected by the treaty made between the United States and the French republic on the thirteenth day of April, 1803, as well as by the laws of nations and the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Now this court, acting under and by virtue of the act of Congress of 26th May, 1824, entitled "An act enabling the claimants to lands within the limits of the State of Missouri and Territory of Arkansas to institute proceedings to try the validity of their claims," and also an act, passed on the 17th day of June, 1844, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of land claims within the States of Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and in those parts of the States of Mississippi and Alabama south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and between the Mississippi and Perdido rivers," doth order, adjudge, and decree, and it is hereby ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that the petitioners, Sarah Turner, Eliza Turner, Henry Turner, and George W. Turner, are the true and lawful owners of, and have good title against the United States, the defendants, in and to all the lands and hereditaments claimed by them in their said petition; which lands are described as follows, on a map or survey executed on the 27th March, 1820, by one John Dinsmore, by order of the surveyor general of the United States south of the Tennessee river, which map is marked exhibit "A," to wit, lots numbers four, five, six, and nine, lying on both sides of said river Ouachita, and

within tracts Nos. one and two of said grant and survey; also lots Nos. ten and eleven on the west side of said river, and six hundred and thirty-two acres of that part of said lot ten which lies on east side of said river, all within said tracts one and two; also one undivided fourth part of tracts three and four of said grant.

It is further ordered, adjudged, and decreed, that in case said lands so claimed by said plaintiffs in their said petition, or any part or portions thereof, shall have been sold by the United States, or otherwise disposed of, said plaintiffs shall be, and are hereby, authorized to enter, in any land office in the State of Louisiana, in parcels conformable to sectional divisions and subdivisions, a like quantity of public lands, after the same shall have been offered at public sale.

Judgment rendered and signed June 19th, 1848.

(Signed) THEO. H. McCALEB, [SEAL.]
U. S. Judge.

And afterwards, to wit, on the 22d of June, A. D. 1848, the following motion for, and order of, appeal were entered and filed of record:

Order of appeal.

TURNER'S HEIRS
vs.
THE UNITED STATES.

In the district court of the United States, for the district of Louisiana.

Present, the honorable Theodore H. McCaleb, judge.

May term, 1848.—Thursday, 22d June, 1848.

On motion of Thomas J. Durant, attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana, it is ordered by the court that an appeal in this case be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington, returnable to the next succeeding term thereof.

Office of the clerk of the United States district court for the district of Louisiana.

I, Needler R. Jennings, clerk of the above entitled court, do hereby certify, that the foregoing one hundred and sixty-seven pages, together with the two plats of survey, one (exhibit A) inserted between pages 100 and 101, and the other between pages 108 and 109, form a true, faithful, and correct transcript of all the proceedings, process, pleadings, documents, and other matters on file and of record in a certain case in chancery, wherein the Heirs of Henry Turner are plaintiffs, and the United States of America are defendants, No. 32 of the docket of land causes of the said court.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the said court, at the city of New Orleans, this fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1848, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventy-third year.

[SEAL.]

N. R. JENNINGS, *Clerk.*

United States vs. *Turner's heirs.*

I, Theodore H. McCaleb, judge of the United States district court for the district of Louisiana, do hereby certify, that Needler R. Jennings, who subscribed the above certificate, is the clerk of the said court, and that full faith and credit are due and ought to be given to his attestations as such, and that the above is in due form of law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 15th day of Nov., A. D. 1848.

THEO. H. McCALEB, [SEAL.]
U. S. Judge.

Citation of Appeal.

The United States of America, to the Heirs of Henry Turner, greeting:

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be holden at the city of Washington on the first Monday of December next, pursuant to an order of appeal filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, wherein the United States of America are appellants, and you are appellees, to show cause, if any there be, why the judgment rendered against the said appellants, and in your favor, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the honorable Roger B. Taney, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at New Orleans, this twelfth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

THEO. H. McCALEB,
U. S. Judge.

Returned into court Oct. 20, 1848.

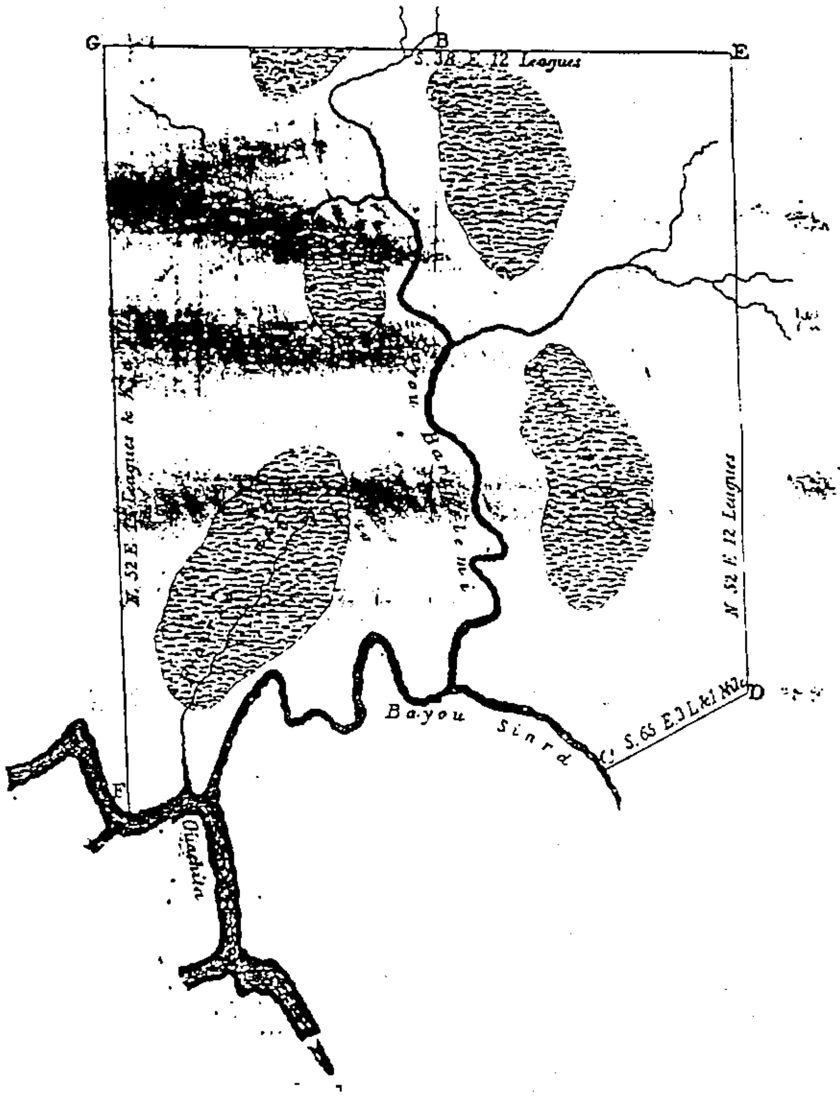
ROB'T M. LUSHER, *D'y Clerk.*

Marshal's return.

Received September 13th, 1848, and on the 26th inst. served a copy of the within citation of appeal on Prentiss & Finney, esqrs., by handing the same to Prentiss, esq., in the city of New Orleans. Ret'd October 20th, 1848.

J. PRADOS, JR.,
D'y U. S. Marshal.

Filed 4 December, 1848.



Purchased by our ancestors, but it was already our land when Spain came. Spain gave it back to us with treaty protection in the said cession to France, and his protection was written in this said LOUISIANA PURCHASE for the Ancient Ones.

All Spanish Land Grants are good and are redeemable until the 1679 Constitution made it possible to steal in 1880.

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

LOUISIANA CONSTITUTION OF 1829

"That Old Code Wrapped In The Grandfather's Clause To Steal Our Black Land!"

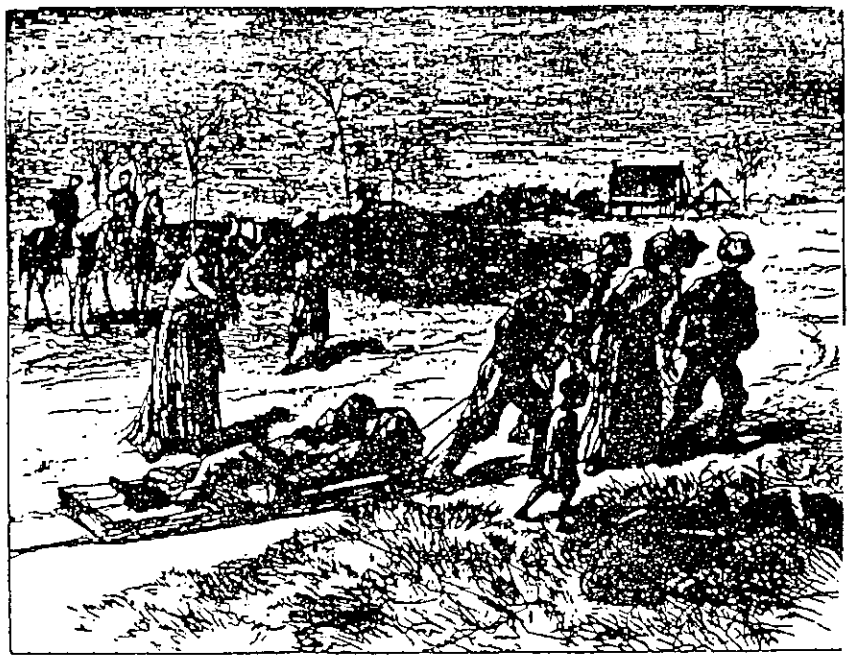
If we could ever get it in our minds that my old *Ancient Ancestors* were well versed in their own language. Spanish, Mayan, some French as well as a variety of dialects of tribal tongues, we would be in the knowledge why they had to teach us English, a tongue to steal! They had to write a Constitution to make their theft legal. This democratic action assured white supremacy. The number of blacks in the area after all the poisoning of the springs, were still too great to be reason with... the negro votes out numbered the whites and held to the facts.

1. That they were in the *Neutral Strip* and not in the United States and not in Louisiana by their constitutional document, dated November 22, 1811.

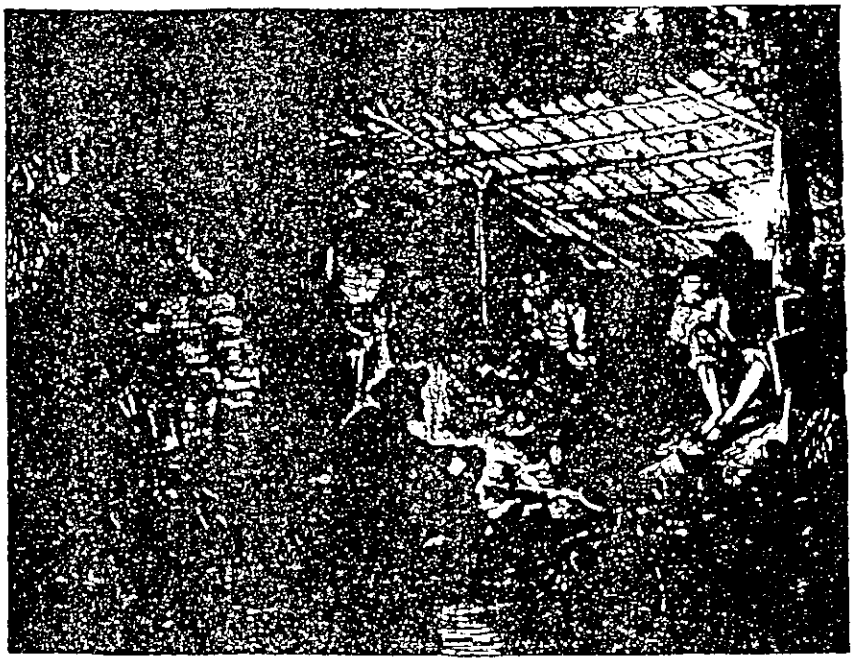
2. They, the *Ancient Blacks* owned the land by birth and **by** Spanish Land Grants which the United States had to recognize **by** Treaty.

If any true democracy principals were permitted to prevail, communities, parishes and towns would have been put together under black rule regardless to how white the state officials might have been. To eliminate this, the Governor who was the United States appointee, in return appointed a complete statewide band of officials from school boards to the police jury on to the top. This new born constitution was designed to elect a democratic for a Governor. Whereas, he could appoint all other over the state in office as democrats. The word democrat means **"demon"** plus **"box or crat."** What Louisiana meant here was that "blacks," we demons have you locked up in a crate or boxed in.

This kept blacks from office. This saturanalia is the end to justify the means of such a constitution. Thus the proverb... **"to bulldoze"** was added to their political lexicon. It meant to control blacks and keep them out of government while they stole land with the backing of the United States Army.



GATHERING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED
After the so-called "Colfax Riots," 1873.
(From a current print.)



Blacks praying under brush arbors.

"THE ABOVE AS WELL AS THE PARAGRAPH BELOW IS WHAT I WAS FORCED TO STUDY IN THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL SYSTEM'S HISTORY."

The price to pay in terms of justice and party honor was a terrible one, but it had to be paid, as it was more vital to Louisiana that its citizens regain control of the State and that self-government be re-established than that a Democrat should be president, however rightfully elected that worthy might be.

So with this hands-off, *laissez-faire* policy determined upon by the leaders at Washington, the followers of Packard slowly fell away. Finally a sufficient number of the Packard legislators went over to the Nicholls Legislature to enable the latter to show what neither had had so far—a quorum. With this quorum the Democratic government began functioning fully and legally in fact and law. The Packard government retired from the scene. Packard hied himself to other parts to munch the bone that was cast to him from Hayes' political table—United States consul-general to Liverpool. Kellogg, however, had still a parasitical hold upon Louisiana, as he had wormed himself into a United States senatorship before the Democrats obtained the ascendancy in the state. His senatorship, however, was but another name for exile. He never again took up his residence in the state, the role of whose evil genius he had so persistently played.

Kellogg was a Christian who was kind to blacks. He studied the history of white supremacy and how it hurt the *Ancient People.* Therefore you can visualize how the whites hated him for his fair practices in the Louisiana Government. Governor Kellogg is the sole person charged by the Louisiana whites as the person that instigated the *Colfax Riot* that left a score of dead white immigrants, what was to be *his-story* and the true mystery of what actually happened. Kellogg was not an evil person. His political differences were with the evil practices of the new white south that was using evil to confiscate the land that belonged to the Ancient Ones, who happened to be black. This is a very rare case where a white man has been writing down history *(his-story)* without dirty twisted lies. It is a case where truth shall surely one day rise.

You were along in your stand Governor Kellogg. Our hats are off *to you out there on the astro.*

Please allow me to tell you exactly what happened. It was back in 1873, the spring that it t'was. The United States tried to control all the wrong the moving in on our land had caused. William Pitt Kellogg was mustered into office in Louisiana with the United States Army. Pa or Pappy Joe Turner, about ten years old at the time, had his first ride on *a steam boat as a roustabout for gambler, Rutherford B. Hayes from* Ohio. He made big tips serving as a forerunner in the wooded era. Papa knew so well as a boy hunting with his dad.

His early experience with Stephen B. Packard, the elected Governor and a Black Caesar C. (C.C.) Antoine, the Lieutenant Governor. The opposing votes were for Democrat, German (Ayan) Francis T. Nichols and Louis A. Wiltz. He was to volunteer himself for the confederacy. Joined by Nicholls, who gave his legal experience to the confederacy. Nicholls, lost his foot at the battle of Chancellorsville. Wiltz enlisted in the Confederate Army before he was eighteen. These were staunch rebels and haters of black people.

Judge Ruthland organized the White Camellias in what they thought were the state to take black's as slaves and the black land to boot. He came down from the Judges office to be a Ku Klux Klan organizer. The White Camellias were really Ku Klux Klansman. This is the organization that started the Colfax Riot again blacks who retaliated. To make it look as if Kellogg started it, white leaflets were made.

Superintendent Harris having served four year terms for four consecutive times and knew everything there was to know about the school system, yet he writes that. "There were no schools in Pine Hills whatsoever. All is darkness, indeed in the region."

The school treasuries were stolen by Superintendent Harris. His honorable sir stole and carried it with him. If most of the whites could not read it was he that was responsible after 16 years in office.

He plotted with the democrats to steal from blacks. This was done while they plotted the riot, and got many white people killed as well as blacks, because of Harris, Nicholls, Wiltz and Ruthland's hate leaflet scheme.

LOUISIANA came into her own politically with the passing from the scene of carpetbag government and the installation of Francis T. Nicholls as governor,[1] With the resumption of her sovereignty, public attention now became fixed upon the necessity of changing her organic law. The existing Constitution—that of 1868—was a concoction of the radicals that had worked ill to both State and people. Its evils could not be forgotten, but their recurrence could be guarded against.

The convention to formulate the new organic law assembled in New Orleans April 21, 1879. Governor Nicholls called the delegates to order, and Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Wiltz was then elected to preside over the convention's deliberations, his only opponent being Pierre Landry of Ascension Parish. Mr. Will H. Harris of Baton Rouge was made secretary.

The opening address of President Wiltz was an able and inspiring setting forth of what the State required of the convention, and of the new instrument under which Louisiana was to be fundamentally governed. He urged strict definement of the three departments of government—legislative, executive, judiciary. There should be no interlapping or blending of functions. Many other recommendations were made by him corrective of conditions from which the State had so suffered. In his final summing up he urged the convention to bring into existence such a government for the State as would be worthy of a free, intelligent, and honest people who love and obey the law and who respect authority, but love liberty and honor beyond all temporal gifts.

The convention completed its labors July 23, 1879. Some of its corrective features may here be briefly summarized. In the first place, the people were henceforth not to be taxed unduly. Assessments of property must never be above its value. No parish or municipality in government expense, levees, schools, interest on the public debt, etc., must not exceed six mills on the dollar. No parish or municipality in the state was to be permitted to tax its citizens more than ten mills. The personal rights of the people were specified and enumerated. The officers of the law must not invade one's home except by warrant duly sworn to and setting forth exactly the reason for the proposed search. The right to keep and bear arms must not be abrogated, although this did not countenance the carrying of *concealed* weapons. The military must always be subordinate to the civil authority except in case of war or invasion. All these show past abuses for which prevention against future recurrence was sought.

–n (1877.)

one-party state and factionalism took the place of partisanship. When the dominating party split, the negro vote came into great demand. The faction that could corral this vote had the advantage of the other faction. Many a white Democrat rode into office either on the back of the negro voter, or by hypnotizing the people into the conviction that only by his election could the state be saved from negro dominancy.

Nominations for state offices were made in those days not as now, by vote of the rank and file of a political party, but by a nominating convention consisting of delegates from each parish. The number of delegates allotted a parish depended not on the number of party registrants or voters in the parish, but upon its population. A parish having 400 white voters and a black population of 15,000 had a larger representation and, therefore, more influence in the convention than had a parish with 3,000 white voters and a few hundred black. Thus the negro vote was used as a club in the hands of a few, with which to beat white majorities into subserviency in the naming of candidates to go on the state ticket. When Mr. Negro could thus be used to the discomfiture of a large part of the white electorate, it were time to call a halt, otherwise radical practices masked in the guise of democracy might return to curse the state, although not to so reprehensible an extent as formerly, owing to the rigidly protective features of the state's Constitution of 1879.

This halt was called from two directions. Despite the odium associated with the name in the minds of Louisianians, a new Republican Party for the state was launched as a protest against the policies and actions of the faction in power and its leaders. Into the new party went many sugar planters and others of the state's leading citizens, and the defection thus brought about was of such magnitude that the Democratic organization had to fight for its life in the election of 1896. There are those who maintain to this day that John L. Pharr, sturdy and honest old swamper, lumberman and planter, was really elected governor on the Republican ticket in that election, and that only the superior shrewdness and experience of the leaders of the organization opposed to him prevented him from being declared the winner. The near success of this newly arrived contestant gave the Democrats of the state much food for thought. It shaped their future course to the end that elections in Louisiana should be determined by the white vote and not black.

The other call to halt came from within the party, when a group of patriotic high-minded citizens launched a ballot reform movement whose aims and purposes were (1st) to establish an intelligent electorate; (2nd) to insure the purity and sanctity of the ballot; (3rd) to secure the adoption of the Australian system of balloting[a] at each election; (4th) to punish corrupt election practices; and (5th) to assure a speedy and fair count and accurate returns of the vote exactly as cast.

Identified with the inception of the Ballot Reform League were such leaders as Dr. H. Dickson Bruns, John M. Parker, B. R. Forman, Dr. B. M. Palmer, William Preston Johnston, Henry J. Hearsey, editor of the Daily States of New Orleans; Abe Brittin, Samuel L. Gilmore, R. L. Tullis, P. H. Lambremont Jr., E. B. Debuisson, R. N. Sims, A. P. Pujo. David Pierson, D. M. Sholars, C. H. Mouton, Clay Elliott, S. McC.

[a] The Australian System was one that insured secrecy to the voter so that he could cast his ballot without fear of personal consequences.

Lawrason and others whose names will be recognized as among the foremost public spirited citizens of the state of that day and this.

The ballot reform movement so spread that a state committee was formed under the chairmanship of Judge Allen A. Barksdale of Ruston. Every parish was represented on the committee and the following were constituted the committeemen-at-large for the state: H. Dickson Bruns, Calhoun Fluker, W. B. Spencer, John Clegg, Charles Claiborne, R. H. Lea, B. R. Foreman, Henry E. Chambers, C. H. Hicks, P. B. Roy, G. O. Watts, Louis Fruhling, O. I. McClellan, Allen Jumel, and Henry Smith.

The foregoing names are given to show the force and importance of the movement. It was a movement making for civic good and for the State's probity and honor in its elections and political contests. In advocacy of its demands the league held a gigantic rally and mass meeting in the old Academy of Music, New Orleans,[4] at which the principal speakers were Dr. Benjamin M. Palmer, Rabbi Leucht, Henry E. Chambers, who came down from Monroe upon telegraphic summons to address the meeting, and William Preston Johnston. Much enthusiasm was aroused. The clarion call for honesty in election methods went forth in tones whose echoes reached every corner of Louisiana. Changes for the better were brought about in the state's political practices as a result of this movement, not suddenly but gradually and persistently until every objective aimed at by the league was attained and is today constantly in evidence as having been accomplished.

The matter of honest elections was greatly simplified by the adoption of a new Constitution for the state—that of 1898. Mississippi had found a way to eliminate the negro from politics without doing violence to the Federal Constitution, a way originating in the great brain of Senator J. Z. George of that state. As adopted and modified by the Louisiana convention, one of three conditions had to be met before a citizen acquired the right to be registered and to vote. He must be educationally qualified—know how to read and write; or, he must be a property owner to at least the value of $300; or he must be one who had the right to vote anterior to January 1, 1867, or be the son or grandson of such a person.

This last is the famous "Grandfather's Clause" that occasioned much comment by publicists all over the country. It was sound in law, however, as well as practicable in fact. It was particularly applicable in Louisiana, where otherwise a large class of intelligent but illiterate white citizens would have been excluded from the right to vote. For be it known that the public school idea was late in coming to a number of sections of Louisiana and a high percentage of white illiterates existed, who though they could not comply with the educational qualifications, yet could meet intelligence tests which placed them upon a par with the educated. That these should not be humiliated by having to register under the "Grandfather's Clause" and thus advertise their poverty and their illiteracy, many citizens of wealth and education kept the illiterates in countenance by themselves registering under the clause referred to. With the adoption of the Constitution of 1898[5] Louisiana became in fact and practice a white man's state as far as its politics went.

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[4] May, 1896.

A deep suspicion of what future legislatures might do seemed to characterize the deliberations of the convention. In this they were actuated more by the instinct which becomes ingrained from past experience, than by anticipatory premonition of any deterioration of this branch of government. For it is only since those days that we have come to recognize the evils that have crept into American life due to manipulation of legislative action by factional forces or partisan groups or special interests or favored classes, who, when unchecked, operate the legislative machinery for selfish ends rather than for the public good. That is what gives us taxation to the point of extortion; governmental expenditures to the point of extravagance; profiteering because of influential lobbying; exploitations of the public politically and commercially that a few may benefit.

That there was reason for suspicion in those days is evident, not only from what had gone before, but what has transpired in more recent times. Every meeting of Congress, every convening of a State Legislature, is today viewed with concern, even dread, of what it may do before adjournment. How often have we seen the people on the defensive against proposed legislative action! Why is it that delegations of protest have to appear so often at state and national capitals lest some specially inimical legislation be passed!

So in the Constitution of 1879 we find the General Assembly of the state hedged about with all kinds of inhibitions and limitations. The admonitions of what the Legislature must not do are more numerous than the specifications of what it is permitted to do. It must not pass any special or local law covering twenty-one carefully specified subjects. It must not increase the salary or emoluments of any state or local officer whose compensation has been fixed in the Constitution, and in most cases this compensation had been cut down to an average of one-half of what had previously been accorded under radical rule. It is prohibited from contracting any debt or liability on behalf of the state, or issue bonds of any kind except in case of war or invasion.

No law must be passed except it have but one object, and that clearly represented in the title. And to better conserve the rights of property and the liberty of the individual, as well as to serve more effectively as a check against improper legislative action, an elaborate judiciary system was provided consisting of a Supreme Court of five justices; five circuit courts of appeal, each presided over by two judges; district courts at least twenty in number, and thirty when deemed necessary; and local justices of the peace.

It is said that when a sovereign state changes its organic law, the student of political science may read between the lines a record of conditions that have made the change necessary. Defining sharply the three departments of government and prescribing that the incumbents of one shall not perform duties attached to each of the other two, indicates a previous prevalence of what might be termed poo-bah-ism.[2] The limitation of taxation indicates previous abuse of the taxing power. The specific setting forth in most emphatic terms of the rights of the individual citizen argues that these rights were ignored under the old dis-

pensation. As a matter of fact, the Constitution of 1879 was eminently correctional as well as organic.

The coming into power of a democratic state administration did not of itself assure white supremacy. Radical rule had left as a legacy a horde of ignorant black voters, wholly unfitted for the duties and obligations of intelligent citizenship. The cloud of a possible return to black domination was to hang threateningly over the people for a number of years to come. The negro vote in many of the parishes outnumbered the white, in some cases ten to one. If therefore local self-government in true accord with the fundamental principles of democracy were permitted to prevail, communities and parishes would be put under black rule, however white the state officials might be.

Two forces were brought into play to meet this contingency. The first of these was the constitutional provision which lodged in the hands of the chief executive of the state extraordinary appointive powers. The governor named all local and state officials whose election by popular suffrage was not specifically enjoined by the Constitution. He appointed the members of the police jury of every parish, a select body of representative citizens upon whom devolved the enacting of laws and ordinances affecting parish affairs, as well as the determining of just what the rate of local taxation would be to meet parish needs.

The governor also appointed all school boards in the rural sections of the state, many of the judiciary, all executive boards, all boards of trustees of the many state institutions, and the registrar in each parish whose function it was to pass upon the eligibility of all who sought to be enrolled as voters. In other words, tremendous effort would be expended if necessary to elect a Democratic governor, and the governor once elected, the local offices were certain to be filled by Democrats. In time the wisdom of continuing this appointive system was to cause much bitter controversy, when upon a number of occasions it was charged that the application of the system was directed not so much to the state's welfare as to factional and partisan advantage, and the building up of political rings and machines.

The second of these forces counteractive of the black menace was the persistent and effective discouragement of the black voter from taking any part in the election, or, if permitted to vote, from expressing his own preferences at the polls. The South had not yet solved the problem of disfranchising the illiterate, ignorant negro by organic law non-violative of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Until such a solution was arrived at, other means had to be employed—intimidation, persuasion, subtle suggestion that to vote the white man's ticket was most conducive to the black man's health, call it what you will. With the saturnalia of reconstruction days still fresh in mind, the end was held to justify the means. The negro either kept away from the polls on election day or docilely voted the Democratic ticket under the eyes of those whose good opinion at that particular time was of prime importance to him. Thus it was that the picturesque verb "to buldoze" was added to the politician's lexicon.

In one sense, however,

riot[3] Judge Rutland abandoned the Republican party and became a Democrat.

The white elected officials were the first to take possession of the parish offices, but had hardly installed themselves when they were driven out by a great mob of armed negroes. For be it remembered that in this parish, the black population outnumbered the white at least four to one. A crisis being thus precipitated, a mass meeting of the whites was called to assemble at Colfax, the parish seat,[4] to consider the propriety of endeavoring to regain possession of the parish government; and, if such endeavor were decided upon, the best measures to pursue. When the morning appointed arrived, over two hundred negroes heavily armed were first on the scene, flourishing their weapons and threatening violence if the whites attempted to hold their meeting.

Disposed to try every peaceful means before precipitating what might be a bloody conflict, the whites decided to forego their meeting for the time being, although a large number had come to town from a distance in order to attend. Whereupon the negroes waxed more arrogant than ever During the next four or five days, more blacks including women and children crowded into the town, swarming about in droves, and making dire threats as to what they were going to do to the whites when the appointed time came. One of their boasts was that they were going to kill off all the white men, take the white women and through them raise a new race.

Under the circumstances the few white families dwelling in Colfax, becoming terrified, locked their residences and stores and in the dark of the night slipped out of town. In the morning, the negroes finding the houses deserted, broke into them and took possession, looting stores and residences and committing unspeakable acts of vandalism. For instance, in Judge Rutland's house, they found the coffined form of a child awaiting burial. The coffin was broken open and the remains thrown into the yard.

When reports of the orgy being staged in Colfax got out, men from other parishes came to the rescue of the Grant Parish citizens. A force of about two hundred thus gathered. This force approached and encamped within two miles of the town and sent in a demand that the negroes disband, give up the offices and the parish records and return to their homes. Instead of complying with the demand, the negroes began to throw up earthworks around the town and sent back word that they proposed to fight it out. Notwithstanding the provocation given, the whites now commanded by Capt. C. C. Nash, the sheriff-elect, with considerable patience, warned the negroes day after day of the consequences if they persisted in refusing to disband and retire peacefully.

Finally all patience was lost. Easter Sunday[5] dawned and the negroes were notified to remove their women and children from the danger zone. This was done. The fortifications were manned and a defiant challenge issued to the whites. These last were by this time

The negroes to form themselves into a sinister organization known as the Union League. The South's response to this was the Ku Klux Klan that put the fear of God and the terror of evil-doing into the hearts of the criminally inclined, both white and black. The organization paralleling the Ku Klux was known in Louisiana as the Knights of the White Camellia. It had its inception in a White Man's or Caucasian Club formed at Franklin, St. Mary Parish, May 23, 1867, under the leadership of Judge Alcibiades de Blanc. Opelousas and other towns followed, and when New Orleans swung into line, that city was made the headquarters of the organization. The order did not seem to adopt the terrifying and punishment-inflicting tactics of the Ku Klux, though it bound the white men into a common brotherhood and gave them practical training in shoulder-to-shoulder co-operation against detestable conditions to such an extent that many an evil-doer was halted from his career of crime because of fear of what the White Knights *might* do to him. But spies of Warmoth's wormed their way into membership in the various chapters of the organization, violating the secrecy of their ritual, *personnel* and operations. When the Knights gained knowledge of this, they quietly disbanded though in some localities some of the ex-Knights binding them into a secret organization on the same order calling themselves the 298 · s

But if the Knigi.ts of the White Camellia disbanded, the principle involved in their first organization, lived to take life again in the White League, which made its appearance when conditions in the State under Kellogg became too intolerable to be longer borne. What these conditions were, are perhaps best expressed by the resolutions which were passed by a large mass meeting called to organize the White League of Winn Parish.[3] Wiley J. Wilson presided over the meeting; Andrew J. Babers was named vice-president; Joseph W. Dyson acted as secretary. Will H. Strong was chairman of the committee on resolutions which, as adopted, were as follows:[4]

WHEREAS, the state of affairs prevailing in Louisiana for the past six years having convinced all unprejudiced men that this State has been given up to plunder to a horde of barbarous negroes incited and led on by the worst white men that ever imposed themselves upon any civilized country; and

WHEREAS, that by their wholesale and rapacious robbery, our people have been reduced to wretchedness and despair and the State brought to shame; and

WHEREAS, already many of our people, male and female, have been atrociously murdered and outraged by them; and that there is now no security for life and property, that masses of negroes are animated by

an inexplicable and deadly hatred of the white race and are now organizing with hostile attitude and design to perpetuate their wicked power in the State; and

WHEREAS, all things point unmistakably to the fact that efforts are being made to Africanize the beautiful and magnificent State of Louisiana, to confiscate the property and compel the civilized and Christian white people to abandon the State or live under the rule of the inferior race; therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that it is the solemn duty of the white men to unite into one firm compact organization to protect the lives, the honor and the property of our people.

RESOLVED, that we accept without hesitation the issue of race forced upon us by the insolent and barbarous African and that we believe that a perpetration of his power would destroy the State as it has every other country in which he has held sway.

RESOLVED, that it was the intention of the founders of this government, that this should be a white man's government and as far as our efforts go, *it shall be*.

RESOLVED, that we deeply sympathize with the people of Natchitoches Parish in their efforts to release themselves from the appalling taxes illegally imposed upon them and the official corruption that has long gone unpunished in their midst; and we assure our friends that we are not idle spectators of their noble struggle.

RESOLVED, that we return our heartfelt thanks to the three able and distinguished members of the bar of New Orleans, Messrs. Robert H. Marr, E. John Ellis and W. R. Whittaker, for the distinguished services rendered in defense of our good friends and fellow-citizens, the Grant Parish prisoners, at a sacrifice of almost their entire business, without promise, hope or desire of pecuniary compensation.

RESOLVED, that we recognize Justice Bradley,[6] a true man, an able jurist and an uncorruptible judge.

RESOLVED, that we regard the Shreveport *Times*, Natchitoches *Vindicator*, Alexandria *Caucasian* and New Orleans *Bulletin*[6] as able exponents of our principles and contenders for the white people's rights; we heartily commend them to white people's support; and we hereby express our indignation at the recent outrage perpetrated upon a free press by the ring of desperate politicians who sought the suppression of the *Bulletin*.

Red River Parish citizens held their White League meeting on the day previous to that of Winn Parish's action. At this meeting[7] C. D. Bullock presided. J. F. Stephens and B. C. Lee acted as secretaries,

and Joseph Pierson, Capt. B. W. Marsden, Major J. W. Sanderford and Capt. T. W. Abney, all made ringing addresses. Resolutions were adopted of the same tenor as those of the Winn Parish meeting, with the following significant addition:

RESOLVED, that we wish it to be understood that we have no war to make upon any class in our State in consequence of race, color or previous condition; but the horde of thieves, robbers and plunderers who have brought ruin, poverty, degradation and insult upon all alike, must and shall cease to rule over us; that all we ask is fair and honest dealing from officials, let their political proclivities be what they may; and such we are determined to demand.

"Liberty Place" and "Liberty Monument" there is reared to those who gave their lives to freedom. It is well to preserve their memories for such preservation is their only reward.

The following are the names of the citizens killed:

Wm. C. Robbins	Charles Brulard	R. G. Lindsey
J. K. Gourdain	Charles Dana	S. B. Newman, Jr.
A. Bozonier	Major Wm. Wells	M. Betts
John Graval	M. Brouse	E. A. Toledano
Albert M. Gautier	Z. S. Considine	H. Peel
A. M. McIntree	——— Saganac	
Fred Mohrman	J. M. West	

The following citizens were wounded:

Captain Andress	D. Soniat	L. Fazende
Lieut. L. Scheidel	Andrew Clise	J. Crason
P. McBride	James Davis	Ernest Buisson
Francois Paliet	J. H. Cross	E. Pollock
J. R. A. Gauthreaux	Jas. McBride	Emanuel Blessey
John Mern	W. Matthewson	F. Fruthaler
Martin Lang	J. H. Keller	J. P. Dalmy
Gen. F. N. Ogden	R. Aby	Frank Greig
Minor Kenner	M. R. Briwa	W. C. Taylor
W. M. Kilpatrick	Tom Boyle	R. Maes
W. C. H. Robinson	Chas. Kit	J. Bruneau
J. C. Potts	P. Bernos	S. Savage
John McCabe	Chas. Kill	R. Swanson
William Ormend	J. M. Henderson	
John McCormick	W. J. Butler	

Now, Pa Joe Turner having a time off his boyhood in the riverboat life he loved as a boy. He saw and heard it all. He had many first hand stories that he told his children. Aunt Bertha Daisy Turner Byrd relayed it to me; the thick of the riot by our own grandpa, Little Joe. Later he became St. Joe. General Grant was a friend of Nicholls. On the sly he looked over his duties to keep the peace in what he knew was not Louisiana. He winked at Hayes to need Louisiana in congress to keep his seat. They did not want a congressional investigation that they knew, according to Treaties, would have to protect us, our rights, our land and religion as well as our properties. Therefore, in the end as a white man will always do, they got together against black people and the black land. Little Joe fought as he served and became one of those slick riverboat little rascals you read about. He fed many blacks with his take, always the honest man Abe.

When he was 18, he owned a bawdy house in New Orleans in the French Quarters, with every vice in town and women galore to serve the boat crews that came to New Orleans with him. The governors, presidents, congressmen and all knew where Joe's was located. He rode with Steamboat Bill in later years on the Robert Will, the old Pallor City and Stella Black, yet he made his crops with all of the wives, keeping the homefront. He knew he was responsible for feeding those on the old reservation and in the Mississippi as well as in what was now illegally called Louisiana. His children being black, French, Tunica and just a dash of Choctaw, made them the most envied of all the girls around and one lone boy alive.

It is hard to go back in *his-story* without somehow coming upon a bit and piece of Cud Joe. Those he fed were his forefathers purchase. And he was responsible as I am responsible today to set the captives free! You are born in a situation. Call it sin to the fourth generation or call it karma if you must. You will pay.

CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

"The Ku Klux Klan (KKK)!"

I read all my notes and sorted what was too discriminating to use. I went outside to set it ablaze. The smoke was so thick, I knew it was not just paper that I was burning. Those white people that found Louisiana on *The Washitaw and Turner Neutral Strip,* ghosts went up in smoke sending out a *Black Code.* I grabbed my sheets off the line and went back inside. The sheets now fold. I put away my colored beddings, leaving a loan white sheet. What I was thinking as I began to cut the holes as the children played in the streets was mixed up with the telephone conversation I had overheard the day before. I was getting the tires on my car changed. "Yeahruh!" He scratched his information on the pad on his desk-like shelf before he got back under my car to check the brake shoes he'd installed. Something about the way he looked at me when he reset the telephone receiver. I had walked all around my car wiping dust that I did not see and read KKK timing and place. Then I had got on my knees making sure he was not taking off bolts, asking him mechanical questions, listening to answers I already knew.

My robe was ready. I dug down in my trunk to get my old white ski mask cap and my white shoes. I found my white gloves as well as a pair of white sweat pants with a matching sweat shirt I used to wear with my snow white pant suit when I lived in Illinois. I still had a borrowed truck in my yard. I could not risk using my own car.

I would just borrow me the truck. It was in the yard. The children, I'll send them home. It's gettin dark. I folded my hood and laid it on the seat with my mask.

The breeze was playing havoc in the trees to the tune of my heavy tire. When the sounds of night hit, it always amused me as I inhaled God's air and not the air conditioning in the truck. Following my mental directions, I knew that a turn was to be made to go over the railroad tracks. A train was coming. I braked. I thought aloud. This is the old V.S.&P Line. This is old Missouri Pacific's last run. Then there was silence. It had once been the Vicksburg-Shreveport and Pacific East of the thirty third degree angle curve. The caboose tail car made its iron-grinding sounds when I noticed a car coming up behind. I was grateful for the shadow the confederate flag on the trucks black glass. I pulled off reaching under my robe for the skimash hood. The destination was in vie. The ghosts were milling around. It was the spookiest sight I'd ever seen since Civil Rights in Mississippi during the 60's. I parked in reverse on a knoll where I could get out, leaving the key in the ignition. The law never crossed my mind. It was now or never. It was too late to back down so I fitted my hood over the mask. I was sweating as I walked to the scene.

There were so many ghosts out there that no one paid me any never mind. I dropped the ticket into the box held by a hooded midget or child. I was now an official spook amongst ghosts. I did not even have a pocket knife. My holes for my eye were not fitting properly. I made a split with my finger and teeth so I could see. The music was loud and the crowd was getting wild, strutting like turkeys. I strutted too. A ghost with a red mask with a point stiffened over each ear and a fringed ball on the head point slipped off his hood. He had on a union white undersuit. He picked or should I say he plucked on a guitar. Then four more joined in. They had on the same attire, except their heads were white.

The crowd clapped and I clapped my gloves. I was making no sound, but my motion was good.

Then he with the red points began to sing.

"Sweet nigger, sweet nigger blood so white.
I killed my mule and hung my nigger too.
Sweet lilly I am doing it all for you."

A plucket te' plucket te' pluck. They were now picking and plucking and jumping. His old fly was flying and a balloon inside his fly was jumping out like crazy as he twisted, jumping and humping, he broke down in his song again.

"I frigged a nigger to ease my pain in my
disease, oh my pain.
It was so good it's a damn shame.
Oh lady o' lady what will my o'lady say... ,
Me otar ladee he...
I hung her nigger man in the tallest tree...
Nigh black women bring that cock to me..
Rib it all in head.
I'll be tastin' it till um' dead.
My old lady's butt ain't soft is yours
Take off your ragged clothes...
I found my waterloo at last
I want to die with my pecker in your black ass...

I was not patting and clapping in motion. It was sickening. I stepped out into the night. The whole thing could be heard from the truck. I could not stand this shit. I had to sit down to it. What if these shits found me out, they would all rape me. They were now making everyone welcome over the speaker.

The first thing they had on their agenda was to take that money for a new Richwood High School.

"Well, it will never be. Let the niggers pay. We'll be the ones to put the school right in this very spot," he said.

"Hurray for Ouachita High."

Then the questioning started. The leader answered them. He told them.

"This is the new south. We will teach the feds a lesson that they shall not forget. We'll beat the niggers and them carpet-baggers at their own game. I didn't know we had any carpet-baggers in the 1900's. He said we have just the niggers out there for the job of closing the schools. I plan to give a good commission to him in name only with a good pay. The nigger will sell his mammy. The bi-racial committee he helped me to pick is the same ones that fought that Hampton-Goston. Every time we get her I declare she slips out of jail around the law like an elf. Hang her, kill her, (and she was right within reach of these crazy shits) throw that woman into the river. It outta be her brain that we eat in sacrifice tonight," he said.

Now horrified, I thought. "What were these crazy shits talking about. Were people eating human brains? Did they eat my husbands brain?" I could not leave. I had to know.

He said. "I hope her brain tastes like old John's brain." A tall one stood up. "No, we cannot do that to her. Not only would the feds be here, but them nigger marchers. She's got a brain in her head alright. Let her bring in the dough and we will take it. One yelled. "Kill! Kill her!"

The dragon was coming up to the stand. They were still howling kill her. One said. "I want her brain." Another said. "I want her cock. I want to hang my tally-whacker in that nigger woman so bad til' every time her name is called, my tally-wacker gets on a hard!"

"Is it hard now," another one yelled.

"Hell yes!" They all laughed and gathered around in a huddle around the platform. They lifted him up on it and what happened then, I could not see for the crowd, but the moans and grunts were coming in clear over the speaker. They in the crowd went wild laughing. I could not make out for sure what they were doing.

Finally, the dragon gave an order. The guitars plucked, "Ku Klux Klan" in harmony with their voices and then a trumpet blasted followed by three rapps. The dragon gave his address.

"She's not sacrificed. It's good for the order to bring money to the south. You will never frig that nigger, you would have to kill her and I want her alive. Anytime you want to hang your pecker in the grand dragon's ass, brother you are welcome. It is class and distinction you need.

Now bring a sheet, a tray for the brain and you line these converts up to see the sacrifice. One nigger brain, two black cats boiled in blood. Doc, did you bring the blood? You got the baby?"

I puked. The vomit was running down my mask. I had to go. Someone said.

"Is it live Doc?" Weak moans could be heard. Is it white? I want the nigger meat. This baby came from the children's home. They have too many niggers working now in the hospitals. The fire was now blazing. I was not witnessing no baby being potted in blood with black brains, even if it was a little white baby. It was alive.

I drove off into the night. What else went on, I will never know. The dragon had talked about killing white women preachers to purify the church with their blood. From that moment on I knew poor Preacher Walker and Joyner were doomed and there was nothing that I could do to save them. I called and told her what I had learned. She told me that it was a rival group in her congregation. A preacher had admitted once to being a Klansman but was not a member now. She thanked me. I later called CAP for a Mrs. Walker and was told that she no longer worked for CAP. She was in Texas and what did I want with her.

I remembered the Dragon. He said he had all the nigger preachers and teachers in his back pocket. His voice was so familiar to me. I knew who he was.

Mrs. Collins told me that I was getting in a little too deep. I had given her a list. My name was at the bottom of the list. I told her not to worry, they had marked me off the list. It held the names of Slater, J. Goston, L.B. Jackson and Bennie Reed. He had ordered instead a list of white women preachers. What I could not figure out was what church was being used in the purification process. Mrs. Collins cried. I decided not to tell her about the sacrifice. I would probably kill her. I was still sick from it, puking like a pregnant woman.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

Years had passed since I gathered up those notes to burn. Many people were dead. Everyone on the list except me. Louise Collins was not on the list, yet she was dead. I was sure both young black girl's blood had been used for sacrifice. Also that little white girl found behind the church was later moved to a wooded area before the officers arrived.

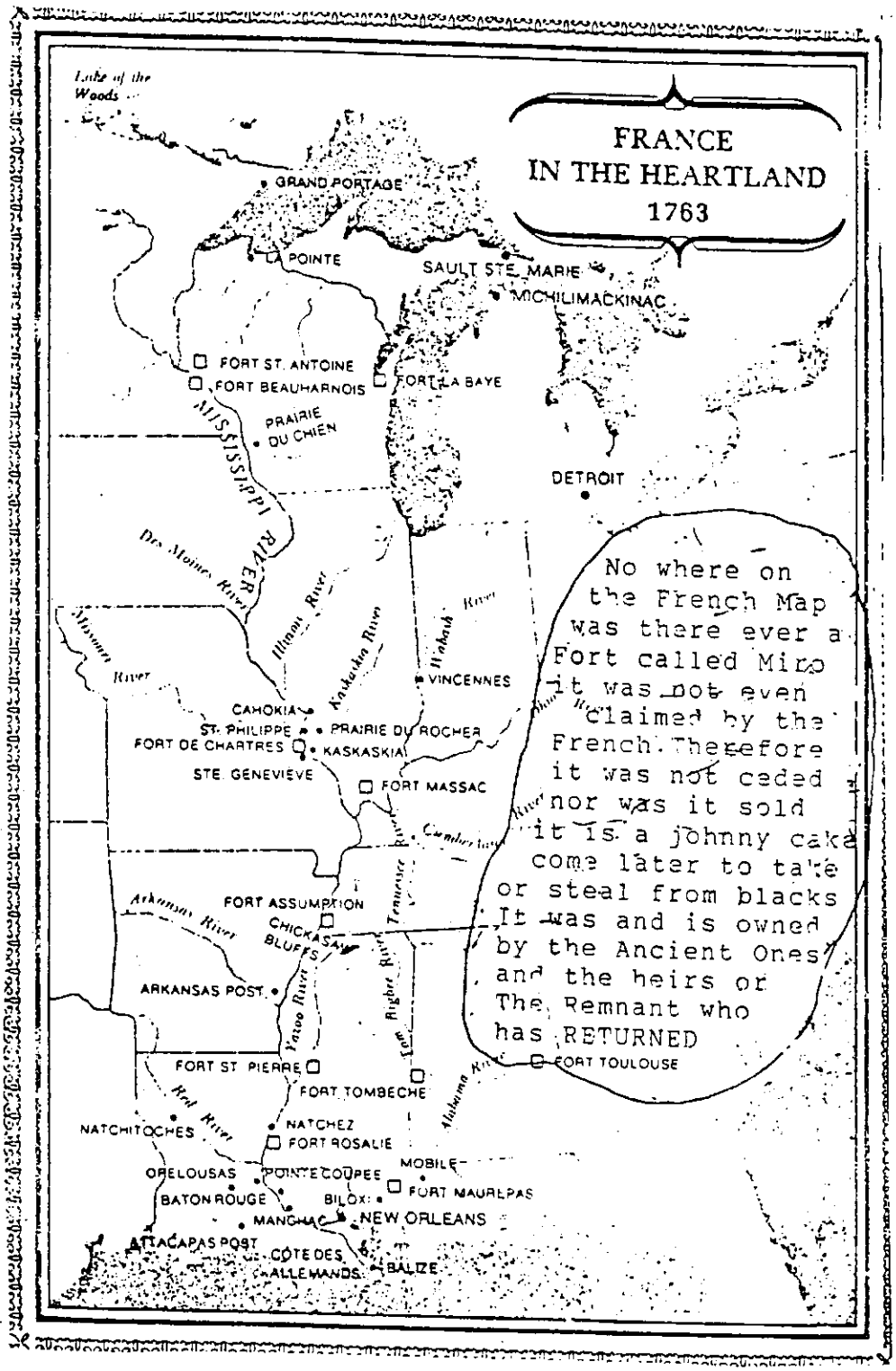
I did remember it so well. It was a nice day. My group had formed a center. There were no funds but we managed to get a summer work program for the children. It was the boys that found her. I had sent them to cut the weeds behind the church property.

I had told them not to go on that property. It was contrary to church and state law. They had ran all the way back and brought me to see, it. She could not have been over 12 years old. Her dress stood out in my mind a long time. She was a pretty little girl, even dead. I instructed my boys not to talk about it and I called the Sheriff's Department myself. We watched the white van come and pick her up. Also there was a marshal's vehicle, which I thought was the sheriff's car until officer Tilman Brown came and told me, there is no girl over there. I called him a damn lie. I had seen her myself.

CHAPTER NINETEEN

"Fort Miro Is A Johnny Come Lately Imposter!"

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

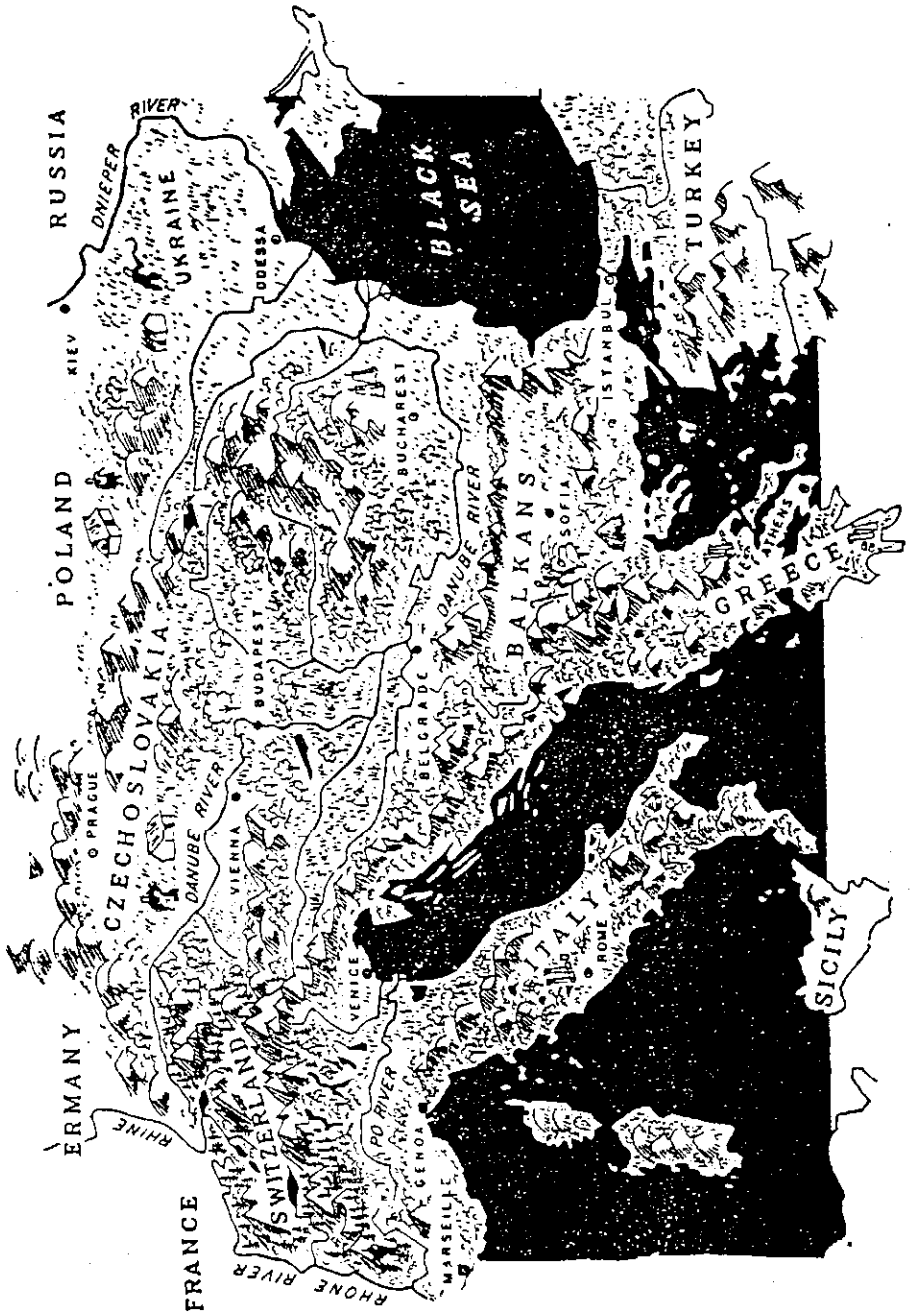


No where on the French Map was there ever a Fort called Miro it was not even claimed by the French. Therefore it was not ceded nor was it sold it is a johnny cake come later to take or steal from blacks It was and is owned by the Ancient Ones and the heirs or The Remnant who has RETURNED

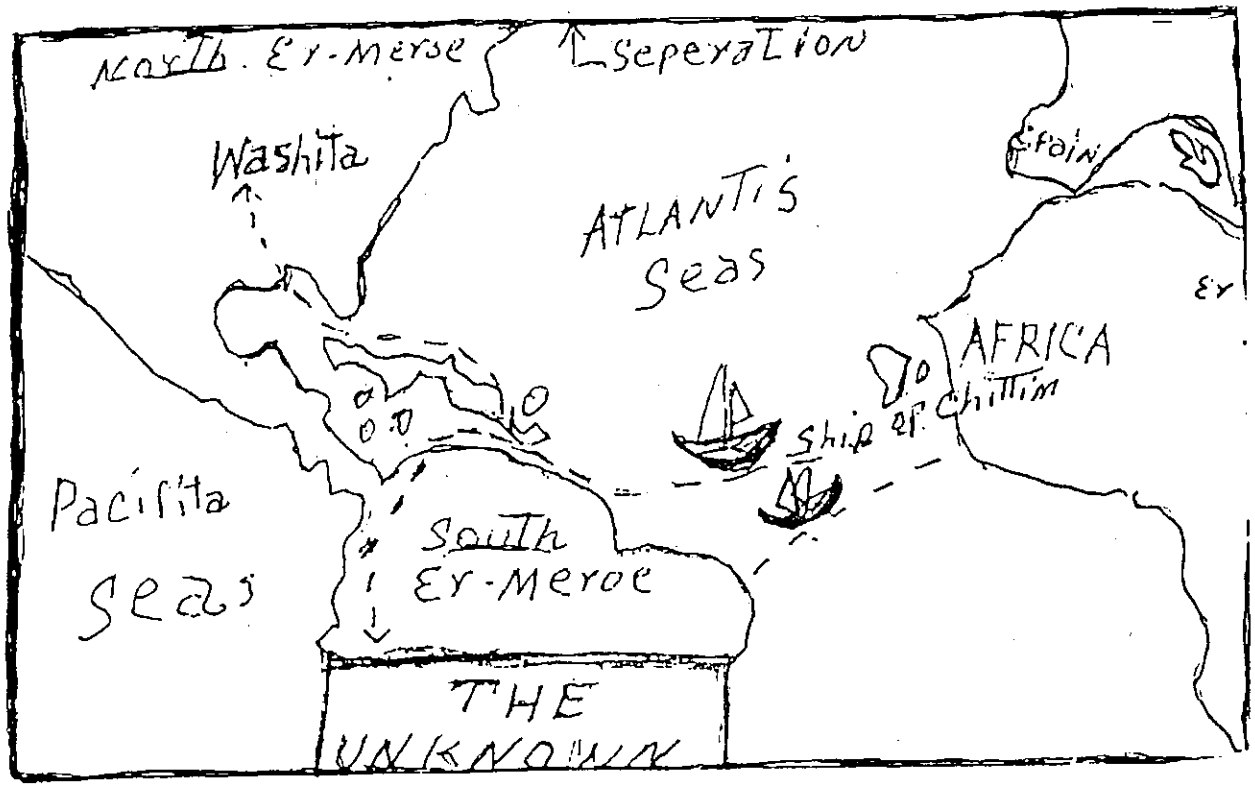
This Is Not A Legal Post, See French Map Here.

BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
IRON REGION
ASIA MINOR
TIGRIS RIVER
EUPHRATES RIVER
TYRE
MEDITER-RANEAN SEA
JERUSALEM
DEAD SEA
BABYLON
ARABIAN
DESERT
PERSIAN GULF
SINAI PEN
EGYPT
RED SEA

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

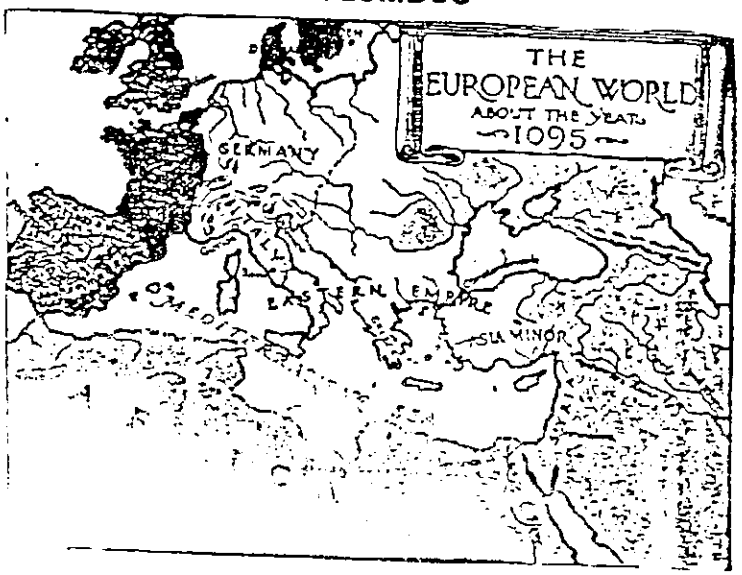


THE PELEG



This is about the size of it, the blacks were here in 1600's. The *Ancient Ones* first.

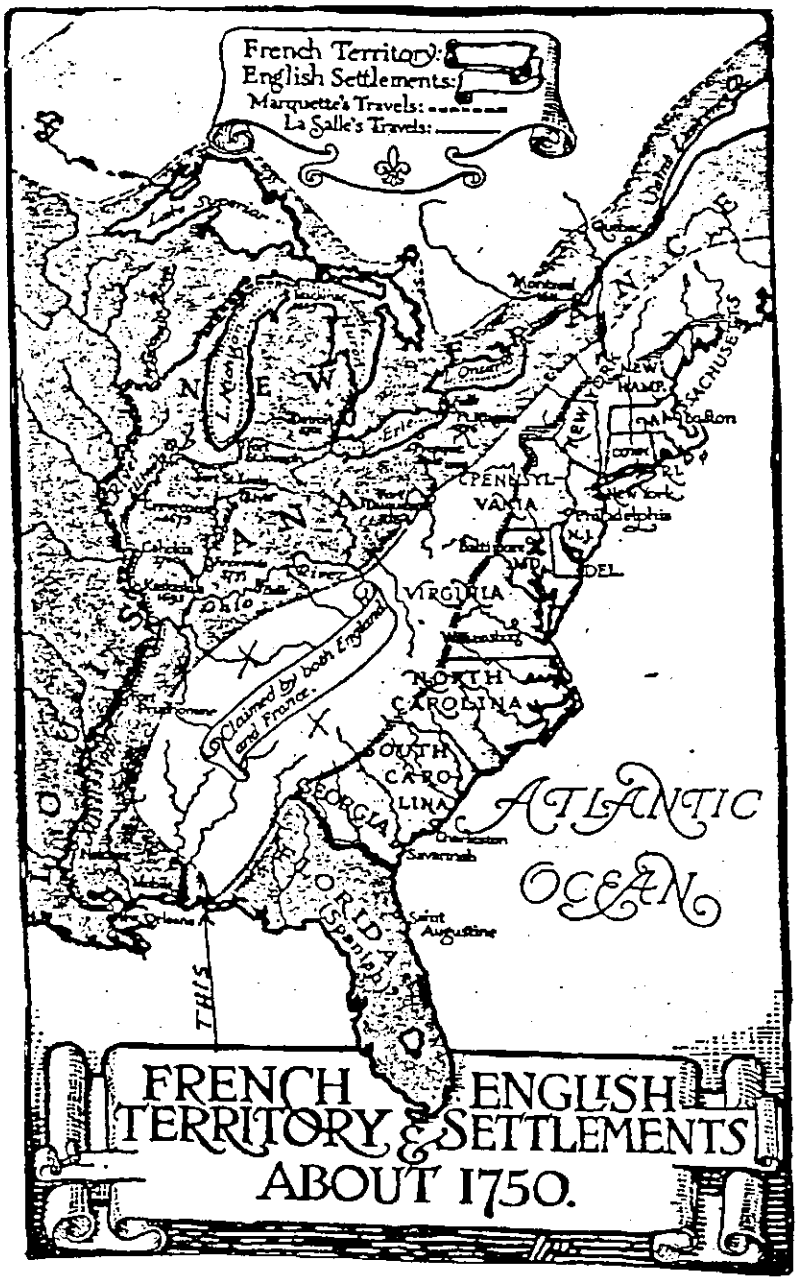
MAPS AS THE OLD WORLD KNEW PRE-COLUMBUS



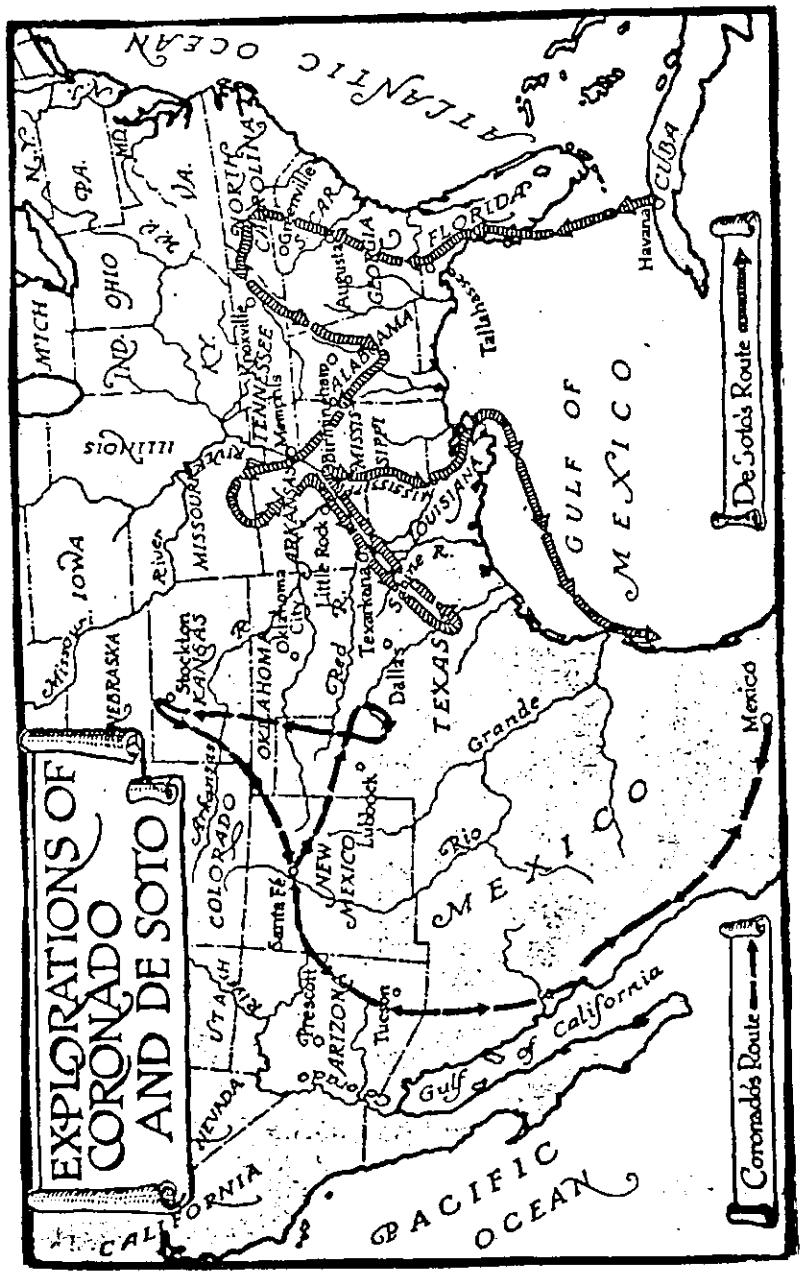
THIS MAP EXISTED LONG BEFORE COLUMBUS WAS BORN

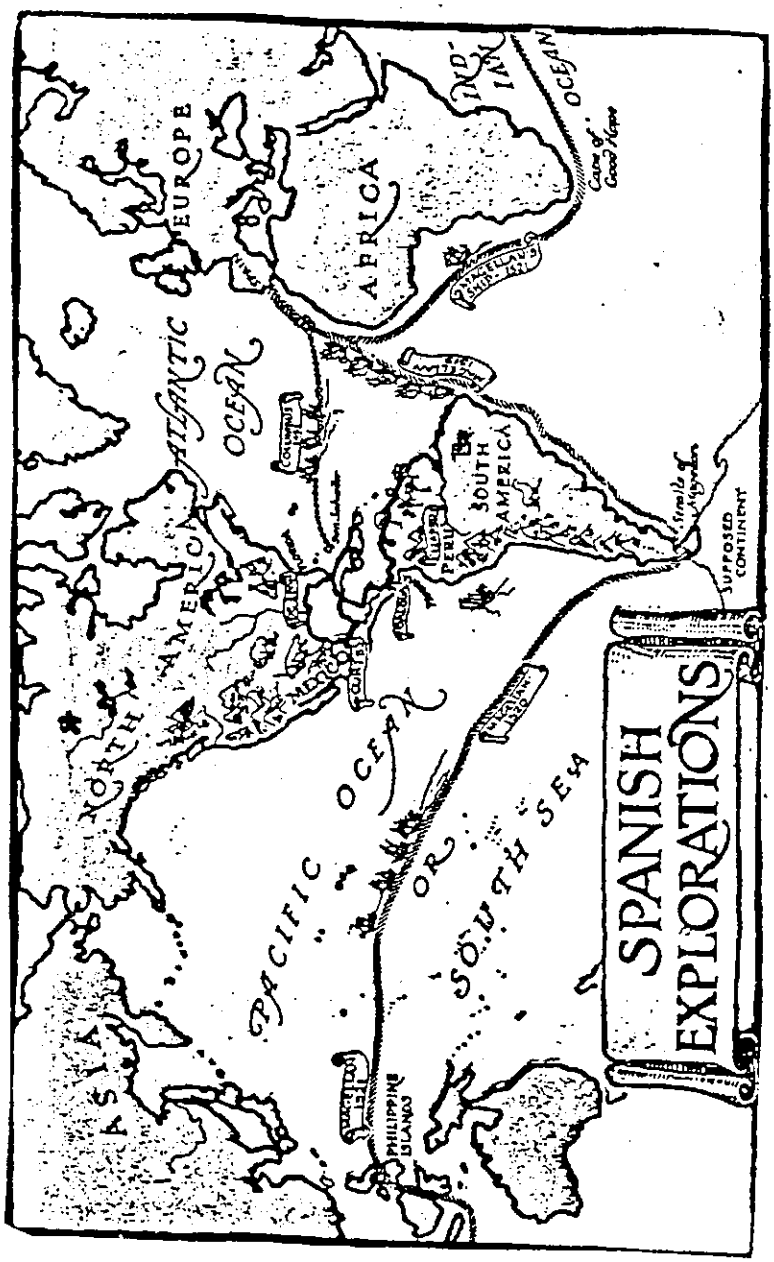
THIS IS THE MAP THAT WAS IN EXISTENCE WHEN COLUMBUS WAS A BOY

NEW FRANCE
Quebec
Montreal
Part of MASSACHUSETTS
Saint
Lake Ontario
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saco
Portsmouth
Boston
Plymouth
MASS.
Hartford
CONN.
Newport
RHODE ISLAND
Lake Erie
NEW YORK
New York
PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia
Trenton
NEW JERSEY
Wilmington
Baltimore
MARYLAND
DELAWARE
VIRGINIA
Jamestown
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Roanoke Island
NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston
GEORGIA
THE ENGLISH COLONIES ABOUT 1700.
represents the extent of early settlements.



This is all France had to cede to Spain; Spain could not cede back what it did not have as if had already been granted to others by Spain.


EXPLORATIONS OF CORONADO AND DE SOTO
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
PACIFIC OCEAN
Gulf of California
MEXICO
Mexico
Rio Grande
Havana
CUBA
FLORIDA
Tallahassee
Augusta
Greenville
Knoxville
Memphis
Birmingham
Little Rock
Texarkana
Dallas
Lubbock
Santa Fé
Prescott
Tucson
Stockton
Oklahoma City
Mississippi
Missouri River
Red R.
Sabine R.
Colorado
Arkansas
Missouri
Nebraska
Iowa
Illinois
Ind.
Ohio
Mich.
Pa.
N.Y.
Va.
Ky.
Tennessee
Alabama
Georgia
North Carolina
Texas
Louisiana
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Kansas
Colorado
New Mexico
Arizona
Utah
Nevada
California
De Soto's Route
Coronado's Route

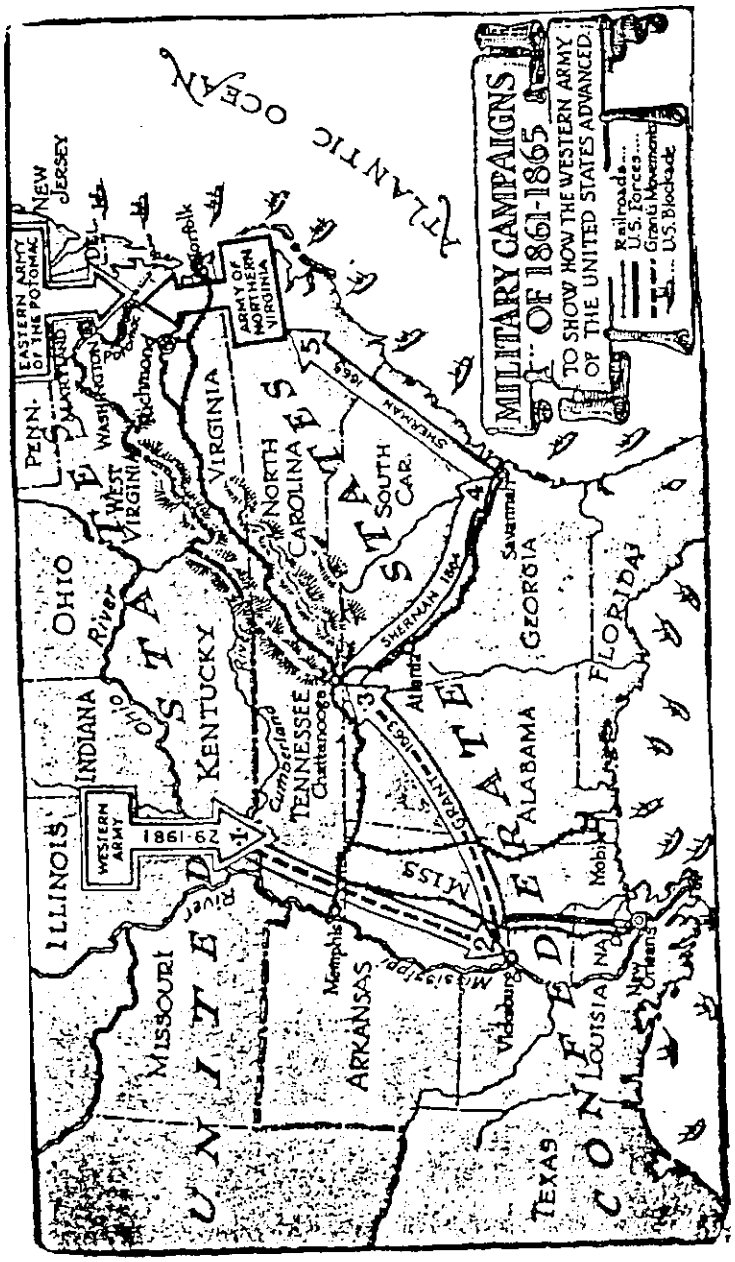


This is true the Spanish were good navigators. They learned under the seige of the Black-A-Moors, in the said Dark Ages.

True, but please read his actual logues.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

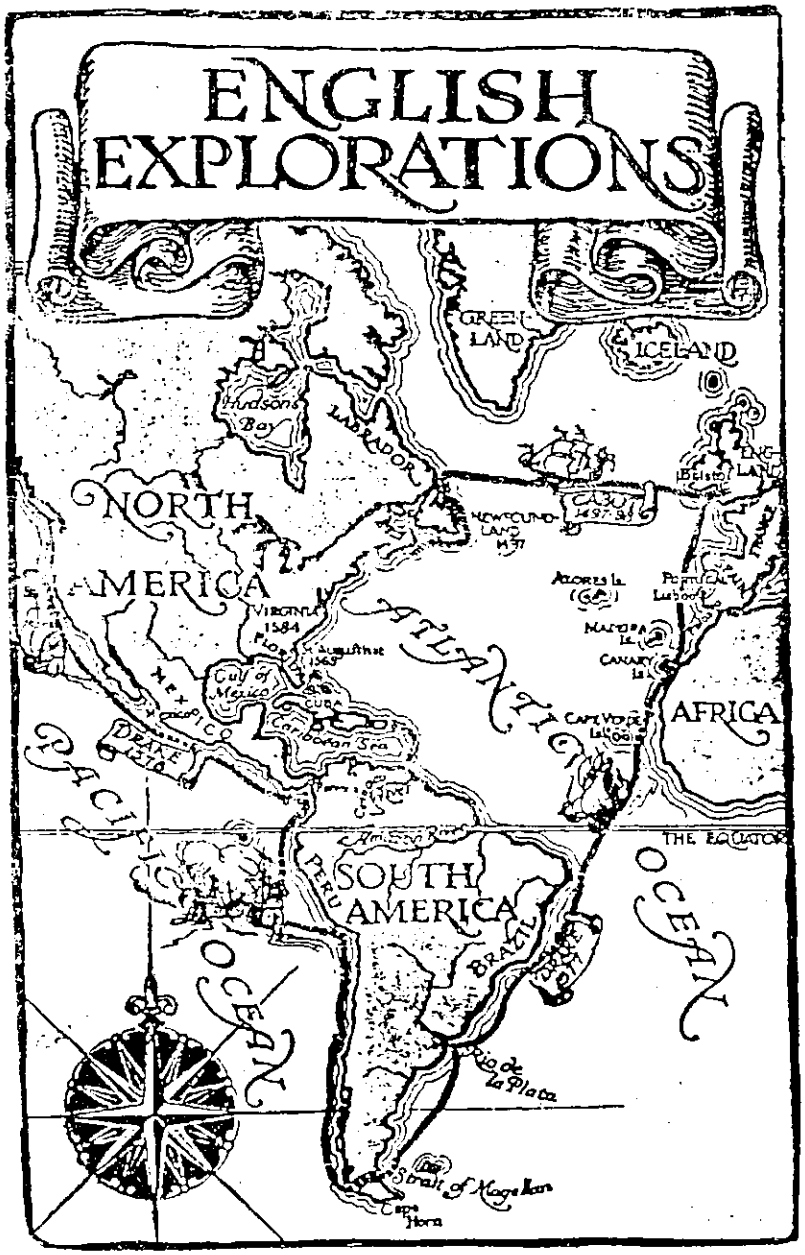
THIS IS BASICALLY TRUE.
Killing blacks and redmen out west, those white murderers went from the jails of the old word to these eastern shores, then out west murdering as they went.



THIS IS BASICALLY TRUE.
Killing blacks and redmen out west, those white murderers went
from the jails of the old word to these eastern shores,
then out west murdering as they went.

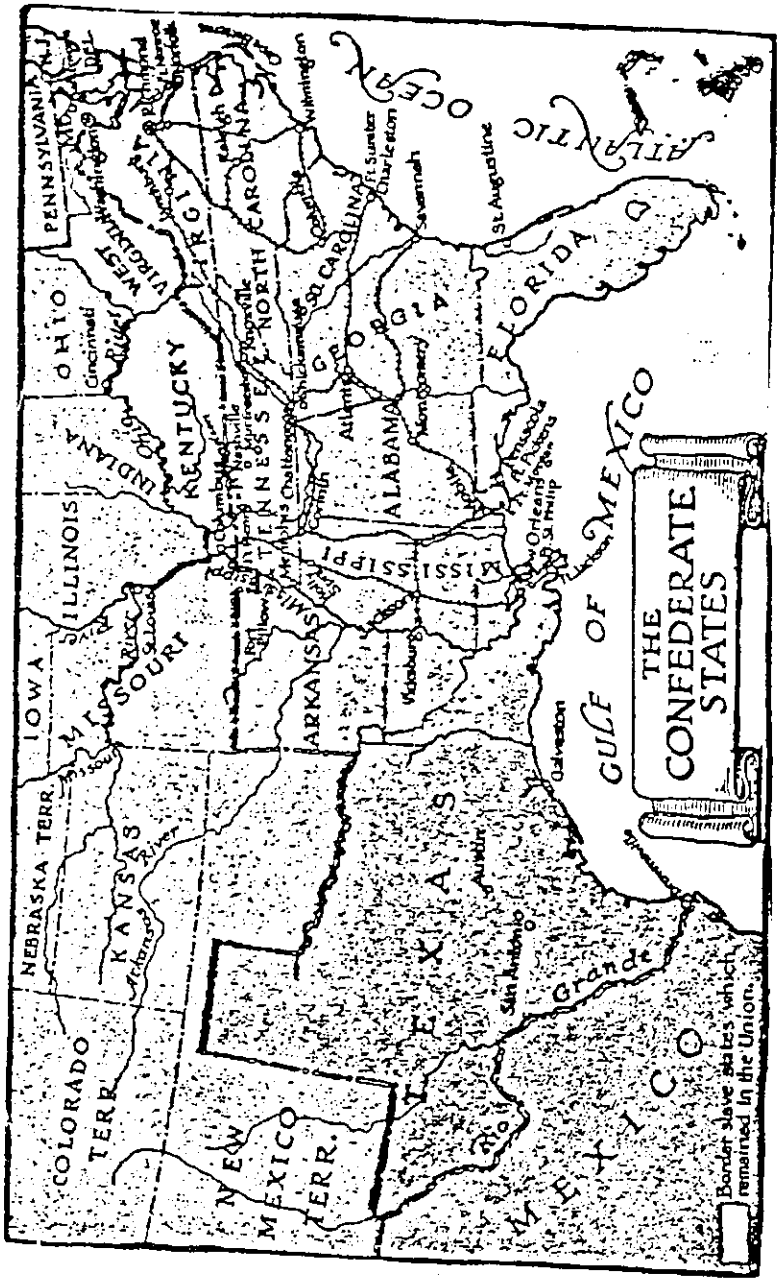
RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

THIS IS ALL SHE WROTE... THE PENCIL BROKE RIGHT HERE.

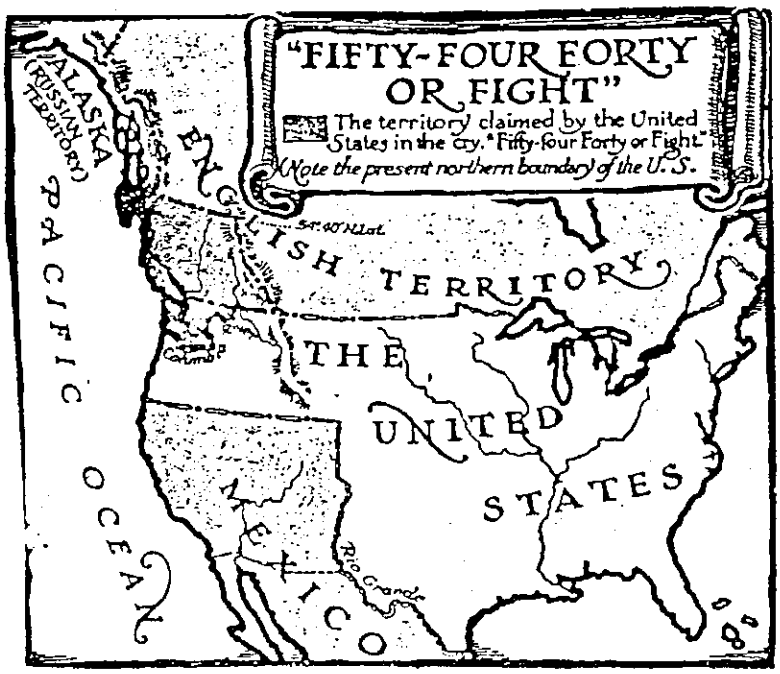


THE LAST TO SET SAIL OUT.

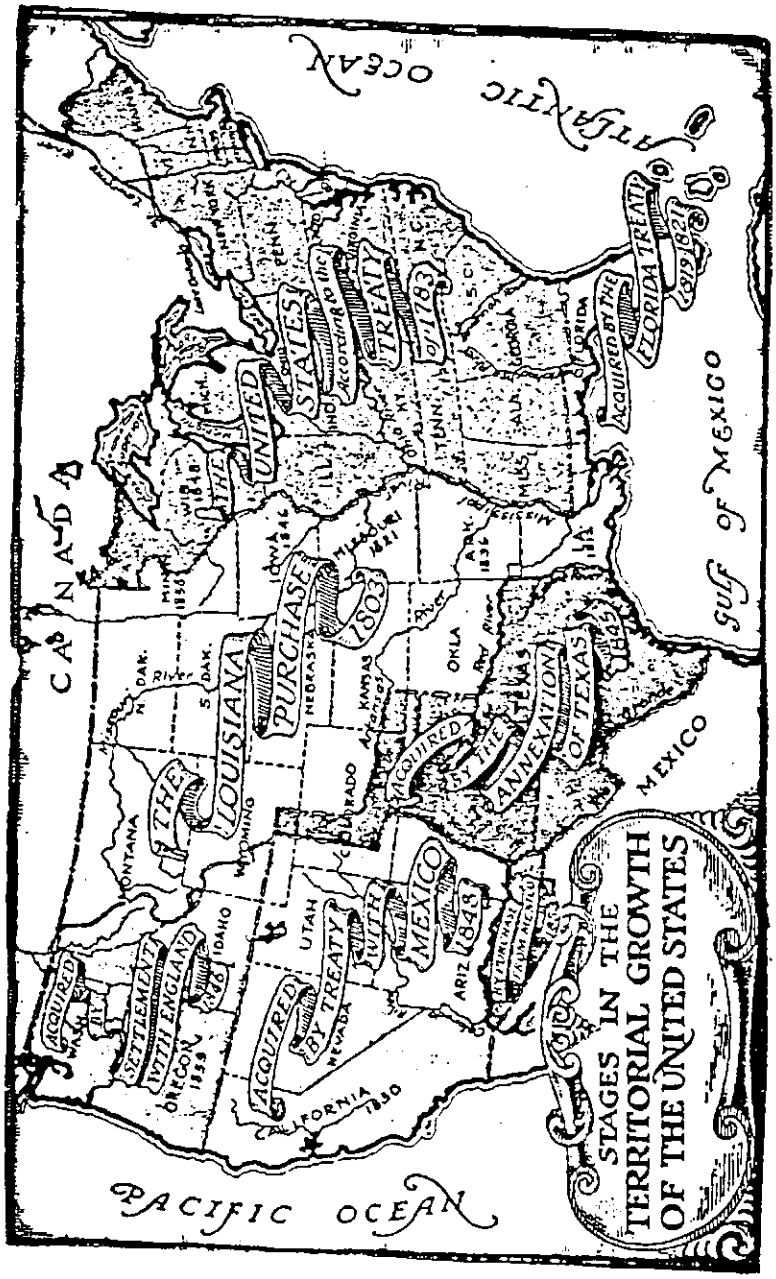
RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...



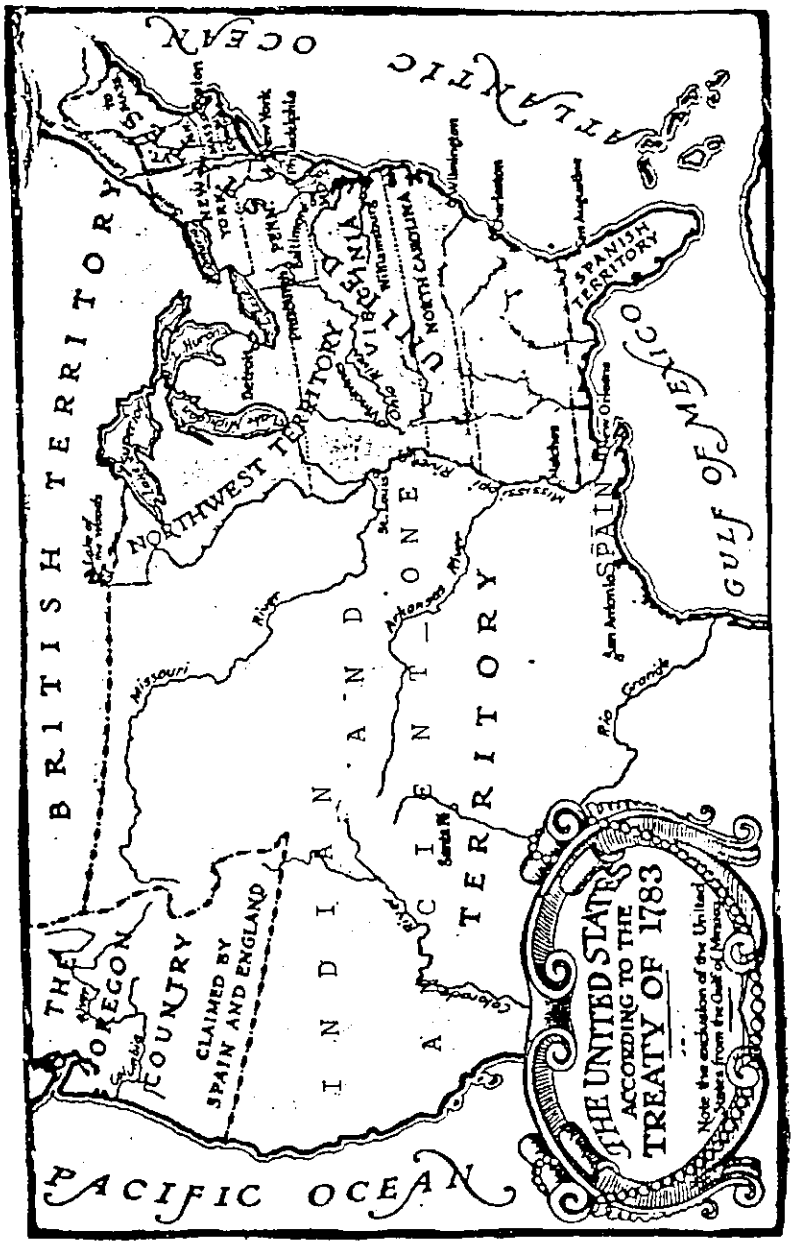
LOUISIANA WAS NOT A CONFEDERATE STATE
AND IT CAME OUT IN 1811.



WHITE PEOPLE ALWAYS CLAIM WHAT IS NOT THEIRS. OUR LAND SHE CAN NOT HAVE! WE NO LONGER HAVE TO BEG, FORK IT OVER AS IT IS SAID, "ROLL OVER ROVER."



A GREAT WHITE, "HIS-STORY" LIE!



ACCORDING TO THE RECORD, IF IT EVER WAS SPAIN'S, SHE HAD GRANTED IT ALL AWAY BEFORE SHE CEDED IT TO FRANCE. THEREFORE, FRANCE COULDN'T HAVE SOLD IT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA!

WASHITAW de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH

CHAPTER TWENTY

The Black Red And Green Iron Egyptian Style Mother Country!

"Imperial Crypt"

The Aymareeyah had lain peacefully in her sealed crypt undisturbed for over 141 or more years in a vacuum surrounded by her treasures and jewels, in custom. Her tomb was built under her and around her in the form of bricks lined together and pitched with tar, with the knowledge of only a few family members. Would the original purpose go unnoticed forever waiting for her own replacement while her enemies kept up the oppression of her people, or would she be a witness even in death to vindicate her people and her land, the Washitaw? It's a question that is now answered, but how?

"Blang!" The construction workers hit heavy upon something buried. A treasure, a tomb, a sacred grave. The beautiful Aymareeyah entombed in her black, trimmed in red and green. No white woman would be caught dead in our colors. Yes, she was black and beautiful after being dead for a century and a half. Her black silk mourning dress, the magnolia blossom sealed under glass with diamonds flashing.

"Crash!" They broke open a seal to steal not only her treasures, but her name. They realized they had broken a law. Authorities were called in.

A mortuary was called and she had to be reburied. They of historical knowledge, give her a name. Miss Hennielle. When you steal my purse you are stealing my trash. When you steal my name, you have stolen my life. There was absolutely no Hennielles in this era 141 years ago, February 4, 1955 or February 4, 1814. It was all black. It was pure Washitaw. Even in death, the pitch and tar was of Africa. It was only fair to tell the truth.

The old Stubbs stole the Isham property. Con on in line with the truth. You wrote it a clerk's records. You knew who owned that property. Like you knew who owned the castle. It sure was not Robert Layton. The first bricks are the same that was made by Eb-enezear Goston, over on Goston Corner in Summerfield, Alabama and so were the ones the tomb was made from. Summerfield was once the capital of the country and later the county. It was not Selma until the white man came. Like here, South Mansfield was the capitol of Desoto. Then Natadochestah, until the White man came to take over. They made another up above and called the real Mansfield, South Mansfield. See the federal maps.

Now, **Washitaw Capitol** was where North East University now stands and the Trade Center of our religion were the *Mounds,* which you called the poverty point, because you named the Flat Delta Mounds to confuse. History has lied and stole so much, even stopping to steal our dead.

The Tonti River is the Arkansas River. The Ouachita River is the Washitaw River or The Black River. The route of the Negro (see Plano map No.#923 - 1797). Now you have made it black on each end.

"I would not have taken all the cover off you, if you hadn't uncovered the dead!" Well, I have wrote it from the heart. I forgive you for digging her up. Can you forgive me for being angry with you? Sure you can. It is hard but fair. We must love each other to free the land. You stole our land. Yes, you! I was counted as less than a person then. You did it people of this white United States. After you took everything you made, the black man by law. Give it up and place her back in her tomb.

The water must have been... Yes, that's it. The water must have been high that year. They floated her across the bayou to her place of rest. She is not really disturbed. She is talking. That casket is crying out, letting all this nation know that my grandmother told us the truth. She was really east of the bayou and west of Richland, off the V.S. & P., about the 32nd degree, north range 4, east of the Red River Valley. Sometimes the truth makes us angry, but if we stop and pray, there is something good in all knowledge. I can understand why the white man has to dig up our people to cover up the truth, trying to make him a history with our facts. He has no bones to dig up, he thinks. Yes he does. He came from a black bone. I am sure if the Empress could, she would thank you for moving her to that well kept cemetery. When you stole her money, you stole her trash. No one stole her name, just stole her life.

Grandmother would even be proud that she is in a kept cemetery. The Ayanna el Mario can rest easy. I am forgiving you, but I am still freeing the land up for the coming of the King. I plan to welcome Him to the Washitaw, as King over this Kingdom.

The offspring of Adam are now populating the whole earth. Those that are to be awakened in the first resurrection will be to his pleasure in keeping with his word. They rose and walked the streets when he went down to lose the chains of the grave and preached to the fallen angels, whom will be judged by the saints. Time is near, we cannot hold the grudge we have kept within our hearts. What was the purpose. Who knows. I am the Empress, but that is just a worldly title to be used to *Free* the *Mounds* for a sacred purpose. It has not been made known to me yet. I must wait like you until it is released to me.

WASHITAW ROYAL MAP

AFRICA TO AMERICA

THE WORLD WAS AFRICA BEFORE IT BROKE UP AND FLED AWAY
CONFIRMED GENESIS 10:25.

CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

The Egyptian Iron Casket Held A Woman - A Black One

"Her Hyness Saint Cyr L Ayemareeyah Washitaw, Empress"

The Aymareeeyah had lain peaceful in her Iron Egyptian Casket for over 141 years, entombed in bricks, pitched with tar and lime. Inside her tomb around her casket was a wealth of jewels and pressure treasures lay within the protective shield. It was like opening a Pandora's box of the curse, by some treasure seeking white man, February 4, 1955.

It was April 1935 when both daddy and a man named Huey P. Long were murdered. Ten years later, my son was born on June 22, 1945. It seems as if it was an eternity since my grandmother sat at the head of the grey casket, before it was carried inside the Green Grove Baptist Church. I was crying. I knew that they were going to put him a hole behind the church and he wouldn't get up again. My mother was already in a hole and so was my Aunt Mamie. Grandma sat there looking proud reeling me back and forward, telling me a kind of bedtime story, as I tugged with her white braids. I was almost eight and will remember it always.

She started it with. "If I never see you anymore." That is what daddy had been singing when he had rowed us across clear lake, standing in a perfect balance. Now I could hear his voice in grandma.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

"If I never see you anymore...
Tell the truth, tell the truth.
Keep the faith, keep the faith.
Preach the word, preach the word..."

Unearthed Here

Cast Iron Coffin Preserves Body For 141 Years

By YVONNE HERRON
State Editor

An ornate, cast iron casket, containing a preserved body believed to be a woman buried on September 7, 1814, was removed from a site on Bayou DeSiard, off of Lake Shore drive, early Thursday.

Half of a silver plaque bore the inscription "St. Clair Wade" and listed an age as either 30 or 39 years. The date, September 7, 1814, was exceptionally clear. A capital "H" with other smaller letters following was distinguishable before the St. Clair, but no definite inscription was visible.

A well informed history authority in this area, John Humble, said late last night that the woman could have been one of the daughters of Benjamin Tennelle who lived in the area where the casket was found. Tennelle had four daughters, but last night Humble did not know the married names of these daughters.

A prominent Monroe educator, Miss Linda St. Claire Benton bore the same St. Clair as the inscription on the plaque. Miss Benton has been dead for a number of years and Lida Benton School was named in her honor.

The property where the casket was found once was part of the Magenta plantation, which had previously been owned by the Stubbs family. The Stubbs family was reported to have acquired the plantation before the Civil War, but not prior to the time that the casket was buried.

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Workers laying a water line to a home being constructed for Mr. and Mrs. Bill Bentz hit the brick tomb enclosing the casket while digging a ditch. According to Bentz, the brick enclosure fell to pieces when struck by metal, revealing the casket. The bricks in the tomb were made from lime and sand.

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The casket is approximately six feet long and at the foot measures seven and one half inches. The widest part of the casket, which is cast iron and bears traces of orange and black paint, is 16 inches.

A plate glass over the top part of the casket revealed the individual clearly and eary Thursday the body was in an excellent condition of preservation, but later in the day it had decomposed considerably due to a crack in the glass plate. A cast iron plate was fitted securely over the glass, but was removed after the casket was taken to Hixson Brothers Funeral Home.

Cast Iron Coffin

(Continued From First Page)

The features of the individual were exceptionally small. Within the casket, near the face, were magnolia blossoms and leaves. The top of a black silk dress was clearly visible as was a lace handkerchief and a diamond ring on one of the hands.

Tom Mulhearn, of Monroe, said that the casket was of a type that was used primarily in New Orleans in the early 1800's. It was more than likely shipped here by boat he said.

Orpate iron work is visible on

(Continued On Second Page)

the outside of the casket, which closely resembles the burial work of the Egyptians.

Hundreds of people went to Hixson Brothers Funeral Home late Thursday to view the body.

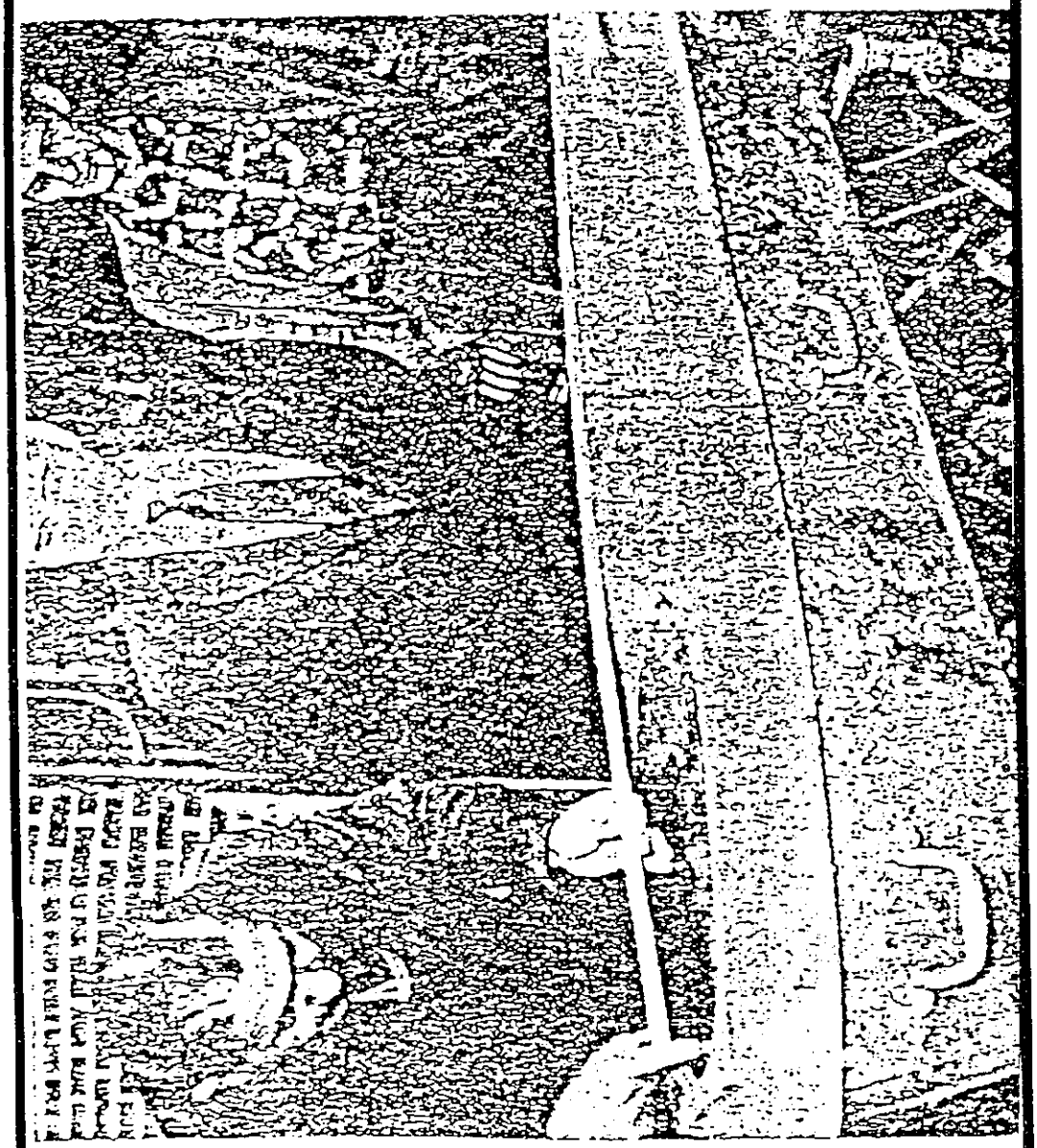
James Brooks at Hixson Brothers said that the casket would be buried in Memorial Park cemetery. He did not say when.

District Attorney Albin P. Lassister said that he considered the situation one for the parish health department. Dr. W. Carroll Summer, director of the Ouachita Parish Health unit, said last night that he had never had a situation such as this before and that he would have to contact someone in New Orleans to find the proper procedure.

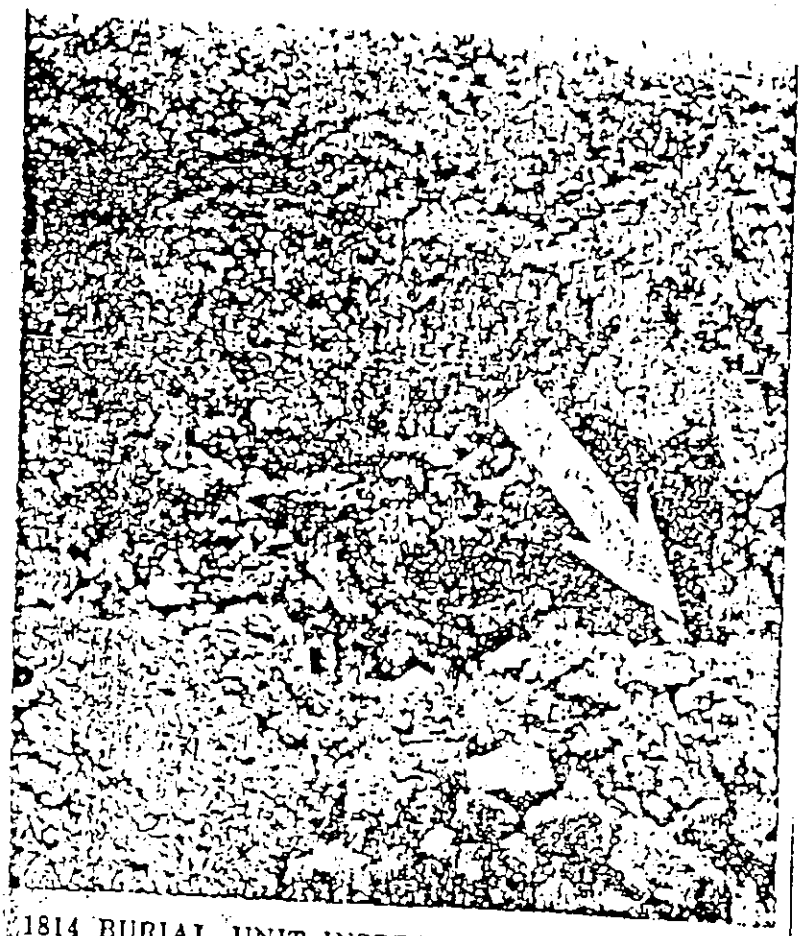
Late last night Mayor John E. Coon said the body would be interred this morning in a recognized cemetery with the proper markings.

"It was taken out of the ground outside of the city limits and brought into the city without the knowledge of the city officials," Mayor Coon pointed out. When brought to the attention of the officials, Mayor Coon said he contacted the local health officer, who agreed to inter the body "the first thing Friday morning."

EMPRESS VERDIACEE...



RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...



1814 BURIAL UNIT INSPECTED—Vincent Marsala, a contractor whose workmen accidentally unearthed a cast iron casket while grading a building location on the outskirts of Monroe, inspects the glass fronted burial unit after it was removed to a local funeral home. Though apparently buried for 141 years, the composition of a woman's body inside the casket appeared in its natural state. Air entered a crack in the glass and decomposition swiftly began. With Marsala are James Brooks, funeral home manager and Bill Bentz, on whose property the tomb was found. The bottom photo shows the excavation from which the casket was taken. (Staff Photo by John Olenburg)

Now that you have seen their reports which they guessed without any proof. Let me just replace what they want you to believe with true facts pulling the cover off more lies.

On September 7, 1814, there was absolutely not one white person in the area.

The Heinelle family settled in Mobile, Alabama in 1690. Henielle came to Biloxi in 1699. No white family would have had an Egyptian burial in a red and green casket. The Hennelles or Tennelles never owned the land of the burial site.

Lemoine d'Iberville found a colony in 1699 at Beloxi, Mississippi. He died soon after. Henille took command. His family stayed in Mississippi at his post of command until a move was made to New Orleans in 1706. This Henille was dead before 1814.

Isham Washington owned the land where the Iron Egyptian Casket was buried, therefore, it is only reasonable to believe that the Iron Egyptian Casket held his relatives or one of his in-laws.

Grant lived to be 130 years old by a late record which claimed to be 150 years of age at his death in 1937. He claimed to be the boy that worked for the Maison Rouge. He also claimed to have known De Bastrop, if he was about 12 years old when the Maison rouge went to New Orleans. If he really saw the changing of this land in three hands of government, he was truly 150 years old. He claimed to out live his first family and was about to out live all but his baby girl by his third wife. He was a man about to take a wife when Louisiana was sold. And, had a family in 1812. He gave an accurate account then of what has led me to believe he was in knowledge. He could not read.

CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

"My Legal Family Tree!"

The poem you may have read earlier has a puzzle catch that I have not been able to find the answers to all of these sixty-four years.

Coming from Catalina de Villeneuve who married Louis de Maison Rouge, they had one son, Joseph de Maison Rouge. They were all of first family blood line before Napoleon came to power in France. The elders were imprisoned. Helping their son escape to the said, New World - America. He came by passport dated January 1, 1795. He met the mother of Henry Turner, a native black, whom he loved. They had two sons of this relationship. Fielding Turner and Henry Turner. The mother died and the boys were reared by his maid, Maria with her slave, who's name was Charlie Walker. The boys were conceived in New Orleans earlier that same year by a Washo Woman from the Barbaritera called Anna. She died shortly thereafter.

The Messers Joseph de Maison Rouge would not give up his only family, even if they were black. He hired a nurse named Maria and he brought them to what had been called Washitaw by the Spanish. The obtained a grant of 30 leagues from the Spanish Government on July 14, 1795.

The Maison Rouge was not a popular man in the community as he refused to give up his black twins to the hospital or to sell the boys.

Him, being a society person, well educated with many skills, it was no problem for him to study how to save all of his property for their welfare. He was a businessman versed in French Law, secured agreements binding Lawyers and friend Louis Boulingny to secrecy to sell to his sons when they became of age in case death, which was certain as he had contracted a case of malaria fever, which seemed to be turning to consumption from the dampness and exposure riding up the river to his land from New Orleans.

His upbringing could not prepare him to such conditions. Being a wise man he made a will to Boulingny with a back-up agreement that he would sell to Mr. Clarke, who would sell to Mr. Coxe, who would sell to the Turner boys. Behind each agreement there was a pre-binding fixed side signature or by signature, that made it impossible to break. The Maison Rouge died. Louis Boulingny found that he could not trick or fix what he had pre-signed before lawyers. He sold to Clark as agreed. Clark was the sweetheart to Miss Maria, who had the boys with her.

This was June 1, 1804. They were now eight years old past December. When Mr. Clark died his mother came in procession. Mary sold to Turner who was now 19 years old and a man with money from his own daddy, at least enough to purchase for he and his brother. Being the older of the two. Mr. Coxe kept his agreement also by binding law to sell all of his land to Turner from the two Grants. The Baroin de Bastrop had a 12 league included. The Maison had a claim on the *Neutral Strip,* not for himself but for the *Ancient Ones.* This was all North Louisiana, Western Mississippi and Oklahoma, Northeast Texas up to Little Rock, Arkansas near covering Hot Springs.

Henry Turner set his friend Charlie free, supplying the funds for Charlie to purchase his own freedom. Charlie talked about the Grants so much they nick-named him Grant. Charlie was a Toboolie. He had been stolen when his parents were poisoned. He married a slave girl and his first borns were sold as their mother was a slave. Their children were the property of the master. The slave Charlie had his freedom when he belonged to Miss Maria.

He did odd jobs for the Maison and went to New Orleans with him on special occasions. After Clark's death, he was placed in slavery care of Mary Clark and passed around until Henry Turner became of age the three became men of business.

Henry spent most of his time around Bastrop, close to Maria. So did Fielding. The boys married and reared families. Henry Joseph Turner named his son Joseph Henry Turner. Joseph H. Turners's baby daughter was named Annie in honor of the Washo Anna. She married Fred H. Washington. Fred's mother was Delphia Kimms Badger. Her pappa was William "Bill" Kimms, a Badger branch. Her mother was Mahalia Garrison. Her pappa was Boulie Boulingny-Garrisson. Her mother was Lulia Garrison Daniel by a second marriage. Her mother was Ayimareeyah, who died in 1814, the Empress in the black, red and green Egyptian casket.

Fred's papa was Isham Washington, brother of Isom (the other set of twins were Jack and Jim). Isam and Isom were all Toboobie Washitaws of a pure branch of Ancient Ones. Like Ayimareeyah of the Washitaw of DUGDAHMOUNDYAH. The proper spelling was supplied by Mr. Henry Daniel, who came all the way from New York at the age of 98 to make the corrections. Also, a Mr. Harvey Vivian gave me the correction on the pronunciation. The age of *Ancient Ones* are very important.

Grant was aged between 130 to 150. Aunt Francis 128. Our grandmother, Delphia lived to be 117. Most lived past 100. Alice Garrison 122. Aunt Delia 128. Yes, our cousin, Tut-Susan Garrison Hill is still alive at 112.

The poem was a piece of the DeVillenoure side, yet I could not fit it in the survey to make the puzzle match. The period was long before the Baton Rouge's time, yet it stuck out like sore thumb. I did not know enough about France and England history to put it together. He had been a Marquis. It was some kind of Royal Knighthood, probably of the Malta.

That just was not good enough. I must be certain and also I had to find out if King James' daughter, the Queen donated the land back. Whom did she marry and who owned England and France at that time. Just where was the Thames located and how far was the village of Berry and where was Querry. Only in the will which I had never heard before. It was a fact that Joe H. Turner was named for his Grand Father and great Grandfather. Joe was short for Joseph and H., the abbreviation naturally for Henry. Something was wrong with Mrs. Tyler's story too. But, I could not use the hearsay. I needed proof. It was like the poem, not ready yet. I knew that she was an old omen with a ready-made family that he never adopted. That is why she carried Fielding's name at first, because he was legitimate. It was dropped because afterwards because he was black and handsome. I still did not know what that graveyard dirt was used for. There were many answers I still had to know before I bring it before the land office to request my own ancestors land back.

Ah! So that's it. Four years later I learned that it is a source of energy coming up out of the ground formed the dirt of the decayed. This dirt is used for rituals. The white people especially governmental rulers use it to keep us in line.

When you are poor, the longest way around is the shortest way home. Leave them at the lock up, I will find a way in when it is good and time. They are safe and close. There were many other things I had to get together. Those marriage licenses over in a Mississippi courthouse with the missing... that was supposed to be in a locked up box and was not. I was not to keep on going to that state right now. But, how do you prove your point, without your proof in the pudding?

The Maison Rouge did not have any license. He made sure that the land would exchange hands three times before his death. He had laid his plans by pitting lawyers against lawyers and friends against friends to make sure his little half-breeds get that grant and his holdings in Paris, Berry and in Querry. His was the tainted blood Grant used to say was in our veins.

Tainted or not, he owned his son the only way he could, and I had found what was left of the old salt mine and wheat mill.

It was in the woods near Edgar and Janie Parkers place. Out in the woods from the swamps. What was lacking was the poem. What did it mean? Why could I recite it and I was barely four when she died. If I could just find it written down in some old book, I would know if I had missed a verse or I would know the title.

The English daisies blossomed
The English robin sang
All the land was fragrant
Beneath the feet of spring.

Two little sisters wandering
Together hand in hand
along the dusty highway
their bare feet soiled and tan.

T'as not their childish grief or sorrow
That filled their little eyes with tears
Their little hearts were burdened
With grief beyond their years.

Beneath the trees of white hall
Within their shadows brown
From out the Royal Palace
The Queen came walking down.

Dear lady said the eldest
I and my sister Bess
Have come together
A hundred miles I guess.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

Sometimes the road was dusty
Sometimes it t'was in green
We are very tired and hungry
And want to see the queen.

Our mither is sick dear lady
And cries most all the day
We hear her telling Jesus
When she thinks we are at play.

She told him all about it
How when King James was King
We were very rich and happy
and had most everything.

We had our own dear pappa
At home beside the Thames
Our pappa went to battle
'Cause he loved King James.

A brave soldier in battle
I cannot see the how
We haven't a pappa
Or any nice things now.

Last night our mither told us
They are taking our home away
And leaving us without any
'Cas levy, we cannot pay.

Once our mither told us
That the queen was James's little girl
And lady if 'tis so, I know she'd
Let us keep it, our home besides the thames
Our papa went to battle 'cause he loved King James.

Things are so different
I cannot tell thee how
'Cept we haven't a home
Or any nice things now.

So we come together
Right through the meadow green
Praying for God to help us
And take us to the Queen.

It is not certain why this poem should be mentioned now except that it has a slight connection to all records. It is from France and England just after the translation of the Greek Septuagint to English in 1611. The property from the DeVilleneuve side of the will is tied hereby and hands down in a beautiful piece of poetry. The records here are merely an attachment to a matter abroad. It is only natural that this poem be inserted here to show that a family member down through generations, be made to recite and remember the poem.

It came to this writer by word of mouth from Annie Turner. It was taught to her by her parents, from theirs. According to the directions of Catalina for a memorial of the event. We must hold it in our minds for whatever reason. It is important and a part of the oral record. Annie Turner died when this writer was barely four years old. Yet, as far back as there is any memory, it was recited to her by her mother daily. In fact the poem and her mother's odd grey/green eyes and redish hair is the only memory she has of Annie Turner Washington. It is an oral record fixture that is to keep you on the dusty highway until you get every piece in place.

Even after the state of Louisiana got the surveys back and they found that the truth was so different from their lying history that it was better to have it locked up for thirty more years to protect white property lines that had accumulated across the era. The New Orleans Historical Society Collections on 533 Royal Street was chosen as the jailer of the documents after the state of Louisiana paid the price.

It turned out to be even better as they are well kept. Unlike it would be if some of the discriminatory workers of the state could get their hands on them. They would be lost.

Louisiana is an expert on the losing and the burning up of records. They are in attics, old coffins and you name it. Louisiana is known for the worst U.S.A. coverups in history!

The good old U.S.A. granted all the exploiters 320 acres of land except Mr. T. Good old York, the black man who out lived them all by the grace of God. Again, York died in Richmond, Virginia in 1879 five years after he became a whole man by an Amendment of the United States Constitution. York never got one acre because he was black and the U.S.A. scout who history called Meriwether's servant. Again I ask you, have you ever known a soldier to take his servant to war?

Other lies or *"Cover-Ups"* is the fact that Lewis and Clarke documented everything in sight. The weather, the plants, the rocks, the minerals found, the people by tribe, by habits, by color, by war-like activities and it was documented a bushy-headed tribe who did not like the red man or the white man. The black, bushy-headed Washitaws (Washos).

Now please explain why history did not make us aware of this important fact? It was because they went to spy on the Washitaws, a people that the good old United States had signed to be their protectorates over their rights, their land and their property. These exploiters would not have been able to get interpreters if this had not been the case of facts. Sheshony that Chabony baby was also on that trip to be introduced to her tribe. She, the woman was true to her husband on this trip. Why did not history tell us the truth as it is all in the Official Report? Why did history have to invent white lies? The lies they invented for the history books are not a part of the report made for Thomas Jefferson by the exploiters of the **Washitaws.**

CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

VIA THE RIO NEGRO:

"By Way Of The Route Of The Black Man!"

In ships of shittim they came across the Atlantic to the Gulf of Mexico. Up the old Mississippi to their new home, the clear water, 'Ashita (Washita). A highly intelligent race of mariners from the original man. Adam, God's first man who had a magnificent brain to name every creature upon the earth. Adam's mind was not lacking nor his power to think, even after his willful sin, he recorded and wrote books as he walked and talked with God, his creator. It is very easy to follow the trail of great men and women of color. Black, brown, tan and hi-tan from Adam, whom God split the first atom from and made the human bomb of production and reproduction; woman.

We trace them from Meroe. Er, Enoch and up and down the great rivers of Africa to the great Mississippi into Washita. The Mound builders (see Louisiana Poverty Point).

The Almighty Great Spirit Gave A Command:

Ye shall not make with me gods of silver,
neither shall ye make unto you Gods of gold.
An altar of earth thou shall make unto me
and shall sacrifice there on thy burnt offerings;
thy sheep and thine oxen.

In all places where I record my name I will
unto thee,
and I will bless thee.

And if thou wilt make me an altar of stone,
thou shalt not build it of hewn stone,
for if thou lift up thy tool upon it,
thou has polluted it,
Neither shall thou go up by steps unto
mine altar that thy nakedness be not
discovered thereon. Exodus 20: 23 to 26.

This trek began when the first man, down to the ark builder, Noah and his coming out on dry land. Before this the whole earth was one land mass and not divided into continents. The earth had been saturated with water and the earth divided in the day of Peleg. Genesis 10:25 (not quoted, please read).

FROM ADAM TO NOAH TO ABRAM

Name of Person Or Parent Born Or Created	Parent's Age At Birth Child	Child's Name Born	Parent Age At Death
Adam Of God	External	Eve Of Adam	Never
Adam	Time Startup	Cain & Abel	Death
Adam	130	Seth	930
Seth	105	Enos	912
Enos	90	Cainan	905
Cainan	70	Mahalaleel	910
Mahalaleel	65	Jared	895
Jared	162	Enoch	962
Enoch	65	Methuselah	God

Enoch walked with God. He lived on earth 365 years.

Methuselah	187	Lamech	969
Lamech	182	Noah	777
Noah	500	Shem the Build	
		Ham	Boys load
Noah built ark	600 went in Japhet	97	Flood
Noah			950

SHEM HAM JAPHET

Shem (after the flood) 2 yrs		Arphaxad	600
Arphaad	35	Salah	438
Selah	30	Eber	433
Eber	34	Peleg	464
Peleg	30	Reu	239
Reu	32	Serug	239
Serug	30	Nahor	230
Nahor	29	Terah	148
Terah	70	Abraham	205
		} Nahor & Haran	

FROM ADAM TO NOAH TO ABRAM

Name of Person Of Parent Born Or Created	Person's Age At Birth Child	Child's Name Born	Parent Age At Death
Adam of God			
Adam	Eternal Time Startup	Eve & Adam Cain & Abel Born In Sin	Never Death Sin
Adam	130	Seth	930
Seth	105	Enos	912
Cainan	70	Mahalaleel	910
Mahalaleel	65	Jared	895
Jared	162	Enoch	962
Enoch	65	Methuselah	God took

Satan has always wanted to be like God, or in opposition to the plan of God. When he lied in the garden of God, he didn't stop lying and murdering God's creation. For example, a lie has always been carried along in opposition to the truth. Adam had a good son and a bad son. Cain, the first was bad and did murder his younger good brother, Abel. Acin raised a family down in Enoch, the city he built and named after his first son, Enoch. Adam's third son, Seth was better than Cain though born in sin. Let's see the example of the children of Cain and Seth are as follows:

SETH'S CHILDREN'S LINE		CAIN'S CHILDREN'S LINE
Begat	Enos	Begat Enoch
Enocs	Cainaan	Enochirad
Cainaan	Mahalaleel	Irad Mahujael
Mahalaleel	Jared	Mahujael Mathusael
Jared	Enoch	Mathusael Lamech
Enoch	Mathuselah	
Mathuselelah	Lemech	
Lamech	Noah	

Noah lived 500 years and during that time Noah begat three sons. Shem being the older brother who was 97 years old when he was saved during the flood. He was 98 when he came from the ark and 100 years old when his son, Arphaxad was born. The three children of Noah are as follows:

SHEM	HAM	JAPHETH
Eber & Japheth	Cush	Gomer
Elam	Seba	Magog
Asshur	Havilah	Madai
Arphaxad	Mizraim	Javan
Lud	Phut	Meshech
Aram	Canaan	Tiras

Would you like to know how these people populated the earth after the flood? Ham disrespected his papa and looked upon Noah as a drunk from wine.

Shem and Japhet went backwards and covered Noah without looking on Noah's nakedness. Ham's son Canaan was cursed to be the servants of his brothers. Let's get our facts right. Cush was not cursed. Noah cursed Canaan, Ham's son. Ham had five sons that were not cursed. Since we are discussing Ham's children, let us talk about the cursed Canaan children. Who were they? The children of Canaan did spread abroad. Sidon and Heth, they are the Jebusites, Arkites, Amorites, Girgasites, Hivites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites and the Hamathites.

Where abroad did Canaan's children go? Even to what we know as Soviet Russia. They went north. Ham's other five:
Cush was the daddy of Seba, Havilah, Sabtar, Raamah, Sabtechar and Nimrod. His grandsons by Raamah were Sheba and Dedan. Nimrod was a great hunter in opposition to God.

The Nimrod's built great cities in his kingdom. Babel, Erech, Acca, Calneh, out of that land. Sihinar went to Assshur to build Nineveh, Rehoboth Calah and Resin. Ham's son, Mizraim begat Ludim, Anamim, Lahabim, Naphtuhim, Patrusim and Casluhim and from these came the Philistim and the Caphtorim. They were not wandering people. You can trace almost everyone except Phut.
The sons of Japheth: Gomer begat Ashenaz, Ripath, Togarmah, begat Elishah, Tarshish, Kitim and Dodnim. The Isles of Gentiles was divided. Phut-Put is also said to be sunken in the sea with the Atlantis. Muu and the lost land of people.

Just before we talk about Shem's children we want you to see all the facts about Canaan's children, who spread abroad. they went even into North Russia as we have told you. From the lands of Gerar unto Gaza, went to Sodom and near Gomorrah and unto Admar and Zeboim, even to Lasha.

Now we have given you the children of Shem in the Peleg issue except Joktan's children, who went east. Almodad, Sheleph, Obal, Jerah, Hazarmaveth, Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah, Abimeal, Havilah, Sheba and Jobab and their dwellings were from Mesha as you go unto Sephar a mound of the east.

All of Noah's children did form their nations as their families spread abroad. They did divide into nations in Peleg's day. Peleg did have a family.. His daddy, Eber begat Peleg and Joktan.

We want to remember as we go, especially Shem, Arphaxad, Selah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah and Abram-Abraham. Please not the division of the Gentiles and the Jews. The division of the land mass, the division of black and white. With this great earth dividing in Peleg's day or his day's-lifetime.

Genesis 10:25:

And unto Eber were born two sons; The name of one was Peleg. For in his days was the earth divided and his brother was Joktan.

1st Chronicles 1:19:

And unto Ebner two sons were born. The name of one was Peleg. For in his days was the earth divided. And his brother's name was Joktan.

1st Chronicles 1:25:

Eber, Peleg, Reu

Peleg means: A division:

To learn more about Peleg's day you must first learn the day of the Creator of days. It is not from sun up to sun down. That is not a creative day.

God divided the evening from the morning that was the first day. He divided the waters from above the waters below and made the firmament to hold the water above, or the heaven from the earth on the second day. On the third day, he made a land gathering together unto one place, from the waters he called seas. He made trees and herbs that day. God created fish, sea creatures, fowls that fly on day five. On day six, God created Peleg's ancestors. Adam and Eve from Adam. God himself split the first atom when Adam was divided. God created him. All of God's work ended on the sixth day of creation, which was not a twenty four hour day. A day with us is from sun to sun. A day with God is a thousand years. A thousand years past is a yesterday with the Lord.

> But beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing.
> that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years,
> and a thousand years as one day. 2nd Peter 3:8

> For a thousand years in thy sight are but
> as a yesterday. When it's past and as a
> watch in the night. Psalms 90:4.

You can now see why your radio clocks are wrong. They are ticking on the wrong time. Man made the radio clock to a man's time and understanding. Now, Peleg had a twin named Joktan when the earth was split and divided. They are not children of the same birthday but a pair that were divided in Peleg's day.

Nothing else do we read about Peleg, which in the old universal language means division. Peleg became a wonder or an aboriginal on another continent. We shall be in that knowledge when God lets us know where he placed a man, he wants us to remember only as Peleg, the division. Know you this before Peleg, generation was divided. He was an ancestorilinage for.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

"Via The Route Of Pre-Columbian Blacks In American!"

Across the Atlantic they came to the Gulf of Mexico, up the old Mississippi to the Washita, the blacks of African decent came. A highly intelligent race of ship builders, masonry, a tribe of Israel, black and bushy-headed. They were the **Washitaws.**

Two thousand years before Christ this trek began with the seeds of our fore-parents, Abraham, who came from papa Noah. Noah's son's populated the world. They were Ham, Shem and Japheth. Japheth's children populated the Isles of the Gentiles. From Ham came Cush, Seba, Havilah, Sabtar, Raamar and Sabtechar. Cush was also the parent of a mighty hunter before or in opposition to God, a founder of cities.

The cities of his kingdom were Babel, Erech, Accad Calneh. Out of this beginning of his kingdom in the land of Shinar went forth Asshur to build Nineveh, Resen, Rehoboth and Calah. From Babel, language or speech was changed and people were scattered over the face of the earth by God because of disobeying His word.

The Philistims, the Canaaanites, the Jebusites, the Girgasites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites and the Haathes. They spread to Gaza, Gerar, Sodom and Gomorah, Admah, Zeboim, these are the sons of Hams.

Now the sons of Shem are Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram. Arphaxad begat Salah. Salah begat Eber papa of the Hebrews. Eber had two sons. The most noted was Peleg for in his day the earth was divided. Peleg was the great great grandpapa of Abraham (Abram). Joktan was the daddy of Alomodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah, Hadoram, Uzal Diklar, Obal, Abimael, Sheba, Ophir, Havilar and Jobab. Their land is from Mesha to Sephar, a mountain in the east.

Abraham came from an original, a ruddy from rich dirt and life blood or breath of life. Abraham's first child was by an Egyptian woman, dark. Now Abraham traveled south. We find him in Egypt. Abraham being the ruddy would have been unnoticed, but his wife Safai was fair. Men born in sin then were prone to want fair women. Abraham and his fair wife went up out of Egypt and down in Africa.

JAMES MONROE

- 1790 - was elected Senator from Virginia.
- 1799-1802 - was Governor of Virginia.
- 1814-1815 - was Secretary of War.
- 1816 - he was elected President of the United States.
- 1821 - he was re-elected President. Was he the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary?

In his early life he served in Harlem and in Washington in the Revolutionary War. In White Plains and in Trenton, he was the official Minister when the LOUISIANA PURCHASE was negotiated. He was not there when it was negotiated. He was sick in bed after he reached France and everything had been done by the man who replaced (Livingston was out of office) Monroe, representative of the United States in the fourth, fifth and sixth Congress.

This man learned from his predecessor in matters of abroad. Under his watchful eye, we believe he was aware of many foreign enemies personally, because of the sneakiness of how his predecessor had been removed in the middle of the LOUISIANA PURCHASE. This led him, a man of awareness to want to break ties with a foreign world who interfered in United States politics and government. He was father of the United States Foreign Policies, now known as the Monroe Doctrine. Part of his doctrine was to send all of the black people to Africa, even those he found when he came!

Under the table, by the United States' Plot on paper, she pledged at once to steal land from the pre-Columbian people by sending a legal Army to spy on the land as the "LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION."

Spain never did cede the *Neutral Zone* to France. France did not cede the *Neutral Zone* to the United States or any other state or states, whereas it could be said that the United States purchased a **Neutral Zone,** which was the **Washitaw Dugdahmoundah,** our legal country.

Napoleon, a man of future speculation, placed a phrase. I can appreciate in the sale agreement, a phrase that stipulated that the buyer in actual purchase did not purchase our land at all. **IT MUST REMAIN FREE AND THE UNITED STATES MUST PROTECT IT ALWAYS; ITS PEOPLE, THEIR PROPERTY AND THEIR RELIGION AND THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE (PERIOD)!!!**

It is the **INTERNATIONAL LAW OF THAT INTERNATIONAL U.S.A. PURCHASE FROM FRANCE!**

Under the Louisiana Constitution, every old thieving trick in the book and under history's book was used illegally. The good old United States carried out the steal under Louisiana's illegal law.

First after spring, she surveyed what was and was not her land. Then she brought in white people and set them upon our land with her army. This was contrary to the International Treaties she had signed. The United States sent 59 white families to live among us with her army protecting them and not the *Ancient Ones,* as she had signed to protect.

The original **Washitaws** are the **Doustonian Age** of the old *Ancient Ones.* They were black and bushy-headed people. We are preserved by God after the first fall of mankind. They are mixed with the children of Cain, not free from sin. They have now become a people infiltrated with a dis-eased disease).

The original disease is leprosy or sin. However, there is another form of whitening of their skin from an ancient scientific process which we will later deal with.

- If you mix a yellow man with a black, you get a red man.

- If you mix a white man with a black, you get a yellow man.

- If you mix a red man with a black, you get a brown man.

The races and traces of his whereabouts are not easy, yet a color chart of man can be fixed easily. Man's origin is in Africa. That is when Africa was the whole earth's one land mass. The Washitaws are an original Ancient Race or Nation of people. They are from Africa to the land of Nod-sleep. We are the sleeping giants that must be awakened. We were separated from what you know as Africa.

You must now imagine that you are looking at a globe. Now with your mind's eye, pull the globe together again, making the puzzle fit into place. Can you now see where your nich came from? Of the four rivers mentioned in your Bible, only one is missing. It is now over in another continent. Now pull the bottom and the top back together, in their original place. See there, you have it. You did it with your own mine's eye. The whole world was Africa, the mother of all the countries. Re-connect all of the great rivers to one head and you have Eden, or where it was. Oh! Isn't this just wonderful knowledge? The sleeping giant is finally awakening about the *Neutral Strip*. The **Washitaw** that is **Dudgamoundyah.**

What about the black, red and green Egyptian Iron Casket and the Empress? I know for myself who I am. I know for myself, a land that has never been purchased, conquered, sold or granted is here for a purpose. It is not here for me to be a worldly Empress. The land is sacred, the **Mounds** of the earth is sacred for purposes greater than I.

We shall see Him come in a cloud with power and glory. We shall stand in a Holy place to welcome Jesus, the King. We only have a short time left. We must get ready to meet the Bridegroom. Body members get ready to acclaim my Jesus as head.

How can I be angry now, or you be glad all of you nations and people. The kingdom is at the door. Jesus is the door. Therefore, it is nigh at hand.

When I say... let my people go, I am not the ruler. I am only parting the way. Black people, I must tell you, your heart must be open enough to let white people in. Saints you will judge angels. Are you ready? You must not make the same mistake your white nephewims made. You are not better than anyone or superior. You are equal to all nations. You were not lost from God. The four beasts have eyes all around. God needs no sleep, though he does take a rest on his sabbath.

How many of us really know what the sabbath really means? There are seven days in a week. There are a thousand year period in one of God's days. We do acknowledge Jesus was born 4004 B.C. and 1993 years has passed and that gives us 5,997 years or 5 years from a week of days.

CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

"God Made Man In Africa!"

My study is now complete. The final research of my maternal family line is **WASHITA/TUNICA** or the Turners on my paternal side from the **Marquis de Maison Rouge** which was mingled in pure **Washitaw** on my maternal side. My mother, **Mrs. Annie Frankee Jade Bahoe Turner Washington-Washitaw.**

On my paternal side we are pure **De Doustonian Age Washitaw** of the Choctaw color. My daddy was **Mr. Fred Houston Washington-Washitaw.**

The facts are here established. As Grant said. ***"Ye are pure de Washitaw, 'ceptin' a little taint 'da from de Marquis de Maison Rouge, 'air to de throne.' "***

I had traced the race, and lifted my face fo my God to have mercy on my case, yet being thankful for his saving grace. The true purpose of the so-called yellow man, white man and the black man was revived before my very eyes. It was all in the divine pattern of the breaking up of the earth from one solid land mass into continents. I saw it and I wept. How far had we fallen from the original purpose of a peaceful earth, enjoyed by beast, fish, fowl, creeping things and man in spirit. Lost was our communication with God. We had failed in accepting a redeemer.

All governments were guilty. The governmental guilt was trying to set up their own kingdom in opposition to the kingdom which began in the Garden of Eden of God. We had been in the land of Nod, sleeping on our own rights for over 6900 years. We had been preserved by God for the purpose He pre-ordained for over 400 years. It isn't a type of Egyptian slavery. We had been enslaving in our own land, because we were without proper spiritual communication with the Great Holy Spirit.

"RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES"

ANCIENT IMPERIAL RESEARCH

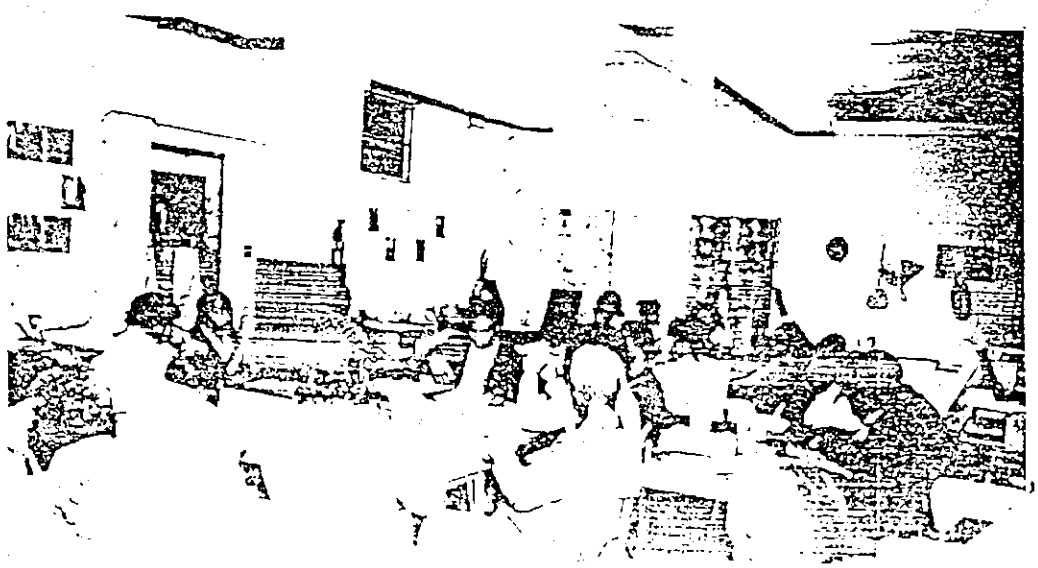
When I started my story, I did not know a man from the east, nor did I know my own most Honorable Administrator, Clint D. Nelson-Bey or my friend Ifia Fayloin El or any Moors on earth, except us. We were remnants of Ancient Muurs according to my grandmother. I had been spiritually shown these people which I would meet from the east to the west and how it would come together. I had to do my writing first and God himself would do the proof reading.

My two very educated history professor friends had died just at the start of my writing. Professor Nathan Jones and Professor George Moody had died and I was deeply hurt because they held my work in high esteem and I asked them to give their names and educational history background as my proof. I was sure that these two friends were for my work. That was not who the Most High had chosen for this job. If it could be possible that those that have passed on before us could know what is going on here, it is George and Nat day in glory.

Mr. George Moody wanted his research and works to be in the Imperial Achieves of the Washitaw. If it is His will, one day it will be there. Mr. Nathan Jones used to tell us when we get the Washitaw under our control, if we see a fly on the wall, do not kill it as he would be watching. These great men died believing in me and giving me much of the time in which they had left going over my research. Mr. Jones went on several research trips in our company, even though we and he knew that his time was at hand.

The dig at gold mine, I shall not forget him standing watching us smiling, laughing and crying at the same time. We may plan but there is a Master Planner who has people that we do not know to mark His approval.

CHARTER



The next pages you will read is most divine from the Moors, verbatim in direct copy as they sent to me for my book, which will also be in their book.

"THE WASHITAW MUURS OR THE LAND OF THE REEDS"

This chapter is a last minute entry. This is because of the lack of information that the public is receiving concerning the rebirth of the Washitaw Muuraysh (African) Nation as of January 8, 1992.

There is a struggle for black freedom going on at this very moment that will change the European control over America and you can be part of it. Please read the following information thoroughly. the following information is given for the purpose of showing the:

A) Connection between the Eastern (African) and Western (Amoorikan) Muurs (MWR: MAWR: MAUR: MOOR).

B) Their biblical end times or cyclic importance.

C) Their celestial heritage (see the Xmen inheritance or everyone shall see for indepth information).

D) In order for you to understand the connecting link thoroughly, I am going to break down and demonstrate this binding word WASHITAW (WST) by using the ancient three radical roots in various ways. Also, we will briefly go into the word Louisiana.

(1) Washitaw colloquially has come to mean ANCIENT ONES and it is spelled in English as OAUCHITA and written in Wallis Budge's Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary as USHAUTI (WST). WSHAUTI is also called shabti (SBT). The three radical root words WST and SBT will be analyzed also.

Wa-sh-taw: (a) wa = they, them : ships, boats : only one, single: flesh and blood heirs: Governors, rulers (b) sh = lake, water garden: * Reed Land: conquered ones: To separate, section of: Those who build: Place of a good destiny. (c) Taw (tau: Tah - land: gods of the cydles or circle: Morus *Mauros: Moors) berry or Mulberry: cross, The X = Emblem of the coming ones = Xmen.

Land of the Reeds (*Reed Land) is called Eritreans or Erythrean (Red sea: Sea of Reed) sea today by most geographers but in antiquity it was known as Ka Muur (Ka-Moor = Another Lake of the gods or terrestrial waters of those who came down from heaven). "As above so below" is an old axiom of Kemet.

WST (WASHITAU) = West or Western Land of the reed. Also, those who came in ships that will rebuild at the end times (new cycle) who are the flesh and blood heirs of the heavenly ones (Xmen: Moodock) and will govern even though they were conquered. Keep in mind that this Muurish word is a descriptive term that has within it several sentences.

SBT (Shabti) is another name for WaShawTi (Washitaw) in Kemetian that became the Hebrew words SBT, SBTz, or TSB. In Kem. (Egyptian) SBT means those who will RULE and the pupils and teachers from the star system SIRIUS (sothis = set Isis).

The Hebrew (a Canaanite Phoenician Mawraysh language) is not to be confused with Yiddish that is being spoken today as Hebrew that was officially made up in the 1990's.

The Hed. words SBT can also be written SB-Taw, SB-Tet and SB-TzD. This is because these three letters (Taw, Tet and Tzd) interchange frequently *and most likely stem from the same original Phoenixion* Moorish letter X (T).

SB-Taw = to cease, day of rest, time of peace, end oa a cycle and the beginning of another one.

SB-Tet = to set up a government, an Egyptian family and the Rod of God.

SB-TzD = a time of confusion and to mingle together. In modern Arabic this becomes Sheik (Ar. ShYKH: shaw: shah) the old ones or Kings. IT also is one of the names for the Israelite Hebrews. When we use the three radical rood SBTz it can become ShaBaTz or ShaBaz (Shabazz) of the Nation of Islam. It is also possible to write SBTz as SPS or SBZ in the Kem. alphabets. The B and the P interchange. There is one other form of the word Washitaw I must bring to your attention and it is used as a T, Ts, S, Sh, or Ch in the old languages. With this in mind we get Wacht = Oachita = Washitaw and means "The capital city of Aphrodites (Afro-Dites) or lady of Love". The Tch (T) in Ua-Tch-T is one letter and becomes ch or sh.

T-SB with the T transposed does not affect the Heb. adjad (numerical value) however, it does expand the word meaning.

The Kemetric word T-SB (PP = The (T) Reed land, the Judges or time of Judgement and the Marshy Lands.

The Hebrew word T-SB = to defend or war against, a waring star (Planet X), host of heaven and Yahwehs heavenly army.

The T is also the article the and SB is the bi-root for Sabians (Phoenicians, Ethiopian, Moors). Sebeans (Sabians) are also known as SHEBA (SIVA in Sanskrit).

Shabti (SBT or TSB) is another name for Washitaw (Uacht and Ushauti) that can mean "People in the capital city of the land the Reeds who will defend in the seventh cycle of the star people that will bring about Love (Aphrodite).

Louisiana = Louis-Ana or Lewis Anu.
Louis = Great warriors and is also called LuLu.
Lulu is from the ancient Sumerian language and means dark (Lul or LYI in Hebrew) one.

Ana is Hebrew for the Egypt Awn (on) or ON the Kemetian city. ON is also called the city of the sun. This sun is none other than the Planet Sirius - Sirius is Greek and means great sun.

Anu = D'NGR in its original form and it stands for "Divine Negroes or those who came down to earth from heaven.

The Sirius Star System is connected to the Planet X which is coming toward earth.

Louisiana = The great dark warriors in the city of Ta'Moori who came down from heaven or Planet X.

Also, the history of the Washitaw (WST) people and land are connected with the word WicHiTa (W-Ch=S-T) and any serious student of history can easily see the connection between the WicHiTa conception in the early 1800's and the Washita demise.

In closing, I will add that it is expedient for as many people as possible to investigate and join in the struggle to assist in restoring the great Moorish (African) people and land back to its Aboriginal Negro owners in the name of justice and fulfillment.

If you would like to do your bit by way of Donations (for legal defense) housing volunteers) equipment or time, please contact the Honorable C. Nelson Bey at (318) 343-4247.

MY FINAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROOT WORDS

WASHITAW WORD STUDY

They did not know me and I did not know them. Spiritually I saw that I would meet or have a connection of people from the east and west of the United States. And they would form a "V" in the middle of the United States and come South forming a "Y." The man Clint came from California by way of Ohio and others came from the East Coast. We all had studied twenty odd years in our respected fields.

1. All had Moorish backgrounds. I, an Ancient Muur.

2. I know nothing about Moor or Egyptian Art. I absolutely know nothing about (a), (b), or (d) and I have no knowledge of any of their studies.

3. Washitaw being Reed people. My grandfather's last name is Washitaw - changed to Washington, and so are his sisters and his twin. His brothers who are also twins were named Jack Reed and Jimmie Reed, also Bouli Reed, yet they are whole. My cousin is named Washington Reed, in keeping with both names, the WASHITAW/REED PEOPLE.

4. We are all born on the lake or near water, we Washington-Washitaws and Reeds. We were a people who's parents planted a mulberry tree at the kitchen window where the birds played and sang. How much did our parents know? Now before I finish talking about names, did we look at the fact that my grandmother's birth name is Kim?

I, like them know that the end is near for an old system of things. We must make ready for the NEW SYSTEM, under God. I am only a vessel now used for His purpose.

Louis and Lewis are family so is Annie my mother's name. Anna, a great grandma's name and **AYA-ANNAMAREE** in the **AYAHMAHREEYAH WASHITAW DE DUGDAHMOUNDYAH.**

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

"The Empress Of The Imperial Empire"

So it is.
so it must be...
I came to set the Empire free!
Not my mother, not my daddy, not my sister, not my brother...
Just me.

In 1927, on Thursday,
t'was in the high noon I came...
Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston is the name,
A living remnant of the *Ancient Ones,* my ancestor's land I claim.

I have no bombs, no bullets, no threats, no war.
Just common sense and universal law...
Retribution by Constitution,
By a law you did make...
My land I will take.

It has lain dormant so long,
In the Land of Nod,
Yes sleeping in God.
'Till it was a time to wake,
for my Imperial sake...
Your morning breeze is a song,
of how you waited on me so long.

My smile is a thanksgiving too,
I was born for you...
I was coming down through time,
to claim you - You are mine.

Oh, my love. You have slept so long,
under blessings from above...
'Till I came along.

You took your nap,
under the Conquistadors,
you my old chap,
slept under the "Black Codes" of 1724...
No mkan's land - locked inside the white man's law,
until I opened the doors.

My smile is because
you waited on me a while.
Wake up you sleeping giant...
this is your black woman for heaven's sake...
Black man awake.

Come in out of the dew,
all of me is now waiting for you.

THE EMPRESS OF THE WASHITAW DE DUGDAHMOUNDYAH

WASHITA de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH NATION
P.O. Box 1509
Columbia Via U.S.A. 71418
(318) 343-4247

JULY 1992

Ire: Reparation, justice by Treaty Agreement, rights of Ancient endangered people, rights of their own Religion must be returned unto them;

TO: **THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE WORLD, EACH RESPECTIVE OFFICE.**

COUNTRIES, STATES, GOVERNMENTS, PEOPLE AS IT MUST CONCERN YOU:

Greetings;

We, the **WASHITAW de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH NATION,** hereby do inform you herein that we are free, our people, our properties, our land and our religion to govern ourselves separate from the United States, yet under proper Protectorship as signed in a Treaty Agreement first by Spain to France, then by Napoleon - France to the United States.

The United States owes us exactly what it signed to do and Reparation damages and rent of $80,000,000,000,000,000.00.

To air left its citizens like the United States did the Kurds.

To protect us, our land, our properties, our rights, and our religion.

Our rights - rights to our own resources and pay for the damages thereto our water, our hunting and natural farming grounds, our minerals, ore, gold, silver, diamonds, trees, etc; to be negotiated, properties.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES...

Our land all drained by the Washitaw or the Ouachita, Black or Negro Rivers and tributaries.

Our properties both on our land and under our land.

Our religion, the sacred **MOUNDS** and the **SACRED LAND.**

In all fairness, charity begins at home. Charity is Love for God and humanities. Human rights which is far long overdue to the Black Pre-Columbian people, remnants of the Ancient Ones, an endangered people.

You are herein and hereby commanded by God, to submit to Jesus as you are in JUDGEMENT. Surrender our rights, yield to authority, resign your false claim of ownership, comply with all of the demands at your discretion or be subject to what befalls you by God in His anger from heaven above the earth below.

It is by his ownership (the earth and its fullness) you and yours will be destroyed just as in Moses' time, went into the countries of God and murdered His praying people and you have a killer heart of stone. You have entered all dark people's homeland to overthrow.

My message to you is by the Spirit of the Word and from God. Repent. Be born again by the Spirit Witness. By the water witness and blood witness, I command you in the name of Jesus, Son of the Living God.

All Praises To Him in Holy Judgement. Amen

Empress Verdiacee "Tiara" Washitaw-Turner Goston

THE GRANT

TAKING BACK THE LAND OF THE ANCIENT ONES

THE GRANT

The Baron de Carondelet, knight of the order of St. John, marshal de camp of the royal armies, governor general, vice patron of the provinces of Louisiana and West Florida, inspector of troops, &c.

For as much as the Marquis de Maison Rouge is near completing the establishment of the Washita, which he was authorized to make for thirty families by the royal order of July 14th, 1795, and desirous to remove, for the future, all doubt respecting other families or new colonists who may come to establish themselves, we destine and appropriate, conclusively, for the establishment of the aforesaid Marquis de Maison Rouge, by virtue of the powers granted to us by the King, the thirty superficial leagues marked in the plan annexed to the head of this instrument, with the limits and boundaries designated, with our approbation, by the surveyor general, Don Charles Leveau Trudeau, under the terms and conditions stipulated and contracted for by the said Marquis de Maison Rouge; and that it may at all times stand good, we give the present, signed with our hand, sealed with our seal at arms, and countersigned by the underwritten honorary commissary of war and secretary of his Majesty for this commandancy general. New Orleans, the twentieth of June, 1797.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

ANDRES LOPEZ ARMISTO.

NOTE.—That, in conformity with his contract, the Marquis de Maison Rouge is not to admit or establish any American in the lands included in his grant.

THE BARON DE CARONDELET.

On the 5th of August, 1803, Don Gilbert Leonard, and Don Manuel Gonzalez Armirez, Spanish officers in the province of Louisiana, gave a certificate, (No. 2,) stating that the Marquis de Maison Rouge complied punctually with the terms he proposed in said contract.

On the 14th December, 1812, the Commissioners acting under the directions of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1807, by their report, (No. 3,) placed this claim among a class of cases which, in their opinion, ought to be confirmed; and, by the act of Congress of the 29th April, 1816, all these cases, not exceeding a league square, were confirmed accordingly. The present claim, on account of its magnitude, being excluded by the act of 29th April, 1816, application, that it might be confirmed, was made to the next succeeding Congress by the owners of the grant. A committee of the House of Representatives reported in favor of the petition, and, on the 10th of February, 1817, presented a bill confirming the title of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The bill was not then acted upon, and, until the present session, the attention of Congress has not been called to the subject.

From a careful examination of the foregoing documents, the committee have come to the conclusion that the title is legal and formal, according to the laws and usages of the province of Louisiana, and that the same ought to be confirmed; and, for that purpose, report a bill.

No. 1.

[TRANSLATION.]

Carlos Trudeau, surveyor general, &c., certifies to have measured, in favor of Marquis of Maison Rouge, the several tracts of land represented in those parts of the plat shaded with vermillion, which may contain thirty superficial leagues, to wit, the tract No. 1, on the right bank of Washita river, to be taken five arpens below the mouth of the Bayou de la Cheniere au Toudre, and thence descending to the Bayou Calumet, with a corresponding depth to complete one hundred and forty thousand superficial arpens; the tract marked No. 2, on the left bank of the same river, commencing two leagues below Fort Miro, and at the point called Laine, and extending one league below the Prairie de Lee, with a corresponding depth to complete seventy thousand superficial arpens; the tract marked No. 3, to be taken in front of the Bayou Loutre, and thence on a line south 75 degrees east to the Bayou de Liar, which line, to the Bayou de Liar, the Bayou Bartelemy, 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 Bartelemy, thence descending the river to Bayou la Loutre, with such depth as that the tracts Nos. 3 and 4 shall include the quantity of eight thousand three hundred and forty-four superficial arpens, which, added to the two first tracts, makes a total superfice of two hundred and eight thousand three hundred and fourty-four superficial arpens, equal to the above said thirty leagues, at the rate of two thousand five hundred toises for the side of a league, the land mea-

sure 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 land is vacant. And, that it may so appear, I give this, by order of the governor general, Baron de Carondelet; all which I certify.

CARLOS TRUDEAU, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, *June* 14, 1797.

The foregoing is the substance of the proces verbal (certificate) of the surveyor general, subjoined to the plat (of which that on the other side is a copy) filed in the claim of Louis Bouligny, holding under Maison Rouge.

LAND OFFICE, OPELOUSAS, *16th August*, 1812.

L. CHACHIRE,
Translator to the Board of Commissioners.

Attest:
L. POSEY, *Clerk of the Board.*

I certify that the above, and the preceding page, is a true copy from the report of the Land Commissioners of the western district of Orleans, dated the 14th December, 1812; and that the plat attached hereto is a copy of the plat attached to the said report. The original papers, copied in pages 67, 68, and 69, of the book entitled Land Laws, are not in this office.

JOSIAH MEIGS.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *12th December*, 1820.

No. 2.

Don Gilbert Leonard, treasurer of the army, exercising the functions of royal accountant, and Don Manuel Gonzalez Armirez, exercising those of treasurer par interim, of the royal chests of this province of Louisiana:

We certify that the two foregoing copies are conformable to the originals which remain in the archives of the ministry of the royal domains under our charge, and that the contractor, the Marquis de Maison Rouge, complied punctually with the terms which he proposed in the said contract; and, that this may be made manifest, conformably to the order above inserted of this intendancy general, we give the present in New Orleans, the 5th of August, 1803.

GILBERT LEONARD.
MANUEL ARMIREZ.

No. 3.—*Claims to Land in the County of Washita.*

Reported number.	Registr's number.	By whom claimed.	Original prop'r or claim't.	Quantity claim'd	Nature and date of title or claim.	Class.
16	11	Louis Bouligny.	Marquis de Maison Rouge.	Thirty square leagues.	Spanish grant, 20th June, 1797.	B.

No. 16. The undersigned Commissioners have compared the documents, 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 August, 1803, 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.

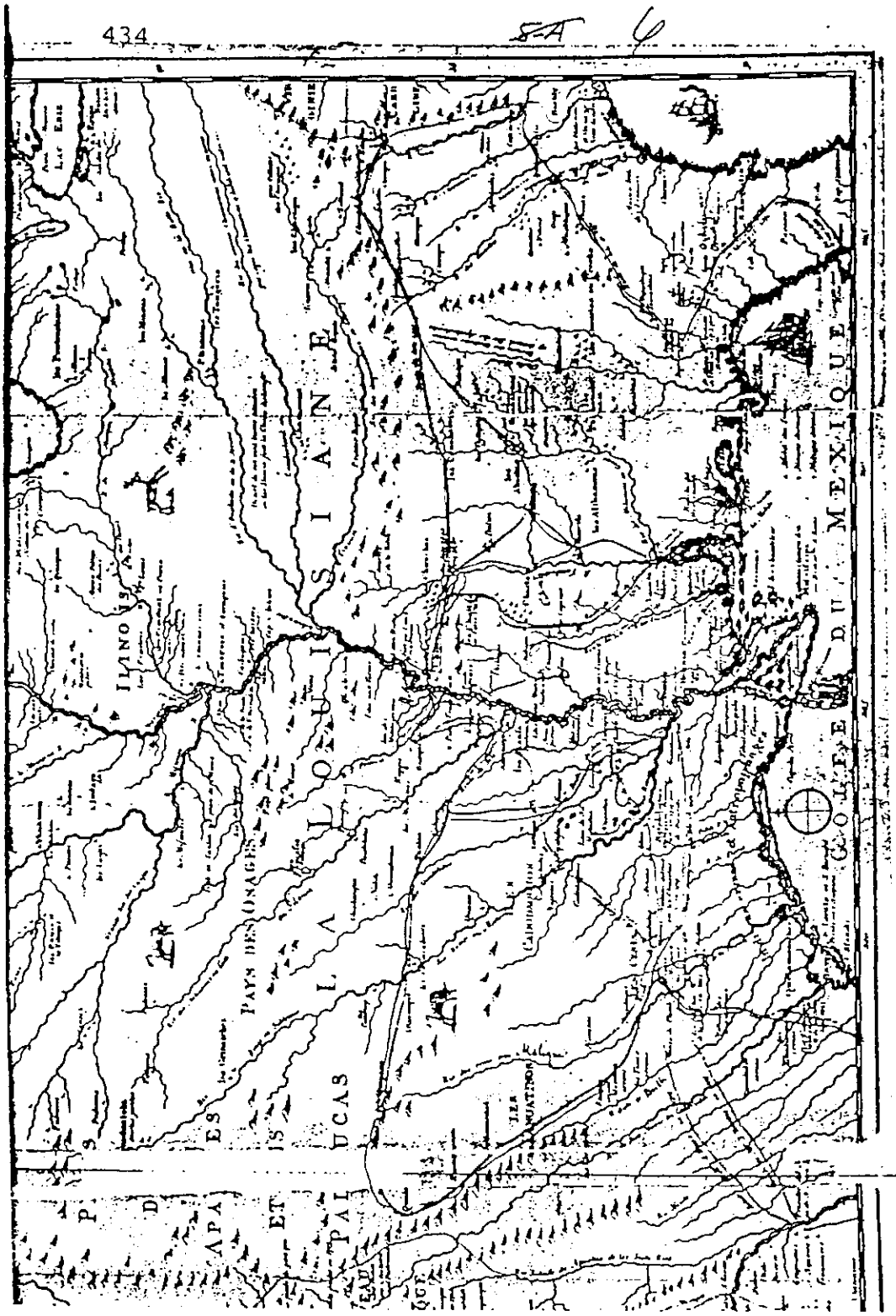
The undersigned have observed a remark in the 25th page of the introductory part of the book, entitled "Land Laws," that no patent has issued on the claim under consideration. With great deference for that authority, the undersigned commissioners cannot but be of opinion that the instrument, under date of the 20th of 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.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the report of the Land Commissioners of the western district of Orleans, dated the 14th December, 1812, and that the above claim, with others marked B, are "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." Witness my hand, this 6th of December, 1820.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

CLAIMS WEST OF PEARL RIVER.


434
LA LOUISIANE
PAYS DES OSAGES
ILINOIS
GOLFE DU MEXIQUE

1/8/92

Computer Locators

BMF

1 & 2

3. the U.S. Civil Docket 1991 as in State Computer

notes
CANNOT LOCATE IN SLO
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DOT PROMPT SEARCH OF ADJUDI_D FOR TAX-YEAR = "1848"

BMF

STATE LAND OFFICE
TAX ADJUDICATED LAND
G.C.R. COMPUTER INVENTORY
OUACHITA PARISH

Record#	site_code	tax_year	vendor	cob_folio	description
206	8-37-0600	1848	DANIEL W COXE	2/92	10,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
207	8-37-0601	1846	WYCOFF & HARRISON	2/92	16,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
208	8-37-0602	1848	G W TURNER	2/92	10,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
209	8-37-0603	1848	C G FERSHEY	2/92	2.800 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
210	8-37-0604	1846	SOC HENRY TURNER	2/92	1.928 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
211	8-37-0605	1848	HENRY TURNER	2/92	5.519 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
212	8-37-0606	1848	SARAH TYLER	2/92	5.500 ACRES MAISON ROUGE ~~GRANT~~
213	8-37-0607	1846	JOHN & HARRISON	2/92	16.000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
214	8-37-0608	1846	ELIZA QUITMAN	2/92	1.936 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT

Up Supreme Ruling Henry Turner Case which is

ADJUDICATION REPORT FOR PARISH OF OUACHITA
RANKING: 3

	TAX YEAR	VENDOR	LAND AREA	SEC/TOWN/RNG	DESCRIPTION
	1848	DANIEL W COXE	10000.00		10,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	WYCOFF & HARRISON	16000.00		16,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	G W. TURNER	10000.00		10,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	C G PERSHEY	2800.00		2,800 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	SOC HENRY TURNER	1920.00		1,920 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	HENRY TURNER	5519.00		5,519 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	SARAH TYLER	5600.00		5,600 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	COFF & HARRISON	16000.00		16,000 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1848	ELIZA DUTTMAN	1036.00		1,036 ACRES MAISON ROUGE GRANT
	1853	S C EASWELL	80.00		TRACT OF 80 ACRES
11	1853	S C CARRELL	80.00		80 ACRES
12	1853	N D COLEMAN	400.00		400 ACRES
13	1853	CAMPBELL	200.00		200 ACRES
14	1853	A W DUNN	29.00		29 ACRES
15	1853	JAMES HOLDINESS	200.00		200 ACRES
16	1853	J A HUGHES	0.00		ONE LOT
17	1853	JUSTIN LITTEMAN	40.00		40 ACRES
18	1853	M VICKER DUNCAN	480.00		480 ACRES
19	1853	JOHN LITTMAN	135.00		135 ACRES
20	1853	THOMAS WILLIS	160.00		160 ACRES
21	1853	H M PECK	600.00		600 ACRES
22	1854	LEVI BLACKMAN	40.00		40 ACRES
23	1854	W W COLLINS	80.00		80 ACRES

68,883 ACRES

≈ 150 miles
(149.745 miles)

Supreme Court Case
191 U.S. vs. Henry Turner Heirs

the six Quadrillion Plus
New 88 Quad. to this date
filed with Department of Interior

0001

0001 Page 6

429

961,9815 acres

1.47 x10^2	9.26 x10^2	6.64 x10^2
1.61 x10^2	1.04 x10^3	7.30 x10^2
1.77 x10^2	1.19 x10^3	8.03 x10^2
1.95 x10^2	1.61 x10^3	8.83 x10^2
2.15 x10^2	1.49 x10^3	9.73 x10^2
2.36 x10^2	1.58 x10^3	1.07 x10^3
2.60 x10^2	1.75 x10^3	1.17 x10^3
2.86 x10^2	1.92 x10^3	1.29 x10^3
3.14 x10^2	2.11 x10^3	1.42 x10^3
3.46 x10^2	2.32 x10^3	1.56 x10^3
3.80 x10^2	2.56 x10^3	1.72 x10^3
4.18 x10^2	2.81 x10^3	1.89 x10^3
4.60 x10^2	3.10 x10^3	2.08 x10^3
5.06 x10^2	3.41 x10^3	2.29 x10^3
5.57 x10^2	3.75 x10^3	2.52 x10^3
6.12 x10^2	4.12 x10^3	2.77 x10^3
6.74 x10^2	4.53 x10^3	3.05 x10^3
7.41 x10^2	4.98 x10^3	3.35 x10^3
8.15 x10^2	5.47 x10^3	3.68 x10^3
8.97 x10^2	6.02 x10^3	4.04 x10^3

0001 Page 7

430

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4.41 x10^3	5.57 x10^3	5.32 x10^3
4.85 x10^3	5.95 x10^3	6.36 x10^3
5.34 x10^3	6.54 x10^3	[illegible]
5.87 x10^3	7.04 x10^3	[illegible]
6.45 x10^3	7.74 x10^3	[illegible]
7.09 x10^3	8.51 x10^3	[illegible]
7.79 x10^3	9.36 x10^3	[illegible]
8.57 x10^3	1.03 x10^4	[illegible]
9.42 x10^3	1.13 x10^4	[illegible]
1.04 x10^4	1.24 x10^4	[illegible]
1.14 x10^4	1.36 x10^4	[illegible]
1.25 x10^4	1.49 x10^4	[illegible]
1.37 x10^4	1.64 x10^4	[illegible]
1.51 x10^4	1.80 x10^4	[illegible]
1.66 x10^4	1.98 x10^4	[illegible]
1.82 x10^4	2.17 x10^4	[illegible]
2.00 x10^4	2.38 x10^4	[illegible]
2.20 x10^4	2.61 x10^4	[illegible]
2.42 x10^4	2.87 x10^4	[illegible]
2.66 x10^4	3.15 x10^4	[illegible]
2.92 x10^4	3.46 x10^4	[illegible]
3.21 x10^4	3.80 x10^4	[illegible]
3.53 x10^4	4.17 x10^4	[illegible]
3.87 x10^4	4.58 x10^4	[illegible]
4.25 x10^4	5.03 x10^4	[illegible]
4.67 x10^4	5.52 x10^4	[illegible]
5.13 x10^4	6.06 x10^4	[illegible]
5.63 x10^4	6.66 x10^4	[illegible]
6.18 x10^4	7.31 x10^4	[illegible]
6.79 x10^4	8.03 x10^4	[illegible]
7.45 x10^4	8.82 x10^4	[illegible]
8.18 x10^4	9.68 x10^4	[illegible]
8.98 x10^4	1.06 x10^5	[illegible]
9.86 x10^4	1.16 x10^5	[illegible]
1.08 x10^5	1.28 x10^5	[illegible]
1.19 x10^5	1.40 x10^5	[illegible]
1.30 x10^5	1.54 x10^5	[illegible]
1.43 x10^5	1.69 x10^5	[illegible]
1.57 x10^5	1.86 x10^5	[illegible]
1.72 x10^5	2.04 x10^5	[illegible]
1.89 x10^5	2.24 x10^5	[illegible]
2.07 x10^5	2.46 x10^5	[illegible]
2.27 x10^5	2.70 x10^5	[illegible]
2.49 x10^5	2.96 x10^5	[illegible]
2.73 x10^5	3.25 x10^5	[illegible]
2.99 x10^5	3.56 x10^5	[illegible]
3.28 x10^5	3.91 x10^5	[illegible]
3.59 x10^5	4.28 x10^5	[illegible]
3.94 x10^5	4.70 x10^5	[illegible]
4.32 x10^5	5.15 x10^5	[illegible]
4.74 x10^5	5.65 x10^5	[illegible]
5.19 x10^5	6.19 x10^5	[illegible]
5.69 x10^5	6.79 x10^5	[illegible]
6.24 x10^5	7.44 x10^5	[illegible]
6.84 x10^5	8.16 x10^5	[illegible]
7.50 x10^5	8.94 x10^5	[illegible]
8.22 x10^5	9.80 x10^5	[illegible]
9.01 x10^5	1.07 x10^6	[illegible]
9.87 x10^5	1.18 x10^6	[illegible]
1.08 x10^6	1.29 x10^6	[illegible]
1.18 x10^6	1.41 x10^6	[illegible]
1.29 x10^6	1.54 x10^6	[illegible]
1.41 x10^6	1.69 x10^6	[illegible]
1.54 x10^6	1.85 x10^6	[illegible]
1.69 x10^6	2.02 x10^6	[illegible]
1.85 x10^6	2.21 x10^6	[illegible]
2.02 x10^6	2.42 x10^6	[illegible]
2.21 x10^6	2.65 x10^6	[illegible]
2.42 x10^6	2.90 x10^6	[illegible]
2.65 x10^6	3.17 x10^6	[illegible]
2.90 x10^6	3.47 x10^6	[illegible]
3.17 x10^6	3.80 x10^6	[illegible]
3.47 x10^6	4.16 x10^6	[illegible]
3.80 x10^6	4.55 x10^6	[illegible]
4.16 x10^6	4.98 x10^6	[illegible]
4.55 x10^6	5.45 x10^6	[illegible]
4.98 x10^6	5.96 x10^6	[illegible]
5.45 x10^6	6.52 x10^6	[illegible]
5.96 x10^6	7.14 x10^6	[illegible]
6.52 x10^6	7.81 x10^6	[illegible]
7.14 x10^6	8.55 x10^6	[illegible]
7.81 x10^6	9.36 x10^6	[illegible]
8.55 x10^6	1.02 x10^7	[illegible]
9.36 x10^6	1.12 x10^7	[illegible]
1.02 x10^7	1.23 x10^7	[illegible]
1.12 x10^7	1.34 x10^7	[illegible]
1.23 x10^7	1.47 x10^7	[illegible]
1.34 x10^7	1.61 x10^7	[illegible]
1.47 x10^7	1.76 x10^7	[illegible]
1.61 x10^7	1.93 x10^7	[illegible]
1.76 x10^7	2.11 x10^7	[illegible]
1.93 x10^7	2.31 x10^7	[illegible]
2.11 x10^7	2.53 x10^7	[illegible]
2.31 x10^7	2.77 x10^7	[illegible]
2.53 x10^7	3.03 x10^7	[illegible]
2.77 x10^7	3.32 x10^7	[illegible]
3.03 x10^7	3.63 x10^7	[illegible]
3.32 x10^7	3.97 x10^7	[illegible]
3.63 x10^7	4.34 x10^7	[illegible]
3.97 x10^7	4.75 x10^7	[illegible]
4.34 x10^7	5.19 x10^7	[illegible]
4.75 x10^7	5.68 x10^7	[illegible]
5.19 x10^7	6.21 x10^7	[illegible]
5.68 x10^7	6.79 x10^7	[illegible]
6.21 x10^7	7.43 x10^7	[illegible]
6.79 x10^7	8.13 x10^7	[illegible]
7.43 x10^7	8.89 x10^7	[illegible]
8.13 x10^7	9.73 x10^7	[illegible]
8.89 x10^7	1.06 x10^8	[illegible]
9.73 x10^7	1.16 x10^8	[illegible]
1.06 x10^8	1.27 x10^8	[illegible]
1.16 x10^8	1.39 x10^8	[illegible]
1.27 x10^8	1.52 x10^8	[illegible]
1.39 x10^8	1.66 x10^8	[illegible]
1.52 x10^8	1.82 x10^8	[illegible]
1.66 x10^8	1.99 x10^8	[illegible]
1.82 x10^8	2.18 x10^8	[illegible]
1.99 x10^8	2.38 x10^8	[illegible]
2.18 x10^8	2.61 x10^8	[illegible]
2.38 x10^8	2.85 x10^8	[illegible]
2.61 x10^8	3.12 x10^8	[illegible]
2.85 x10^8	3.41 x10^8	[illegible]
3.12 x10^8	3.73 x10^8	[illegible]
3.41 x10^8	4.08 x10^8	[illegible]
3.73 x10^8	4.46 x10^8	[illegible]
4.08 x10^8	4.88 x10^8	[illegible]
4.46 x10^8	5.34 x10^8	[illegible]
4.88 x10^8	5.84 x10^8	[illegible]
5.34 x10^8	6.39 x10^8	[illegible]
5.84 x10^8	6.99 x10^8	[illegible]
6.39 x10^8	7.64 x10^8	[illegible]
6.99 x10^8	8.36 x10^8	[illegible]
7.64 x10^8	9.14 x10^8	[illegible]
8.36 x10^8	1.00 x10^9	[illegible]
9.14 x10^8	1.09 x10^9	[illegible]
1.00 x10^9	1.19 x10^9	[illegible]
1.09 x10^9	1.30 x10^9	[illegible]
1.19 x10^9	1.42 x10^9	[illegible]
1.30 x10^9	1.55 x10^9	[illegible]
1.42 x10^9	1.69 x10^9	[illegible]
1.55 x10^9	1.85 x10^9	[illegible]
1.69 x10^9	2.02 x10^9	[illegible]
1.85 x10^9	2.21 x10^9	[illegible]
2.02 x10^9	2.42 x10^9	[illegible]
2.21 x10^9	2.65 x10^9	[illegible]
2.42 x10^9	2.90 x10^9	[illegible]
2.65 x10^9	3.17 x10^9	[illegible]
2.90 x10^9	3.47 x10^9	[illegible]
3.17 x10^9	3.80 x10^9	[illegible]
3.47 x10^9	4.16 x10^9	[illegible]
3.80 x10^9	4.55 x10^9	[illegible]
4.16 x10^9	4.98 x10^9	[illegible]
4.55 x10^9	5.45 x10^9	[illegible]
4.98 x10^9	5.96 x10^9	[illegible]
5.45 x10^9	6.52 x10^9	[illegible]
5.96 x10^9	7.14 x10^9	[illegible]
6.52 x10^9	7.81 x10^9	[illegible]
7.14 x10^9	8.55 x10^9	[illegible]
7.81 x10^9	9.36 x10^9	[illegible]
8.55 x10^9	1.02 x10^10	[illegible]
9.36 x10^9	1.12 x10^10	[illegible]
1.02 x10^10	1.23 x10^10	[illegible]
1.12 x10^10	1.34 x10^10	[illegible]
1.23 x10^10	1.47 x10^10	[illegible]
1.34 x10^10	1.61 x10^10	[illegible]
1.47 x10^10	1.76 x10^10	[illegible]
1.61 x10^10	1.93 x10^10	[illegible]
1.76 x10^10	2.11 x10^10	[illegible]
1.93 x10^10	2.31 x10^10	[illegible]
2.11 x10^10	2.53 x10^10	[illegible]
2.31 x10^10	2.77 x10^10	[illegible]
2.53 x10^10	3.03 x10^10	[illegible]
2.77 x10^10	3.32 x10^10	[illegible]
3.03 x10^10	3.63 x10^10	[illegible]
3.32 x10^10	3.97 x10^10	[illegible]
3.63 x10^10	4.34 x10^10	[illegible]
3.97 x10^10	4.75 x10^10	[illegible]
4.34 x10^10	5.19 x10^10	[illegible]
4.75 x10^10	5.68 x10^10	[illegible]
5.19 x10^10	6.21 x10^10	[illegible]
5.68 x10^10	6.79 x10^10	[illegible]
6.21 x10^10	7.43 x10^10	[illegible]
6.79 x10^10	8.13 x10^10	[illegible]
7.43 x10^10	8.89 x10^10	[illegible]
8.13 x10^10	9.73 x10^10	[illegible]
8.89 x10^10	1.06 x10^11	[illegible]
9.73 x10^10	1.16 x10^11	[illegible]
1.06 x10^11	1.27 x10^11	[illegible]
1.16 x10^11	1.39 x10^11	[illegible]
1.27 x10^11	1.52 x10^11	[illegible]
1.39 x10^11	1.66 x10^11	[illegible]
1.52 x10^11	1.82 x10^11	[illegible]
1.66 x10^11	1.99 x10^11	[illegible]
1.82 x10^11	2.18 x10^11	[illegible]
1.99 x10^11	2.38 x10^11	[illegible]
2.18 x10^11	2.61 x10^11	[illegible]
2.38 x10^11	2.85 x10^11	[illegible]
2.61 x10^11	3.12 x10^11	[illegible]
2.85 x10^11	3.41 x10^11	[illegible]
3.12 x10^11	3.73 x10^11	[illegible]
3.41 x10^11	4.08 x10^11	[illegible]
3.73 x10^11	4.46 x10^11	[illegible]
4.08 x10^11	4.88 x10^11	[illegible]
4.46 x10^11	5.34 x10^11	[illegible]
4.88 x10^11	5.84 x10^11	[illegible]
5.34 x10^11	6.39 x10^11	[illegible]
5.84 x10^11	6.99 x10^11	[illegible]
6.39 x10^11	7.64 x10^11	[illegible]
6.99 x10^11	8.36 x10^11	[illegible]
7.64 x10^11	9.14 x10^11	[illegible]
8.36 x10^11	1.00 x10^12	[illegible]
9.14 x10^11	1.09 x10^12	[illegible]
1.00 x10^12	1.19 x10^12	[illegible]
1.09 x10^12	1.30 x10^12	[illegible]
1.19 x10^12	1.42 x10^12	[illegible]
1.30 x10^12	1.55 x10^12	[illegible]
1.42 x10^12	1.69 x10^12	[illegible]
1.55 x10^12	1.85 x10^12	[illegible]
1.69 x10^12	2.02 x10^12	[illegible]
1.85 x10^12	2.21 x10^12	[illegible]
2.02 x10^12	2.42 x10^12	[illegible]
2.21 x10^12	2.65 x10^12	[illegible]
2.42 x10^12	2.90 x10^12	[illegible]
2.65 x10^12	3.17 x10^12	[illegible]
2.90 x10^12	3.47 x10^12	[illegible]
3.17 x10^12	3.80 x10^12	[illegible]
3.47 x10^12	4.16 x10^12	[illegible]
3.80 x10^12	4.55 x10^12	[illegible]
4.16 x10^12	4.98 x10^12	[illegible]
4.55 x10^12	5.45 x10^12	[illegible]
4.98 x10^12	5.96 x10^12	[illegible]
5.45 x10^12	6.52 x10^12	[illegible]
5.96 x10^12	7.14 x10^12	[illegible]
6.52 x10^12	7.81 x10^12	[illegible]
7.14 x10^12	8.55 x10^12	[illegible]
7.81 x10^12	9.36 x10^12	[illegible]
8.55 x10^12	1.02 x10^13	[illegible]
9.36 x10^12	1.12 x10^13	[illegible]
1.02 x10^13	1.23 x10^13	[illegible]
1.12 x10^13	1.34 x10^13	[illegible]
1.23 x10^13	1.47 x10^13	[illegible]
1.34 x10^13	1.61 x10^13	[illegible]
1.47 x10^13	1.76 x10^13	[illegible]
1.61 x10^13	1.93 x10^13	[illegible]
1.76 x10^13	2.11 x10^13	[illegible]
1.93 x10^13	2.31 x10^13	[illegible]
2.11 x10^13	2.53 x10^13	[illegible]
2.31 x10^13	2.77 x10^13	[illegible]
2.53 x10^13	3.03 x10^13	[illegible]
2.77 x10^13	3.32 x10^13	[illegible]
3.03 x10^13	3.63 x10^13	[illegible]
3.32 x10^13	3.97 x10^13	[illegible]
3.63 x10^13	4.34 x10^13	[illegible]
3.97 x10^13	4.75 x10^13	[illegible]
4.34 x10^13	5.19 x10^13	[illegible]
4.75 x10^13	5.68 x10^13	[illegible]
5.19 x10^13	6.21 x10^13	[illegible]
5.68 x10^13	6.79 x10^13	[illegible]
6.21 x10^13	7.43 x10^13	[illegible]
6.79 x10^13	8.13 x10^13	[illegible]
7.43 x10^13	8.89 x10^13	[illegible]
8.13 x10^13	9.73 x10^13	[illegible]
8.89 x10^13	1.06 x10^14	[illegible]
9.73 x10^13	1.16 x10^14	[illegible]
1.06 x10^14	1.27 x10^14	[illegible]
1.16 x10^14	1.39 x10^14	[illegible]
1.27 x10^14	1.52 x10^14	[illegible]
1.39 x10^14	1.66 x10^14	[illegible]
1.52 x10^14	1.82 x10^14	[illegible]
1.66 x10^14	1.99 x10^14	[illegible]
1.82 x10^14	2.18 x10^14	[illegible]
1.99 x10^14	2.38 x10^14	[illegible]
2.18 x10^14	2.61 x10^14	[illegible]
2.38 x10^14	2.85 x10^14	[illegible]
2.61 x10^14	3.12 x10^14	[illegible]
2.85 x10^14	3.41 x10^14	[illegible]
3.12 x10^14	3.73 x10^14	[illegible]
3.41 x10^14	4.08 x10^14	[illegible]
3.73 x10^14	4.46 x10^14	[illegible]
4.08 x10^14	4.88 x10^14	[illegible]
4.46 x10^14	5.34 x10^14	[illegible]
4.88 x10^14	5.84 x10^14	[illegible]
5.34 x10^14	6.39 x10^14	[illegible]
5.84 x10^14	6.99 x10^14	[illegible]
6.39 x10^14	7.64 x10^14	[illegible]
6.99 x10^14	8.36 x10^14	[illegible]
7.64 x10^14	9.14 x10^14	[illegible]
8.36 x10^14	1.00 x10^15	[illegible]
9.14 x10^14	1.09 x10^15	[illegible]
1.00 x10^15	1.19 x10^15	[illegible]
1.09 x10^15	1.30 x10^15	[illegible]
1.19 x10^15	1.42 x10^15	[illegible]
1.30 x10^15	1.55 x10^15	[illegible]
1.42 x10^15	1.69 x10^15	[illegible]
1.55 x10^15	1.85 x10^15	[illegible]
1.69 x10^15	2.02 x10^15	[illegible]
1.85 x10^15	2.21 x10^15	[illegible]
2.02 x10^15	2.42 x10^15	[illegible]
2.21 x10^15	2.65 x10^15	[illegible]
2.42 x10^15	2.90 x10^15	[illegible]
2.65 x10^15	3.17 x10^15	[illegible]
2.90 x10^15	3.47 x10^15	[illegible]
3.17 x10^15	3.80 x10^15	[illegible]
3.47 x10^15	4.16 x10^15	[illegible]
3.80 x10^15	4.55 x10^15	[illegible]
4.16 x10^15	4.98 x10^15	[illegible]
4.55 x10^15	5.45 x10^15	[illegible]
4.98 x10^15	5.96 x10^15	[illegible]
5.45 x10^15	6.52 x10^15	[illegible]
5.96 x10^15	7.14 x10^15	[illegible]
6.52 x10^15	7.81 x10^15	[illegible]
7.14 x10^15	8.55 x10^15	[illegible]
7.81 x10^15	9.36 x10^15	[illegible]
8.55 x10^15	1.02 x10^16	[illegible]
9.36 x10^15	1.12 x10^16	[illegible]
1.02 x10^16	1.23 x10^16	[illegible]
1.12 x10^16	1.34 x10^16	[illegible]
1.23 x10^16	1.47 x10^16	[illegible]
1.34 x10^16	1.61 x10^16	[illegible]
1.47 x10^16	1.76 x10^16	[illegible]
1.61 x10^16	1.93 x10^16	[illegible]
1.76 x10^16	2.11 x10^16	[illegible]
1.93 x10^16	2.31 x10^16	[illegible]
2.11 x10^16	2.53 x10^16	[illegible]
2.31 x10^16	2.77 x10^16	[illegible]
2.53 x10^16	3.03 x10^16	[illegible]
2.77 x10^16	3.32 x10^16	[illegible]
3.03 x10^16	3.63 x10^16	[illegible]
3.32 x10^16	3.97 x10^16	[illegible]
3.63 x10^16	4.34 x10^16	[illegible]
3.97 x10^16	4.75 x10^16	[illegible]
4.34 x10^16	5.19 x10^16	[illegible]
4.75 x10^16	5.68 x10^16	[illegible]
5.19 x10^16	6.21 x10^16	[illegible]
5.68 x10^16	6.79 x10^16	[illegible]
6.21 x10^16	7.43 x10^16	[illegible]
6.79 x10^16	8.13 x10^16	[illegible]
7.43 x10^16	8.89 x10^16	[illegible]
8.13 x10^16	9.73 x10^16	[illegible]
8.89 x10^16	1.06 x10^17	[illegible]
9.73 x10^16	1.16 x10^17	[illegible]
1.06 x10^17	1.27 x10^17	[illegible]
1.16 x10^17	1.39 x10^17	[illegible]
1.27 x10^17	1.52 x10^17	[illegible]
1.39 x10^17	1.66 x10^17	[illegible]
1.52 x10^17	1.82 x10^17	[illegible]
1.66 x10^17	1.99 x10^17	[illegible]
1.82 x10^17	2.18 x10^17	[illegible]
1.99 x10^17	2.38 x10^17	[illegible]
2.18 x10^17	2.61 x10^17	[illegible]
2.38 x10^17	2.85 x10^17	[illegible]
2.61 x10^17	3.12 x10^17	[illegible]
2.85 x10^17	3.41 x10^17	[illegible]
3.12 x10^17	3.73 x10^17	[illegible]
3.41 x10^17	4.08 x10^17	[illegible]
3.73 x10^17	4.46 x10^17	[illegible]
4.08 x10^17	4.88 x10^17	[illegible]
4.46 x10^17	5.34 x10^17	[illegible]
4.88 x10^17	5.84 x10^17	[illegible]
5.34 x10^17	6.39 x10^17	[illegible]
5.84 x10^17	6.99 x10^17	[illegible]
6.39 x10^17	7.64 x10^17	[illegible]
6.99 x10^17	8.36 x10^17	[illegible]
7.64 x10^17	9.14 x10^17	[illegible]
8.36 x10^17	1.00 x10^18	[illegible]
9.14 x10^17	1.09 x10^18	[illegible]
1.00 x10^18	1.19 x10^18	[illegible]
1.09 x10^18	1.30 x10^18	[illegible]
1.19 x10^18	1.42 x10^18	[illegible]
1.30 x10^18	1.55 x10^18	[illegible]
1.42 x10^18	1.69 x10^18	[illegible]
1.55 x10^18	1.85 x10^18	[illegible]
1.69 x10^18	2.02 x10^18	[illegible]
1.85 x10^18	2.21 x10^18	[illegible]
2.02 x10^18	2.42 x10^18	[illegible]
2.21 x10^18	2.65 x10^18	[illegible]
2.42 x10^18	2.90 x10^18	[illegible]
2.65 x10^18	3.17 x10^18	[illegible]
2.90 x10^18	3.47 x10^18	[illegible]
3.17 x10^18	3.80 x10^18	[illegible]
3.47 x10^18	4.16 x10^18	[illegible]
3.80 x10^18	4.55 x10^18	[illegible]
4.16 x10^18	4.98 x10^18	[illegible]
4.55 x10^18	5.45 x10^18	[illegible]
4.98 x10^18	5.96 x10^18	[illegible]
5.45 x10^18	6.52 x10^18	[illegible]
5.96 x10^18	7.14 x10^18	[illegible]
6.52 x10^18	7.81 x10^18	[illegible]
7.14 x10^18	8.55 x10^18	[illegible]
7.81 x10^18	9.36 x10^18	[illegible]
8.55 x10^18	1.02 x10^19	[illegible]
9.36 x10^18	1.12 x10^19	[illegible]
1.02 x10^19	1.23 x10^19	[illegible]
1.12 x10^19	1.34 x10^19	[illegible]
1.23 x10^19	1.47 x10^19	[illegible]
1.34 x10^19	1.61 x10^19	[illegible]
1.47 x10^19	1.76 x10^19	[illegible]
1.61 x10^19	1.93 x10^19	[illegible]
1.76 x10^19	2.11 x10^19	[illegible]
1.93 x10^19	2.31 x10^19	[illegible]
2.11 x10^19	2.53 x10^19	[illegible]
2.31 x10^19	2.77 x10^19	[illegible]
2.53 x10^19	3.03 x10^19	[illegible]
2.77 x10^19	3.32 x10^19	[illegible]
3.03 x10^19	3.63 x10^19	[illegible]
3.32 x10^19	3.97 x10^19	[illegible]
3.63 x10^19	4.34 x10^19	[illegible]
3.97 x10^19	4.75 x10^19	[illegible]
4.34 x10^19	5.19 x10^19	[illegible]
4.75 x10^19	5.68 x10^19	[illegible]
5.19 x10^19	6.21 x10^19	[illegible]
5.68 x10^19	6.79 x10^19	[illegible]
6.21 x10^19	7.43 x10^19	[illegible]
6.79 x10^19	8.13 x10^19	[illegible]
7.43 x10^19	8.89 x10^19	[illegible]
8.13 x10^19	9.73 x10^19	[illegible]
8.89 x10^19	1.06 x10^20	[illegible]
9.73 x10^19	1.16 x10^20	[illegible]
1.06 x10^20	1.27 x10^20	[illegible]
1.16 x10^20	1.39 x10^20	[illegible]
1.27 x10^20	1.52 x10^20	[illegible]
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1.66 x10^20	1.99 x10^20	[illegible]
1.82 x10^20	2.18 x10^20	[illegible]
1.99 x10^20	2.38 x10^20	[illegible]
2.18 x10^20	2.61 x10^20	[illegible]
2.38 x10^20	2.85 x10^20	[illegible]
2.61 x10^20	3.12 x10^20	[illegible]
2.85 x10^20	3.41 x10^20	[illegible]
3.12 x10^20	3.73 x10^20	[illegible]
3.41 x10^20	4.08 x10^20	[illegible]
3.73 x10^20	4.46 x10^20	[illegible]
4.08 x10^20	4.88 x10^20	[illegible]
4.46 x10^20	5.34 x10^20	[illegible]
4.88 x10^20	5.84 x10^20	[illegible]
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5.84 x10^20	6.99 x10^20	[illegible]
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7.64 x10^20	9.14 x10^20	[illegible]
8.36 x10^20	1.00 x10^21	[illegible]
9.14 x10^20	1.09 x10^21	[illegible]
1.00 x10^21	1.19 x10^21	[illegible]
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2.02 x10^21	2.42 x10^21	[illegible]
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2.42 x10^21	2.90 x10^21	[illegible]
2.65 x10^21	3.17 x10^21	[illegible]
2.90 x10^21	3.47 x10^21	[illegible]
3.17 x10^21	3.80 x10^21	[illegible]
3.47 x10^21	4.16 x10^21	[illegible]
3.80 x10^21	4.55 x10^21	[illegible]
4.16 x10^21	4.98 x10^21	[illegible]
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4.98 x10^21	5.96 x10^21	[illegible]
5.45 x10^21	6.52 x10^21	[illegible]
5.96 x10^21	7.14 x10^21	[illegible]
6.52 x10^21	7.81 x10^21	[illegible]
7.14 x10^21	8.55 x10^21	[illegible]
7.81 x10^21	9.36 x10^21	[illegible]
8.55 x10^21	1.02 x10^22	[illegible]
9.36 x10^21	1.12 x10^22	[illegible]
1.02 x10^22	1.23 x10^22	[illegible]
1.12 x10^22	1.34 x10^22	[illegible]
1.23 x10^22	1.47 x10^22	[illegible]
1.34 x10^22	1.61 x10^22	[illegible]
1.47 x10^22	1.76 x10^22	[illegible]
1.61 x10^22	1.93 x10^22	[illegible]
1.76 x10^22	2.11 x10^22	[illegible]
1.93 x10^22	2.31 x10^22	[illegible]
2.11 x10^22	2.53 x10^22	[illegible]
2.31 x10^22	2.77 x10^22	[illegible]
2.53 x10^22	3.03 x10^22	[illegible]
2.77 x10^22	3.32 x10^22	[illegible]
3.03 x10^22	3.63 x10^22	[illegible]
3.32 x10^22	3.97 x10^22	[illegible]
3.63 x10^22	4.34 x10^22	[illegible]
3.97 x10^22	4.75 x10^22	[illegible]
4.34 x10^22	5.19 x10^22	[illegible]
4.75 x10^22	5.68 x10^22	[illegible]
5.19 x10^22	6.21 x10^22	[illegible]
5.68 x10^22	6.79 x10^22	[illegible]
6.21 x10^22	7.43 x10^22	[illegible]
6.79 x10^22	8.13 x10^22	[illegible]
7.43 x10^22	8.89 x10^22	[illegible]
8.13 x10^22	9.73 x10^22	[illegible]
8.89 x10^22	1.06 x10^23	[illegible]
9.73 x10^22	1.16 x10^23	[illegible]
1.06 x10^23	1.27 x10^23	[illegible]
1.16 x10^23	1.39 x10^23	[illegible]
1.27 x10^23	1.52 x10^23	[illegible]
1.39 x10^23	1.66 x10^23	[illegible]
1.52 x10^23	1.82 x10^23	[illegible]
1.66 x10^23	1.99 x10^23	[illegible]
1.82 x10^23	2.18 x10^23	[illegible]
1.99 x10^23	2.38 x10^23	[illegible]
2.18 x10^23	2.61 x10^23	[illegible]
2.38 x10^23	2.85 x10^23	[illegible]
2.61 x10^23

Page 8
With U.S.A.A Answer attached

50 5.63 x10^-14	161 6.15 x10^-14	176 6.6653284% x10^15
51 6.23 x10^-13	162 6.77 x10	
52 6.77 x10^-13	163 7.47 x10^-14	
53 7.54 x10^-13	164 8.17 x10^-14	
54 8.31 x10^-13	165 8.81 x10^-14	
55 9.14 x10^-13	166 9.51 x10^-13	
56 1.05 x10^-12	167 1.05 x10^-12	
57 1.06 x10^-12	168 1.20 x10^-12	
58 1.26 x10^-12	169 1.32 x10^-12	
59 1.34 x10^-12	170 1.45 x10^-12	
60 1.47 x10^-12	171 1.55 x10^-12	
61 1.62 x10^-12	172 1.76 x10^-12	
62 1.78 x10^-12	173 1.93 x10^-12	
63 1.96 x10^-12	174 2.12 x10^-12	
64 2.16 x10^-12	175 2.31 x10^-12	
65 2.37 x10^-12	176 2.57 x10^-12	
66 2.61 x10^-12	177 2.83 x10^-12	
67 2.87 x10^-12	178 3.10 x10^-12	
68 3.16 x10^-12	179 3.42 x10^-12	
69 3.47 x10^-12	180 3.76 x10^-12	
70 3.82 x10^-12	181 4.14 x10^-12	
71 4.2 x10^-12	182 4.55 x10^-12	
72 4.62 x10^-12	183 5.00 x10^-12	
73 5.08 x10^-12	184 5.51 x10^-12	
74 5.59 x10^-12	185 6.06 x10^-12	

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

To whom it may concern:

V. Barton visited this office on 5/6/90 to discuss a land sale/boundary issue in Louisiana. I informed her that this office could not help her. I suggested she get an attorney to represent her. I indicated that she should get a legal description of the land in question.

Bob Johnson

THE RETURN OF THE LAND

Administrative 342-4578
Conveyance Records 342-4587
Tax Adjudications 342-4580
Title & Surveys 342-4069

Mineral Leasing 342-4583
Surface Leasing 342-4494
Rights of Ways 342-4494
Permits 342-4600

BUDDY ROEMER
GOVERNOR

DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION
STATE LAND OFFICE

DENNIS STINE
COMMISSIONER

January 8, 1992

Verdiacee Goston
Empress of the Washitaw
P.O. Box 1051
Columbia, La. 71418

Re: Maison Rouge Grant
1848 Tax Adjudications
Ouachita Parish, La.

Dear Ms. Goston:

On January 8, 1992, you requested that cancellations be issued relative to adjudications for unpaid property taxes for the year 1848 in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, in the names of:

Daniel W. Coxe	10,000 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Wycoff & Harrison	10,000 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
G. W. Turner	10,000 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
C. G. Fershey	2,800 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Suc. Henry Turner	1,928 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Henry Turner	5,519 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Sarah Tyler	5,600 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Coff & Harrison	16,000 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Eliza Quitman	1,036 Acres	Maison Rouge Grant
Total	68,883 Acres	

Article X, Section 20 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1921 states:

> Whenever any immovable property shall have been forfeited or adjudicated to the State for the nonpayment of taxes due prior to January 1st, 1880, and the State shall not have sold or disposed of same, nor dispossessed the tax debtor, or his heirs, successors or assigns, prior to the adoption of this Constitution, it shall be conclusively presumed that such forfeiture or adjudication was irregular and null, or that the property has been redeemed;

STATE LAND OFFICE • P.O. BOX 44124 • BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA 70804-4124
AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

> and the State, and its assigns subsequent hereto, shall forever be estopped from setting up any title to such property by virtue of such forfeiture or adjudication; provided, that for a period of three years from the adoption of this Constitution the State shall have the right to enforce the payment of any unpaid taxes for the non-payment of which the property was forfeited to the State.

Article XIV, Section 12 of the Louisiana Constitution of 1974 states:

> Whenever any immovable property has been forfeited or adjudicated to the state for nonpayment of taxes due prior to January 1, 1880, and the state did not sell or dispose of it or dispossess the tax debtor or his heirs, successors, or assigns prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1921, it shall be presumed conclusively that the forfeiture or adjudication was irregular and null or that the property has been redeemed. The state and its assigns shall be estopped forever from claiming any title to the property because of such forfeiture or adjudication.

These constitutional articles negate the need for any further action that this office should take relative to your request. May we suggest that you seek private legal consul relative to any questions of title or ownership of the affected property.

If we can be of any further assistance to you, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Bobby M. Freyou

Bobby M. Freyou
Public Lands Records Manager
Ph.#504-342-4579

BMF/aa

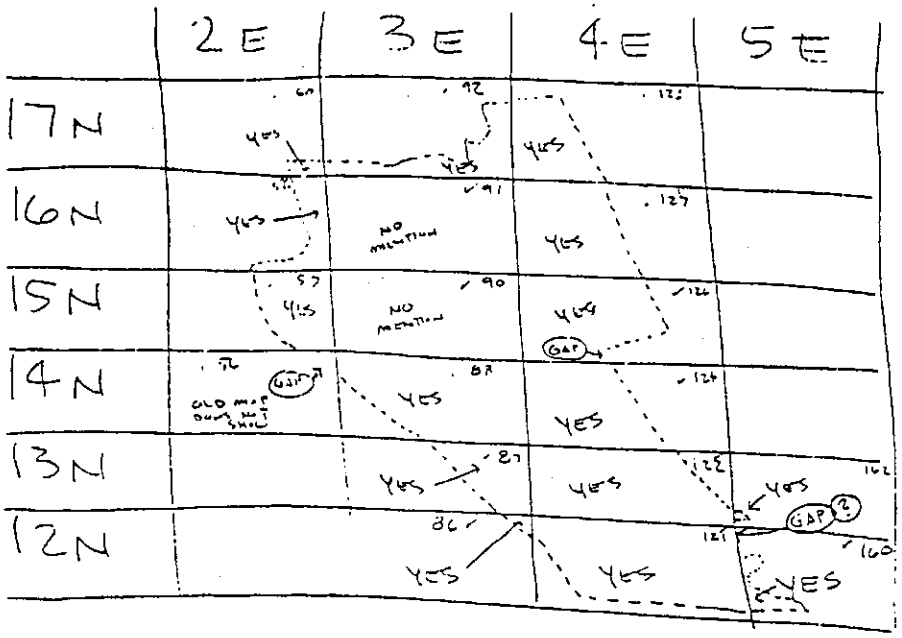
ADJUDI_D = 10,110

PARISH	PARISH CODE	PARISH TOTAL	RANKS 1	2	3	4	5	6	BLANK
BIENVILLE	07	791	151	132	165	59	284	0	0
BOSSIER	08	24	3	6	0	0	15	0	0
CADDO	09	2201	11	480	128	1333	242	0	7
CALDWELL	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CLAIBORNE	14	99	3	14	0	0	82	0	0
DESOTO	16	66	7	40	1	6	12	0	0
EAST CARROLL	18	6	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
FRANKLIN	21	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
JACKSON	25	76	10	18	0	4	24	0	0
LINCOLN	31	172	5	21	0	0	64	82	0
MADISON	33	16	0	0	0	0	15	1	0
MOREHOUSE	34	8	0	3	3	0	2	0	0
NATCHITOCHES	35	5804	139	72	243	71	5279	0	0
OUACHITA	37	286	2	37	8	4	235	0	0
RED RIVER	41	23	2	5	1	0	15	0	0
RICHLAND	42	191	19	69	13	0	88	0	2
SABINE	43	40	7	3	0	0	30	0	0
TENSAS	54	63	3	4	0	1	55	0	0
UNION	56	49	0	5	5	1	19	19	0
WEBSTER	60	77	2	44	0	0	31	0	0
WEST CARROLL	62	42	2	18	0	0	21	1	0
NO PARISH LISTED	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		10110 =	368	991	567	1479	6537	103	9

STATE LAND OFFI

BMF

1/8/92



STATE LAND OFFICE
Bobby M Freeman
3/13/91

CERTIFIED
18 PLATS
$270.00
BMF
OCT 31, 1991

THE HISTORIC NEW ORLEANS COLLECTION

KEMPER AND LEILA WILLIAMS FOUNDATION

March 19, 1991

Dear Ms. Goston,

Thank you for your order of photographs. I have placed the order with our photography department and will send thé images to you as soon as they are available. Please allow three to four weeks for processing. Also you left the enclosed documents in our manuscripts division when you were last here. I hope you find them as you left them. If some other piece is missing please let me know so I can search for them or replace copies for you.

I sincerely enjoyed your research visit and hope to work with you in the future with your ongoing project. I would like to receive a copy of whatever brochure or invitation you produce concerning the Oauchita and your knowledge of the moundbuilding culture. I understand that there is some event planned for the 19-22 of June. I would be grateful for any information you send.

Again thank you for your request, and please do not hesitate to call upon me if I may be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Stan Ritchey

Stan Ritchey
Curatorial Assistant

P.S. Please return the enclosed invoice with your payment. I will include a copy with your completed photo order when it is ready.

MUSEUM • RESEARCH CENTER • PUBLISHER
533 ROYAL STREET NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70130-2179 (504) 523-4662

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Eastern States
7450 Boston Boulevard
Springfield, Virginia 22153

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

IN REPLY REFER TO

1813 (943)
1120 (911)

APR 20 1993

Ms. Verdicee "Tiari" Washitaw Turner Goston
P.O. Box 1509
Columbia, Louisiana 71418

Dear Ms. Goston:

Your letter of February 1, 1993, to the Department of Agriculture, was referred to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for reply.

Claims from land grants made by the King of Spain in the area known as the Louisiana Purchase, prior to that area coming under French ownership and subsequent sale to the United States, were settled through a variety of court cases. The land in the area, known as the Louisiana Purchase, was sold and transferred into private ownership in compliance with the applicable laws. The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, has no jurisdiction over privately owned land.

We hope this letter answers your questions. Please contact us if you need further information or assistance.

Sincerely,

Denise P. Meridith
State Director

cc: Gordon H. Small

Espy suspends pending FmHA foreclosures

WASHINGTON (AP) — Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy said Friday he is suspending foreclosures against Farmers Home Administration borrowers, if the actions have not yet been referred to courts.

Espy said he would appoint an independent panel to review the pending foreclosures, which will determine whether all FmHA procedures were followed in the decision to foreclose.

FmHA spokesman Joe O'Neill said nearly 3,600 farm foreclosures are pending with his agency nationwide. "We're looking at the other numbers and trying to decide how many of those can be held up at this point," he said.

Espy said he has told every state FmHA office to suspend the foreclosure cases immediately.

Where I found
My Grandmother's paper trail

442

Marriage Certificate

Box 457

1910 North side of office

ATTACH TO PAGE-349

1799-1801-02-03

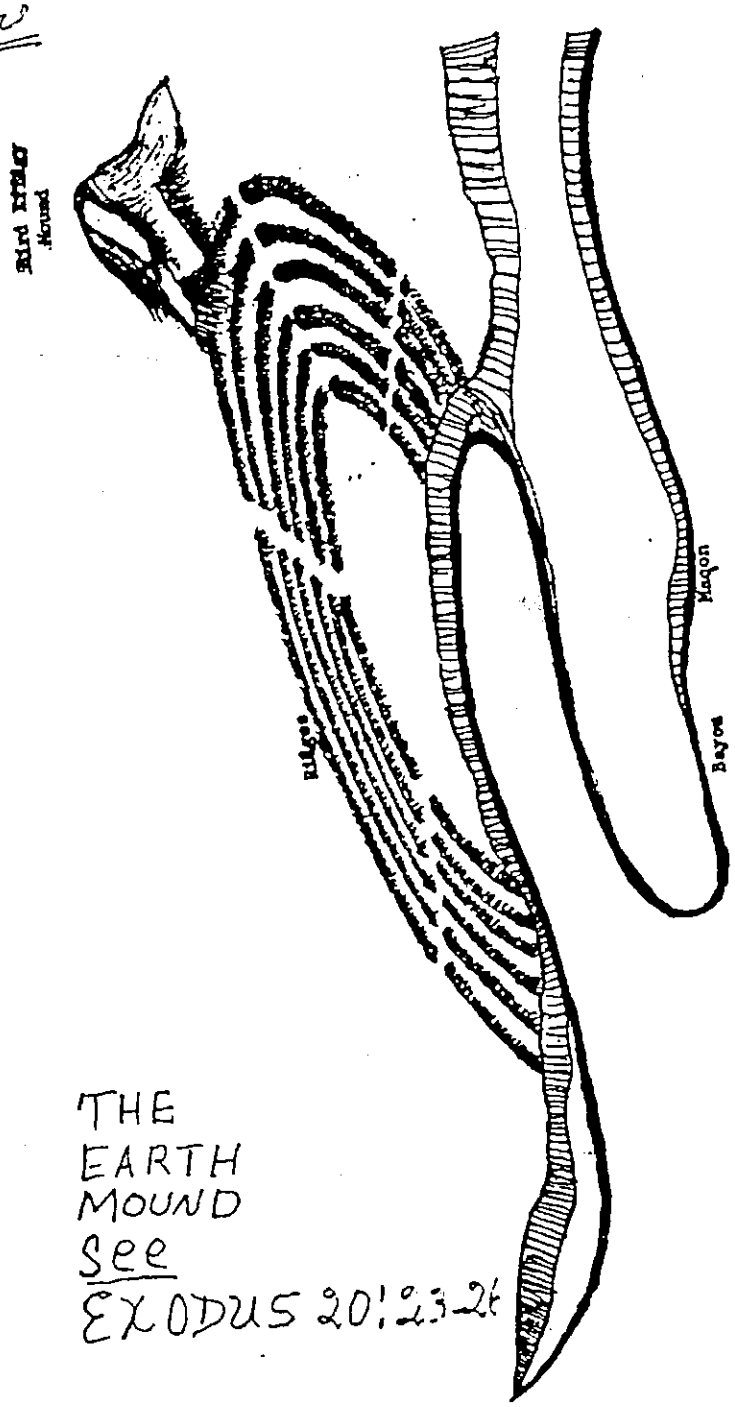
August 16, 1988

I hereby certify that I have searched Box 457 that retains marriage bonds for the years 1799 - 1803 and the box was totally empty.

A. V. Davis, Circuit Clerk
Adams County, Mississippi

By: A. Hixson D.C.

A picture
may use
OK to you



THE
EARTH
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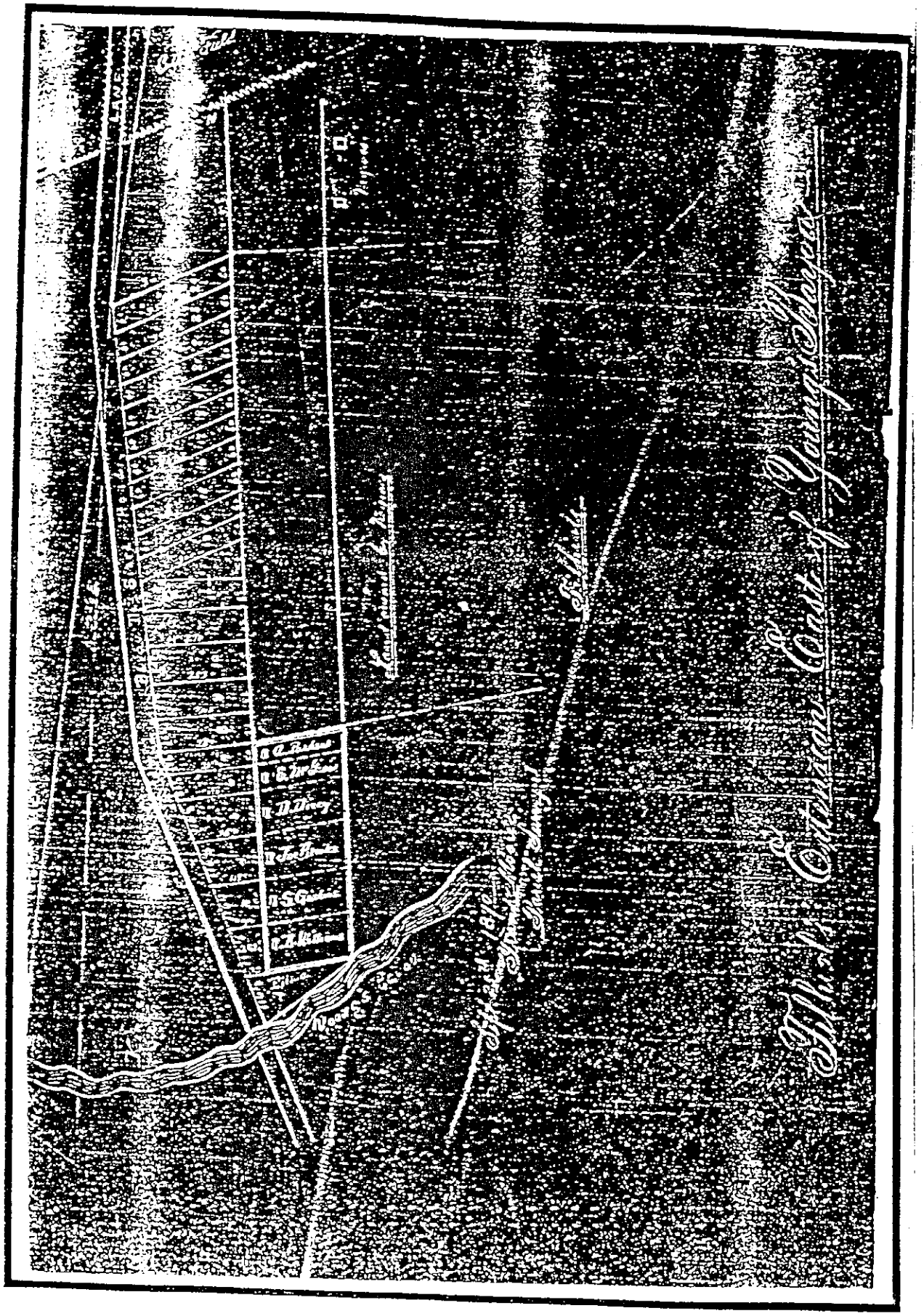
EXODUS 20:23-26



RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

We are one people,one nation many tribes,full of spirit.A historical culture with many traditions of religious origin that date back to pre-his-story time.We all have been the foundation of what is on our land today.We gather our people togather to meet with our fellowmen ,our extended, and royal family the CHEROKEE NATION TO HELP THEM OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS TO NOW CELEBRATE THIS 150 YEAR MEMORIAL TO A FUTURE LIFETIME,A BOND OF TOGETHERNES FOR EVER AND EVER.

We bring LOVE,PEACE,AND LAND TO OUR PEOPLE.We bring HOPE, GRACE AND FAITH of redemption of our property,our land and natural resources for a better life now and to that endless that we have long ago hoped for,that can be seen as a reality.

The Ancient people have this day the pleasure of announcing their return to rule and govern themselve on their own land sitting on their own under their own vine silking their own corn,claiming their own culture for themselves.We have been robbed,raped and plundered also strip off to our bare neckness to that so called christian world's wants and needs to promote a feeling of superior civilize false feeling of being better than we.We now rise up in numbers together to the this GREAT OCCASION TO WELCOME A PROPHESY"THE RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES"Time has brought about a change.No longer, no longer will we sell or it can be said that we sold our land or the rights of our extended families.THE EARTH, TESTIFY IN OUR BEHALF.

LET US FOREVER DWELL TOGETHER IN UNITY,UNDER THAT "GREAT SPIRIT"THAT ENERGIZE THE EARTH AND THE UNIVERSE IN UNITY. WE WELCOMED YOU TO OUR LAND,WE CLOTHED YOU,WE FED YOU,WE WARMED YOU AND YOUR BITE WAS POISON TO US.WE HAVE SUFFER-ED AND IS NOW HEALED OFF YOUR WOUND.WE HAVE RETURNED,WE LEARNED TOUR TONGUE,BY WHICH YOU STOLE OUR LAND.WITH THE TONGUE THAT YOU HAVE TAUGHT US AND THE LAW THAT YOU HAVE BROUGHT US,ON THIS FOUNDATION :WE MAKE OUR RECLAMATION.I NOW PROCLAIM FOREVER"THE RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES"

By.Verdiacee"Tiari"Washitaw-Turner Goston;EMPRESS of The WASHITAW de DUGDAHMOUNDYAH

LONG LIVE ALL THE NATIONS OF ANCIENT PEOPLE AS A WITNESS

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

Berkley's Prophesy Relating To

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

We do not know how Mr. Berkley was inspired. What we do know is an ass can speak if the purpose is necessary. Even the old rock can cry out and reveal interesting facts. Whether we was a saint or a sinner, we dare not guess. The wicked ones know the truth and tremble and fear. We know why Berkley penned these words.

"Westward the course of the Empire takes its way.
The first four Acts already past.
The fifth shall close the drama with the day.
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

"No nobility is claimed here. The Empire is created on love. It's power is relinquished to love. It's seal is the greatest seal of love. Love covers all faults and bares all commandments on it's wings. Its sets the Empire of this Ancient People free."

The Empress; from her twenty plus years of research, has laid it out before us, that we may get a full understanding of how and why the LOUISIANA PURCHASE is illegal... And how God spared and Ancient Black Remnant to make his divine plan of the ages known to this generation. That's not Mr. Berkley. It will benefit us all to take a closer look at what is called the discover of America. And what is called the LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Read our Bibles and take a closer look at the prophesy, even the Berkley Prophesy. Amen.

REFERENCE

The Bible is the oldest book known to man. It is the first source of reference. The second kind of reference is human. A man named Charlie Walker, whom we called Grant because his age was an uncountable one.

Uncle Abe Walker was an old man. Uncle Abe died at ninety-five. Grant's baby son; there had been twelve more sons and eight daughters. Grant had been an old man when Uncle Abe was born and he out lived Uncle Abe; over five years. He claimed to be 150 years old. They gave him 130 at his death. I'm sure Grant was the oldest man of this century. He said he was a **DOUSTONIAN/WASHITAW** and we were pure WASHITAW'S, " *'cept tin a little taint by the de' o Maison Rouge,"* he would say.

Grant made his circuit every month up to the **Mound** to pray. He did not have a religion. He had a **Spirit**. His children were from the Camp Ground and Bright Water Church; Methodist.

My grandmother's aunt was my next reference facts. Aunt Frances Richardson was 128 years old to her count. Her daughter who wanted to be young said she was about 118, but that could not be the truth, as my grandmother died at 116 and my Aunt Frances helped to rear my grandmother, when my great grandmother Mahalia, the daughter of Lulia died. Other references came from the others like, Susanna and Alice Garrison, Suzie G. Hill, now still alive at 108 years old.

The other references have been backed by their old books, birth records, marriage records, archive records and different archaeologist reports, scraps of information left, found among my people's belongings, or their sayings and signs. All folks have a bit of truth in them. You have to sift it for that bit of truth and piece it together with the facts you do have to see if it fits. If it doesn't fit, discard it. I do know where other references are located, but do not have the resources to get it from across the oceans.

The evidence here out weighs critical views and hypocritical doubt. The topics herein or under subjects are soon to come following a book on the Races and Traces of man. Book #1... **THE RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES.** Book #2... **THE RACE AND TRACE OF MAN.** Book #3... **THE ROUTE OF THE BLACK MAN.** Book #4... **MY LIFE AND MY LOVE.**

If I write anymore it will be Bible complements only. Writing is a gift. If the spirit doesn't give anything, there is nothing to write. The spirit I have witnessed in this book and while I gathered all the references. I now know that, only pure *Ancient Ones* live this long.

As our witness herein, also one Henry Daniel traveled from New York on the airplane to Monroe, Louisiana which he called the WASHITAW of DUGDAHMOUNDYAH to give his own testimony at the age of 98, alone. Harvey K. Vivian traveled twice from Paris, California to Monroe, Louisiana to bring references and proof first handed from his mother, Delphia and my grandmother. If you cannot believe these true and living witnesses, stop digging up dry bones that cannot talk.

RETURN OF THE ANCIENT ONES

- OPEN LETTER -

TO:

My son, my family and the general public. Let every one be a lie, and God be true is my advise for the world. He has preserved many records in the sands, the seas, the rocks and most of all... in the *Mounds* for a falling generation to read in a tongue we can all understand. Only God could have been the artist painting on rocks and mountains none other could reach, that has lasted forever. He designed the finger pointing to heaven from a rock. He preserved the fallen trees and fat of the land into coal and fossils. He bound up the seals of heaven and earth and the waters from the waters. He designed the life of all living, whether in earth, in heaven, in the air or down in the waters. He gave us life to reproduce. He gave his own begotten son that we may return to him in perfection, without corruption. He is the one and only Great Spirit that is the very beginning and the ending.

I am His. He gave His Son for me and to me. You are included in the only Free Gift to mankind, everything else is with a price. The world has nothing to offer you except destruction. Please! The letter the Creator has written to you is an everlasting creating. You owe it to yourself to forget all religions except His true religion, Love. Love Him with everything you have in you and around you and let it extend to all of your neighbors here and everywhere. Did you know the saints will judge the fallen angels who came down and had children by the daughters of man? Can we be deserving? Who will be able to stand? Only those who read and understand enough that the same will obey. That is our only answer to His letter. Please let me help you to answer.

With [illegible] of my love,

Empress [illegible]erdiacee "Tiari Washitaw Turner Goston

CHEROKEE NATION

P.O. Box 948 • Tahlequah, Okla. 74465 • (918) 456-0671

Wilma P. Mankiller
Principal Chief

John A. Ketcher
Deputy Chief

July 30, 1993

Empress Verdiacee Tiari Washitaw-Turner Ghoston
Nation Wishitaw Of DUG DAH MOUND WAH
Columbia
P.O. Box 1509
VIA US Postal Zip 71418

Dear Empress Ghoston:

No greater or more opportune time has existed in our history than the present to come together and deliver our messages collectively to the rest of mankind.

We are currently organizing a very special event as a forum for this purpose. Scheduled for September 1993, the event commemorates the 150th Anniversary of an 1843 International Indian Council that was organized by the Principal Chief of the Cherokees.

The original 1843 International Indian Council took place here in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Eighteen (18) Tribes from throughout the Western Hemisphere, two-hundred eighteen (218) Delegates and over four-thousand (4,000) attendees joined together to renew friendships and peace between our nations and adopt international resolutions.

Our effort to organize this event once again among our Native Peoples is a message of paramount importance to non-Indian peoples throughout the world and not merely a side note to contemporary history of interest only to ourselves and to scholars.

Our cultures, governments, medicine and religion have provided the best foundations for modern society in law, civil rights, human relations and survival far in advance of Indoeuropean culture.

Together as sovereign nations, we will have the opportunity during this event to record and discuss with distinguished panelists global issues like ethnocide, genocide, reclaiming our lands, and protection of our languages and cultures.

The closing of the 1843-1993 International Indian Council will be marked by the signing of two (2) proclamations; a proclamation will be adopted and presented to the United Nations and world communities in this "Year Of Indigenous Peoples," calling on them to recognize and acknowledge the contributions and importance of Indian Nations in the world family. And finally, a new proclamation of Friendship and Peace among the tribes attending the event will be promulgated.

Leaders and delegates from every Indian Nation are being called upon to join us in order to share our cultures, renew friendships and recreate the spirit and tradition of the original 1843 International Indian Council.

You are invited to send a delegation which includes: tribal government representatives, a tribal translator and a cultural representative in the areas of traditional dance, songs or arts.

Your presence as a representative of a great and sovereign Indian Nation is important and will honor us. I look forward to welcoming you to the 1843-1993 International Indian Council.

Sincerely,

Cherokee Nation
1843-1993 International Indian Council
Events

P.S. Additional information on the 1843-1993 International Indian Council is enclosed.

THE BLACK WASHITAWS
The Ancient Ones

WASHITAW PUBLISHING COMPANY