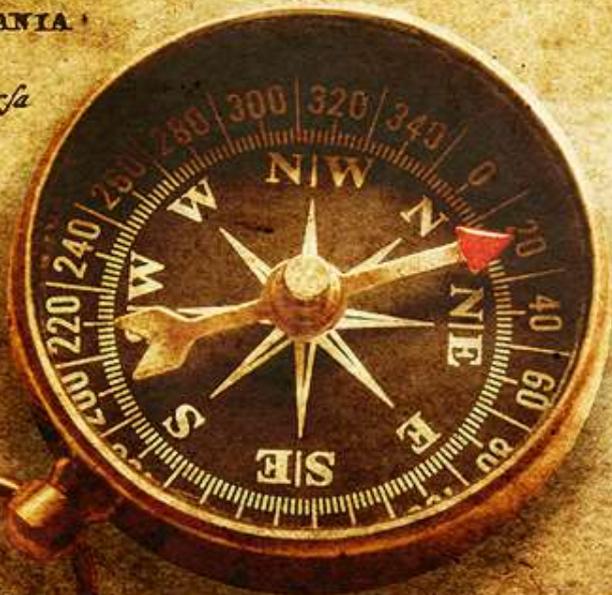


THE SURVEYOR PIRATE OF THE CARIBBEAN



**DE SOTO'S EXPEDITION -
THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO
SIGHT THE MISSISSIPPI
RIVER BETWEEN 1541- 42**



**HERNANDO
DE SOTO**



**ROBERT
CAVALIER
STAKED
A FLAG
TO CLAIM
THE RIVER
IN THE
NAME OF
SUN KING
LOUIS XIV
IN 1682!**

**NEW ORLEANS WAS FOUNDED IN
1718 AND NAMED AFTER THE
YOUNGER SON OF KING LOUIS XIII –
PHILLIPE DUC D'ORLEANS**



**KING
LOUIS
XIII**



**PHILLIPE
DUC
D'ORLEANS**



**PEWTER COIN SHOWING FOUNDING
SURVEYORS OF LOUISIANA IN 1718**

**IN 1762 KING LOUIS XV OF
FRANCE CEDED ALL OF
LOUISIANA WEST OF THE
MISSISSIPPI TO HIS COUSIN
KING CHARLES III OF SPAIN.
SPAIN HELD THIS LAND
UNTIL 1803 WHEN NAPOLEON
BONAPARTE PULLED OFF
THE BIGGEST STING OF ALL
TIME IN 1803!**



**KING CHARLES III
OF SPAIN**



**KING LOUIS XV
OF FRANCE**



THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE 14 JULY, 1789



**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION
SPELT ALMOST CERTAIN
DEATH TO THE BOURGEOISIE
WHO HAD RULED FRANCE
AS THE ANCIEN REGIME
FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS.
BARTHELEMY LAFON FLED
HIS HOMELAND SOMETIME
AROUND 1789, AGED 20,
AND DESPITE STRONG
INDICATIONS OF HIS
INTENTION TO RETURN, DIED
BEFORE IT WAS POSSIBLE.**

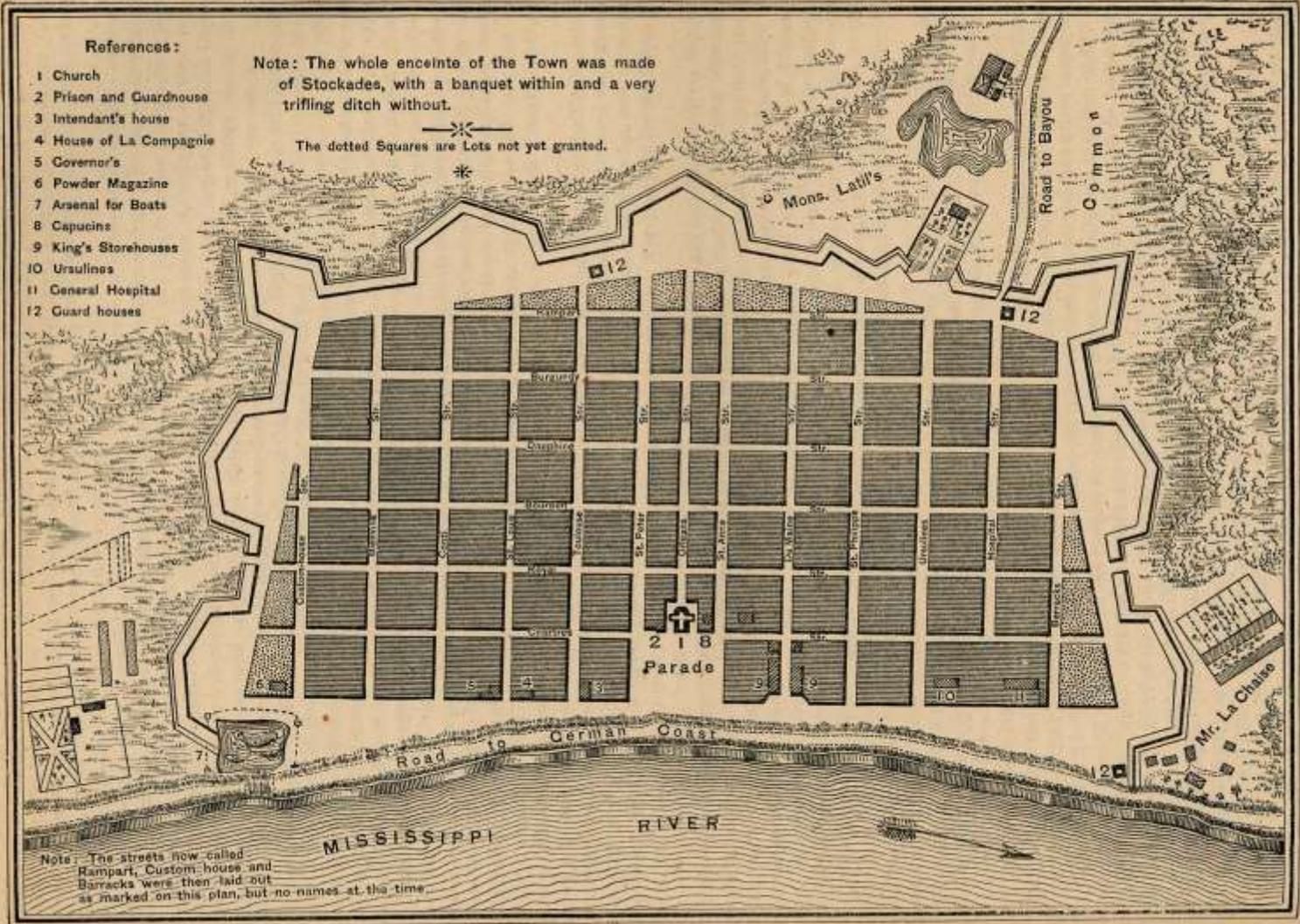
PLAN of New Orleans in 1770, by Capt. Pittman of the British Army.

References :

- 1 Church
- 2 Prison and Guardhouse
- 3 Intendant's house
- 4 House of La Compagnie
- 5 Governor's
- 6 Powder Magazine
- 7 Arsenal for Boats
- 8 Capucins
- 9 King's Storehouses
- 10 Ursulines
- 11 General Hospital
- 12 Guard houses

Note: The whole enceinte of the Town was made of Stockades, with a banquet within and a very trifling ditch without.

The dotted Squares are Lots not yet granted.



Note: The streets now called Rampart, Custom-house and Barracks were then laid out as marked on this plan, but no names at the time.

Scale: 600 Feet to an Inch



GREAT NEW ORLEANS FIRES OF 1788 & 1794

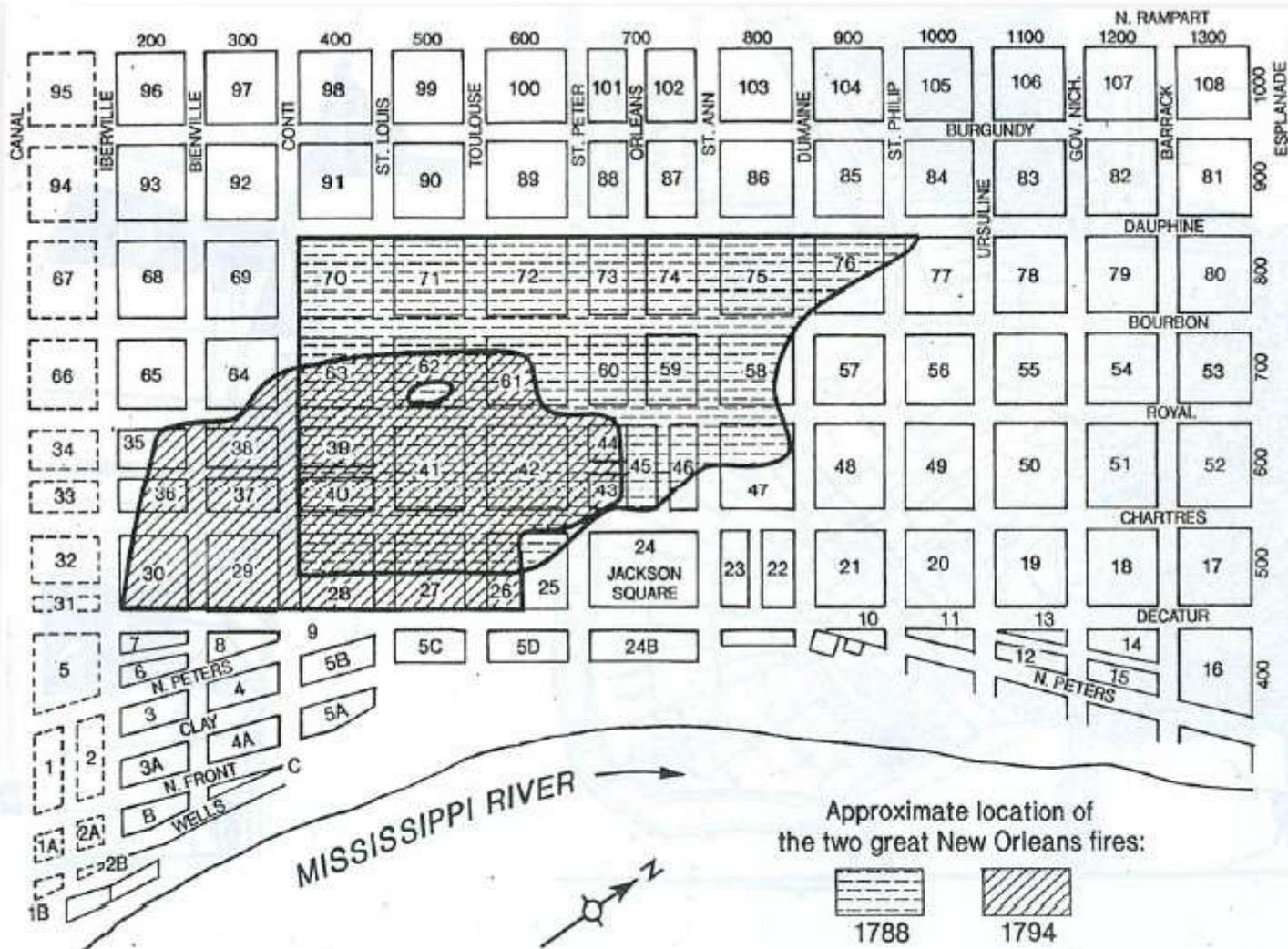
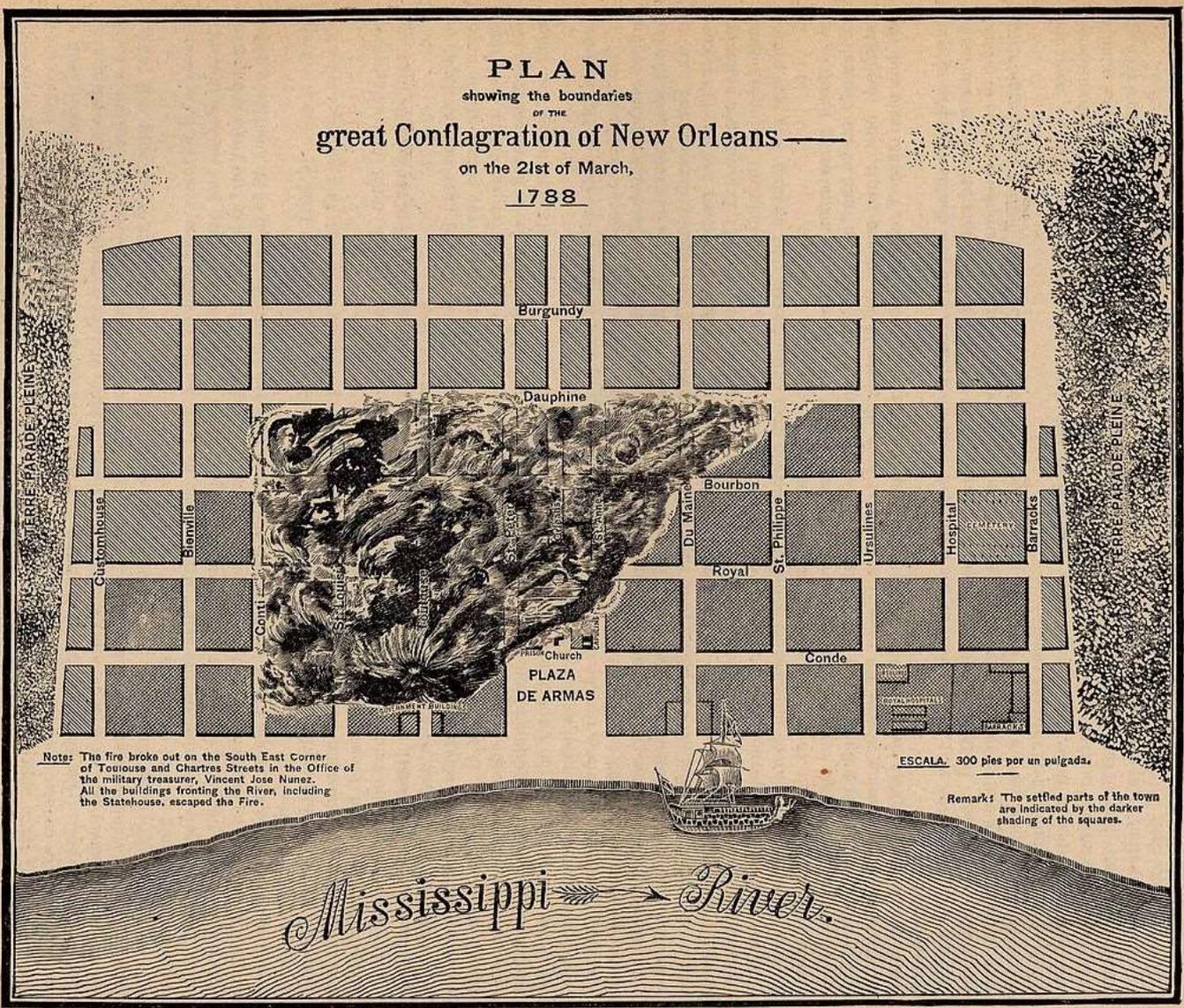


Fig. 5.13. The Squares of the French Quarter of New Orleans with street names, square numbers, and the extent of the two great fires indicated. Map by Jay Edwards and Mary Lee Eggart.

PLAN
 showing the boundaries
 OF THE
 great Conflagration of New Orleans —
 on the 21st of March,
 1788

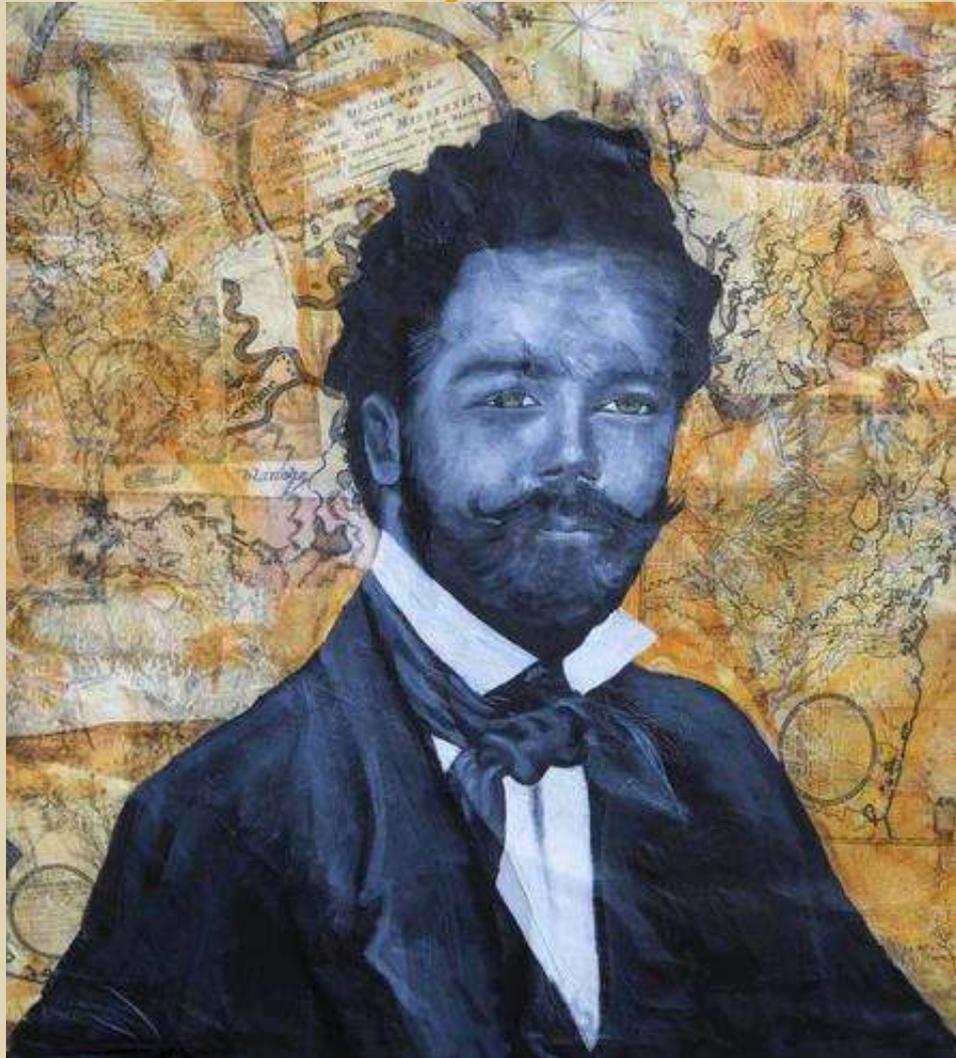


Note: The fire broke out on the South East Corner of Toulouse and Chartres Streets in the Office of the military treasurer, Vincent Jose Nunez. All the buildings fronting the River, including the Statehouse, escaped the Fire.

ESCALA. 300 pies por un pulgada.

Remarks: The settled parts of the town are indicated by the darker shading of the squares.

Mississippi River.



BARTHELEMY LAFON

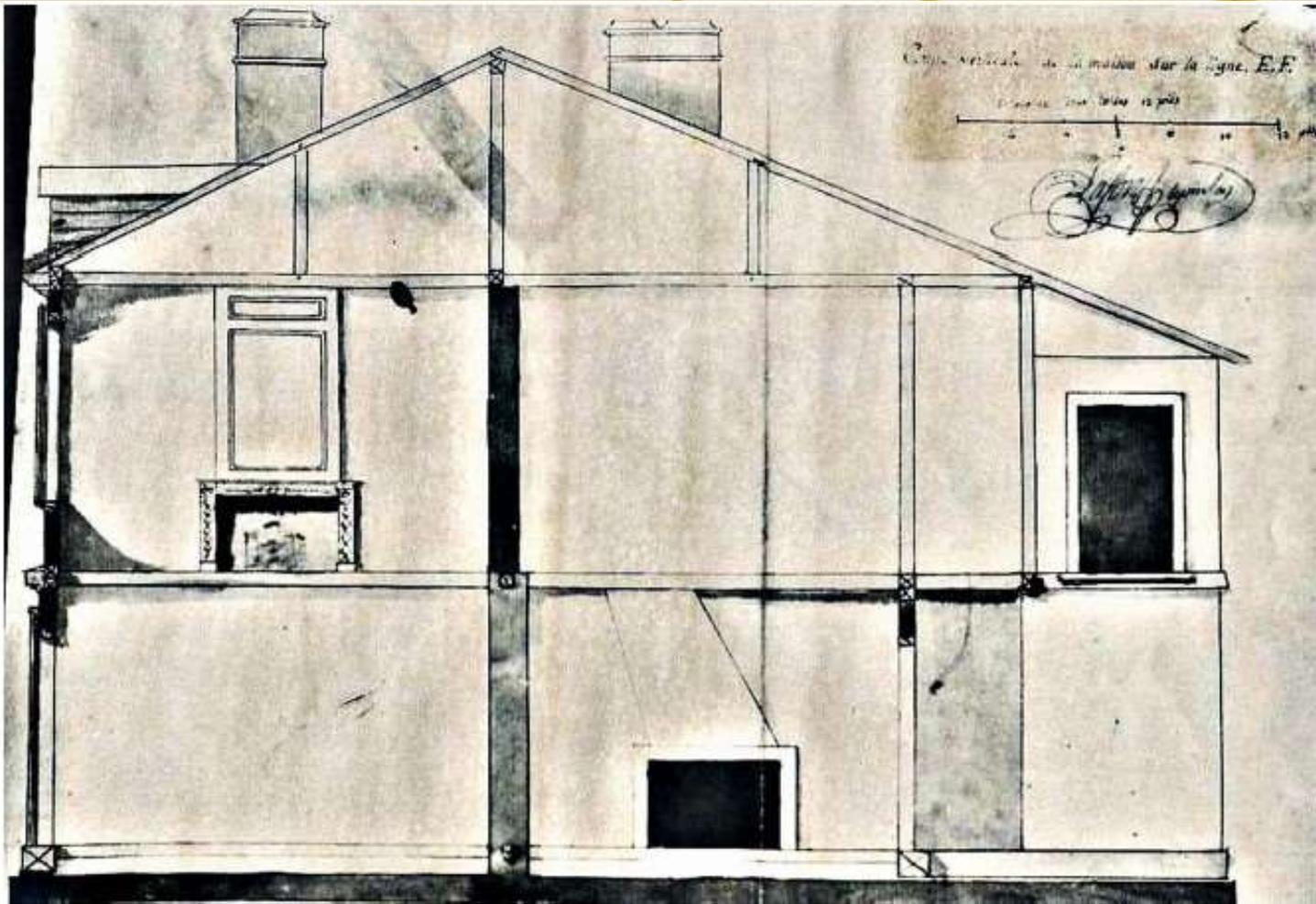


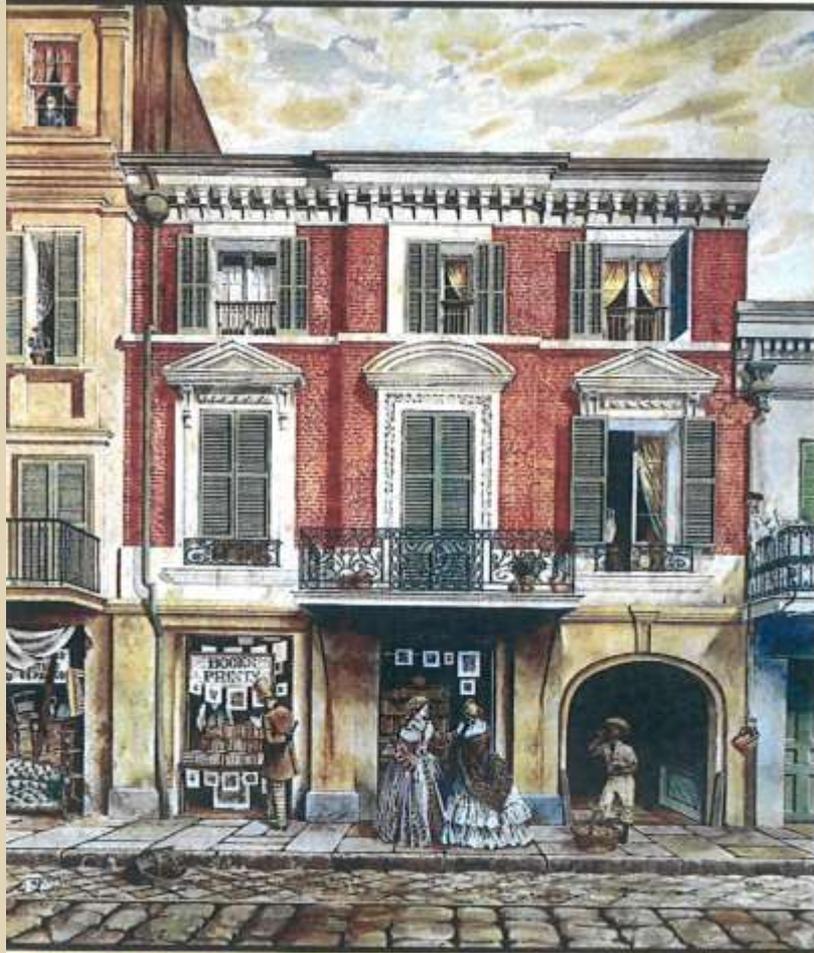
Fig. 5.9a. Section View: Lafon's plan for the Mlle. Macarty house, to be built at 401 Decatur Street, corner Conti, in 1795. This was a timber frame house raised on brick posts, with front balcony and rear cabinet and loggia rooms. Plan from the Louisiana State Museum, Spanish Colonial Records No. 3361.



**PEDESCLAUX-LE MONNIER HOUSE @ 636-642
ROYAL STREET BUILT BY BL IN 1795 AND IN
1805 ADVERTISED HIS OFFICES THERE.**



**THE MIGUEL
FORTIER
HOUSE @
517 DECATUR
STREET
BUILT &
DESIGNED BY
BL c. 1795**



**BL c 1795 LOUIS CORNUE HOUSE @
630-634 ROYAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS
PAINTING BY BOYD CRUISE**

**THE ETIENNE
DEBON STORE-
HOUSE @
507-511
DECATUR
STREET
DESIGNED AND
CONSTRUCTED
BY BL IN 1798.**

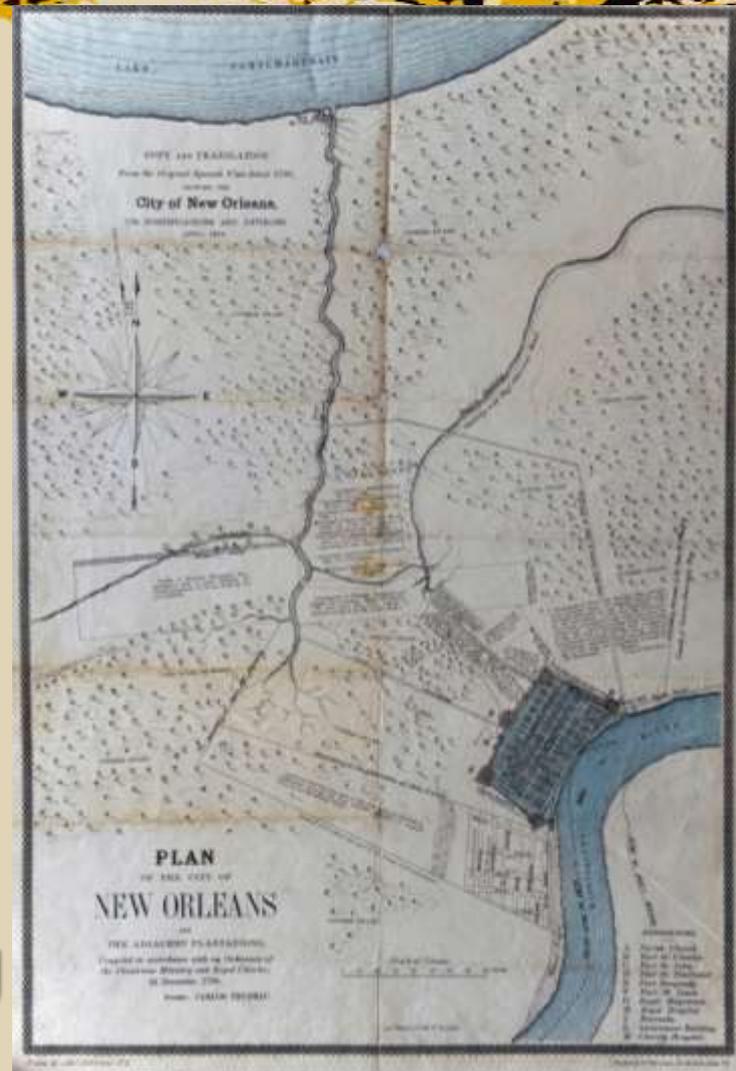




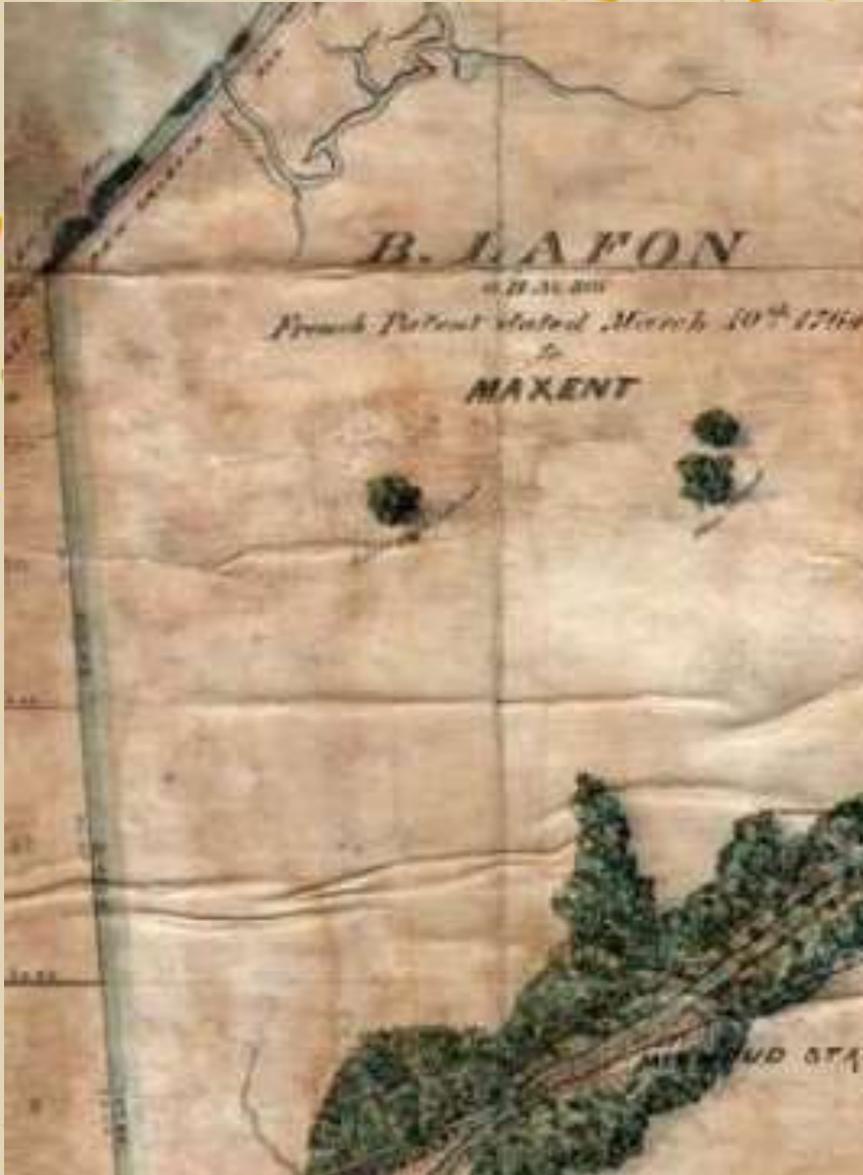
**The De La Torre House, 707 Dumaine Street, New Orleans,
Attributed to Barthelemy Lafon ca. 1799. Painting by Boyd Cruise**



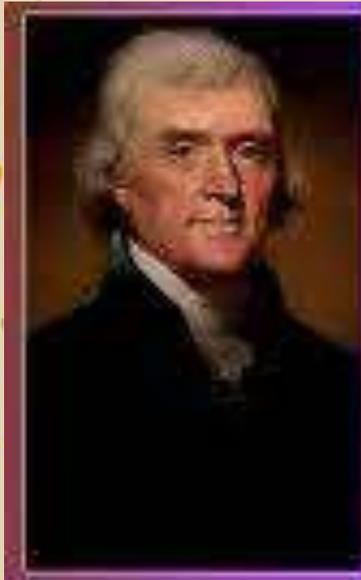
**SPANISH S-G
CARLOS TRUDEAU
aka CHARLES
LAVEAU**



**1798 SPANISH PLAN
OF NO BY TRUDEAU**



THIS AREA OF LAND IN NEW ORLEANS WAS FIRST ACQUIRED BY BL IN 1801 AND USED FOR A “BRICK PLANTATION” BUT LOST IT TO CREDITORS IN 1812.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE PULLED OFF A MASTER SWINDLE WHEN HE REPOSSESSED THE SPANISH HELD LOUISIANA TERRITORY FOR A FEW MONTHS IN 1803 THEN ONSOLD THE LAND FOR \$ 15 MIL TO THE NEW USA, EFFECTIVELY DOUBLING ITS SIZE!



**PRESIDENT
THOMAS
JEFFERSON**

(Original)

Treaty

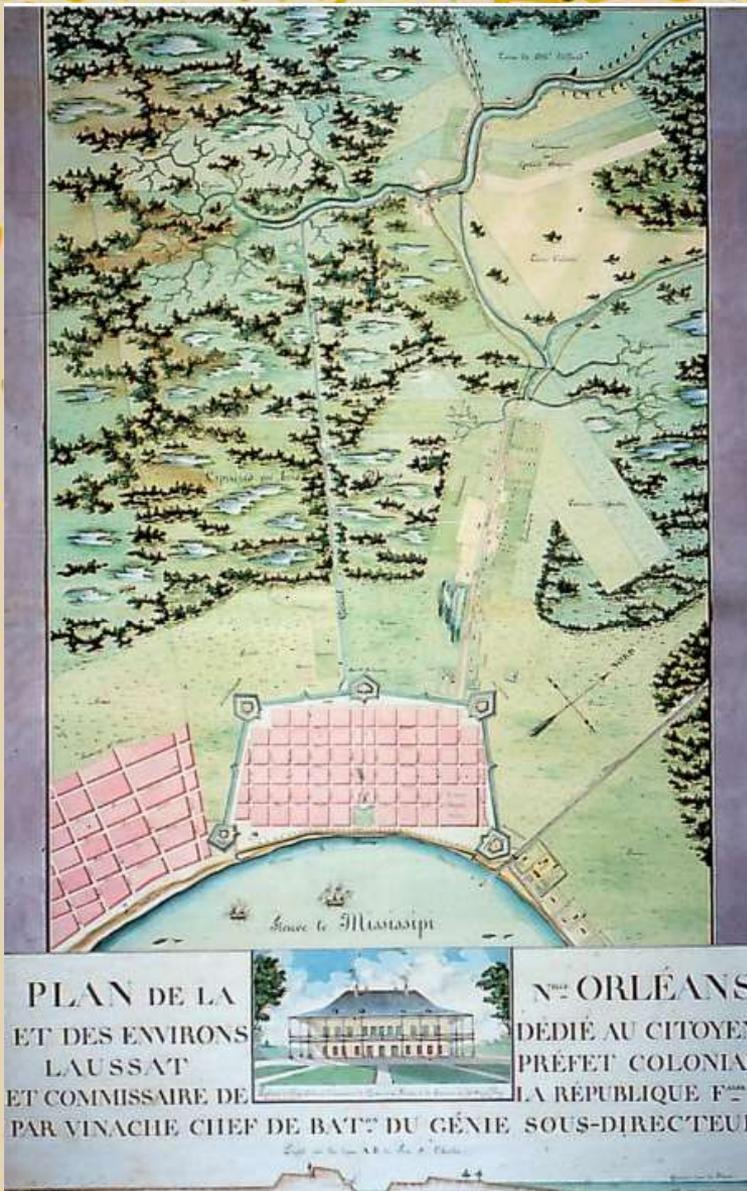
Between the United States of America
and the French Republic

The President of the United States of America and the First
Council of the French Republic in the name of the French
People having to remove all causes of misunderstanding
relative to objects of dispute mentioned in the second
and fifth articles of the Convention of the 30 September 1800
relative to the rights claimed by the United States in virtue of
the Treaty concluded on 10 October 1763 between
The Catholic Monarch & the said United States & wishing to
strengthen the union and friendship which on the date of
the said Convention was happily established between the two
nations have respectively named their Plenipotentiaries to wit
The President of the United States by and with the advice
and consent of the Senate of the said State, Robert R.
Livingston Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States
and James Monroe Minister Plenipotentiary and being
extraordinary of the said State near the Government of the
French Republic, and the First Council in the name
of the French people, Jacques Francois Barbe, Barbier &
Minister of the public treasury who after having respective
ly exchanged their full powers have agreed to the following

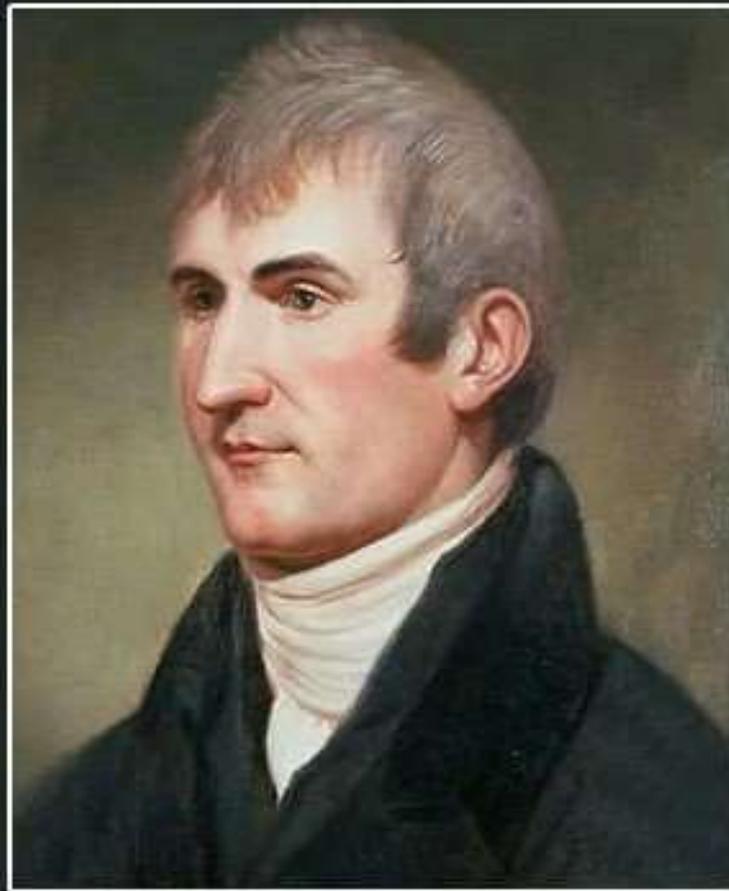


**US MINISTER
TO FRANCE
ROBERT R.
LIVINGSTON**

**ORIGINAL LOUISIANA
PURCHASE TREATY**



**1803 VINACHE
MAP OF NEW
ORLEANS TO
COMMEMORATE
THE VERY BRIEF
RETURN OF
LOUISIANA TO
THE FRENCH!**



William Clark (left) and Meriwether Lewis (right) – Leaders of the Corps of Discovery Expedition



The course and watershed of the **Mississippi River**
The Father of Waters

200 Miles
400 Km

Sir.

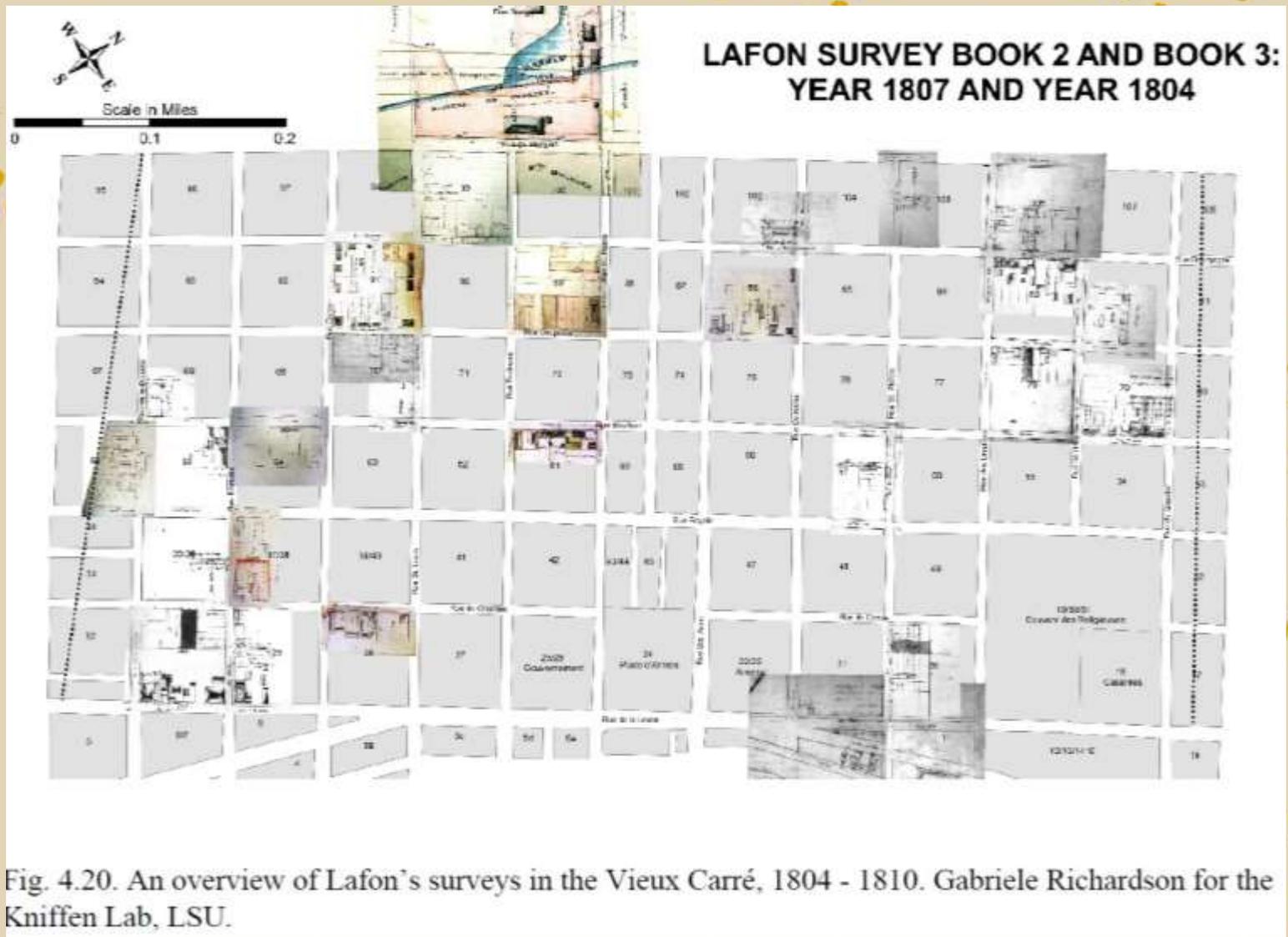
I have the honor to send you the Louisiana Almanac edited by me - I wish it may please you. I have endeavored to restate in this Ephemerical work all that could give an idea of the territory of Orleans - I have particularly tried to give a full account of its climate and of defects peculiar to it - you will find in the preambles, numerous daily observations made by me. Which being in an interrupted series, will, I think, contribute to fix your opinion upon the Country. Natural philosophy, Geography, Astronomy and natural history divide my Leisure and would I, in some of these branches, be of any advantage to you, you may dispose of my portfolio, which, I presume, is complete of any, in what relates here to these Sciences - it contains nearly 400 individual observations taken after nature, by myself. of, amongst your public occupations you spare moments to cultivate sciences and arts; your correspondences would be very precious to me.

Receive the marks of esteem and consideration due to a distinguished philosopher and charmed administrator.

The 15th July 1805.

Your most obedient and
Devoted servant
Lafon

LETTER FROM
LAFON IN ENGLISH
TO PRESIDENT
THOMAS
JEFFERSON
WHICH
ACCOMPANIED A
PRESENTATION
OF HIS LOUISIANA
ALMANAC OF 1805.
LETTER DATED
15TH JULY, 1805.





Arpenteur Lafon = Surveyor Lafon!



JULIE "BETSY" BRION – MODESTE FOUCHER'S MOTHER

Fig. 5.1. Lafon Survey Book No. 3, Dauphine and Burgundy, as surveyed

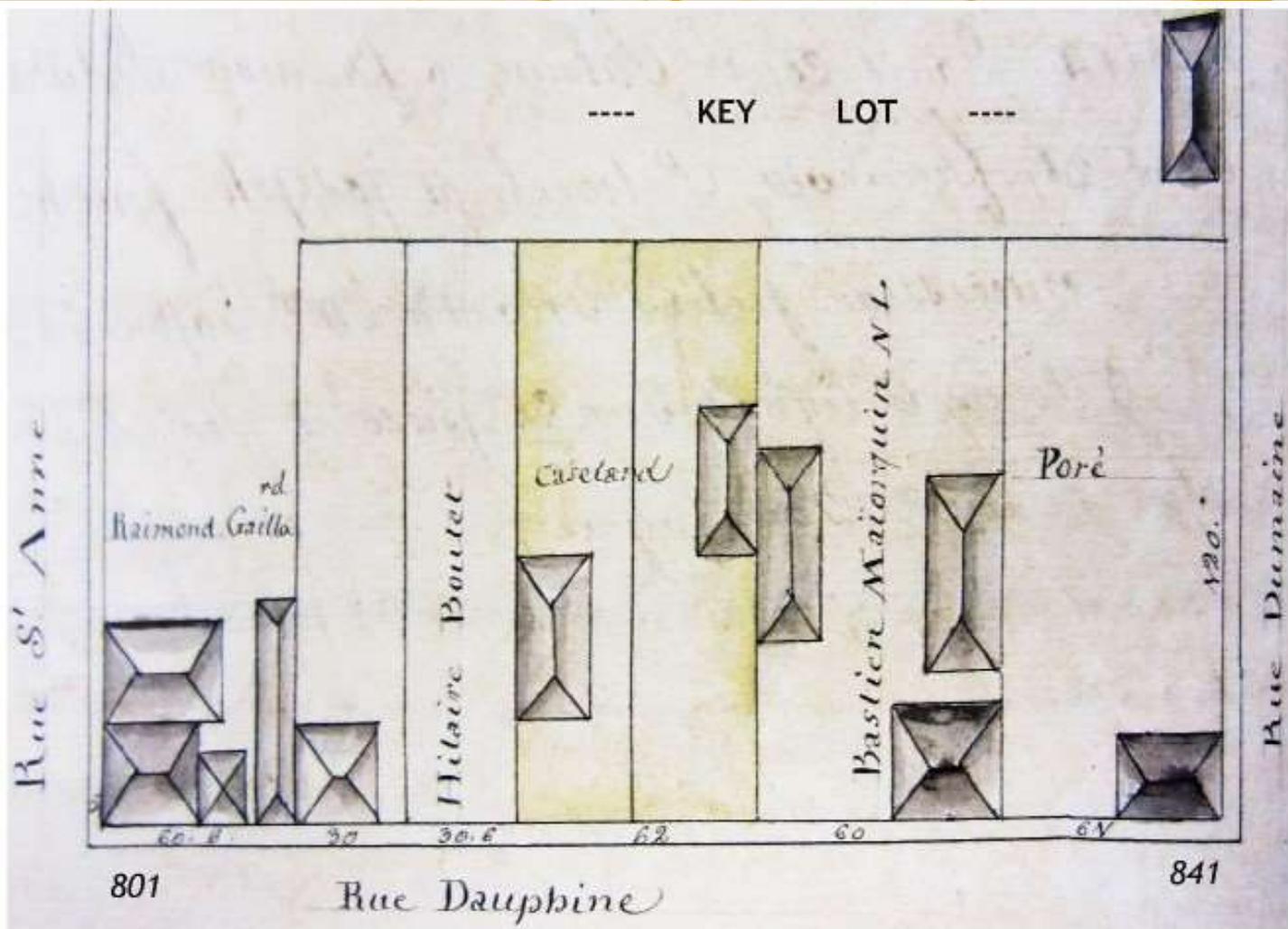


Fig. 5.29. Barthelemy Lafon's 1804 survey of the 800 block of Dauphine (Vol. 1, page 49). Here we see linear cottages mixed together with Creole cottages, mostly set on 30 foot wide half lots.

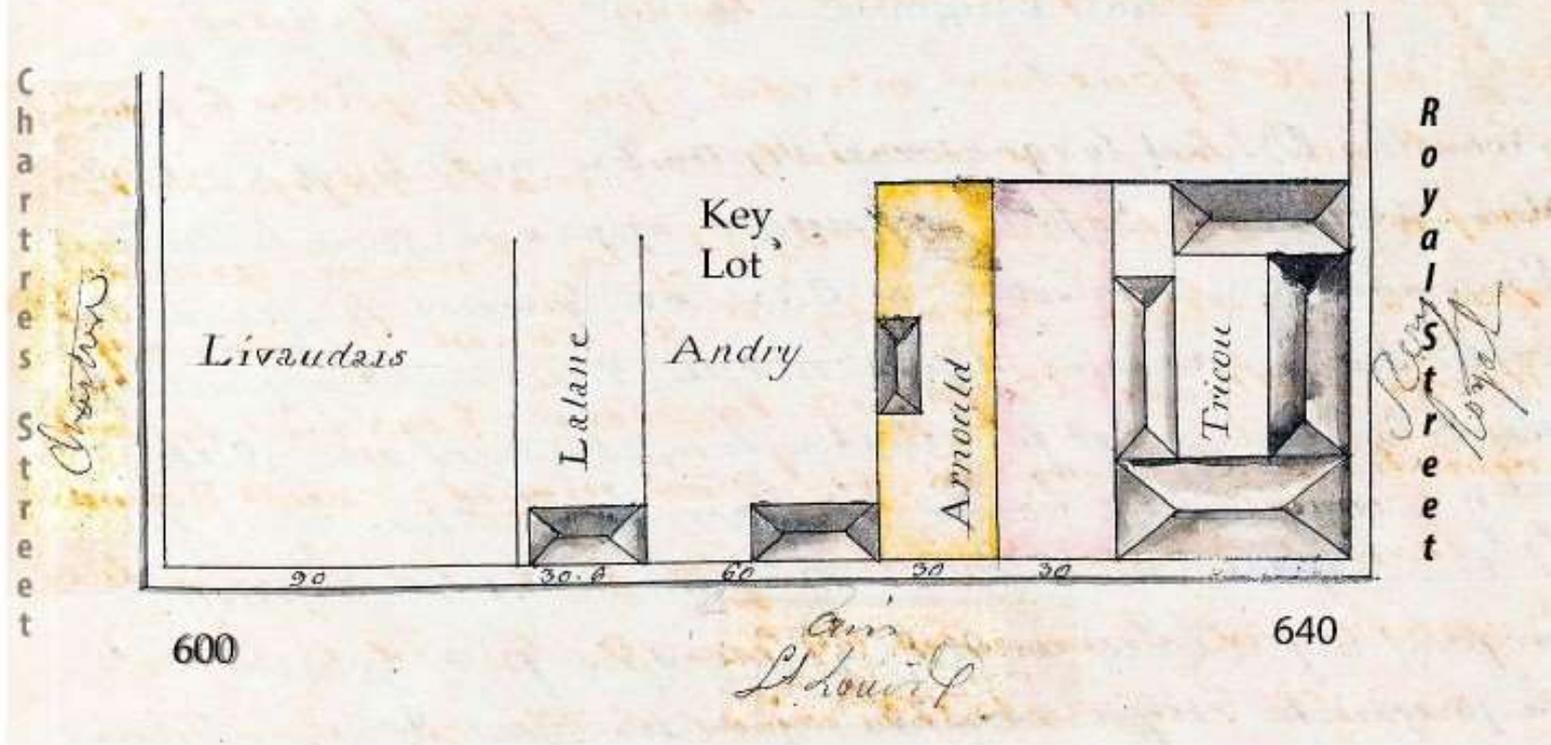


Fig. 5.44. Lafon Survey Book No. 3, p. 45, 1804. Squares No. 39 (right side of plan) and 40 (left side). The Tricou house is in the lower right-hand corner, at what today would be 640 Saint Louis Street. Street names and house number locations have been added to the original Lafon plan, as has an indication of the "key Lot." The lot owned by Mr. Andry would, in the 1830s, be converted into Exchange Alley. In the Twentieth Century the entire square would be used for the home of the Louisiana Supreme Court building. These buildings stand directly across the street from what, today, is the Omni Royal Orleans Hotel.

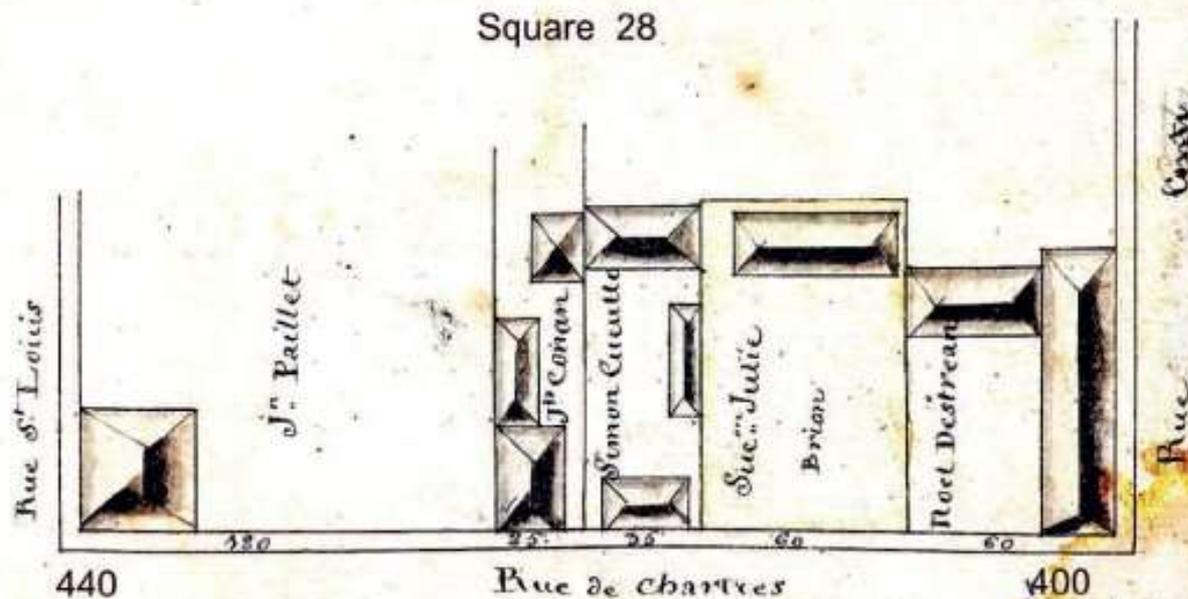


Fig. 2.7. The Buildings along the lake side of Square 28, in the 400 block of Charters Street, as surveyed in 1804. The river is towards the top. This is Page 052.0 of the Lafon Survey Book No. 3 (VOL. I). The square number and modern street numbers were added by the editor. The future Rising Sun Hotel building at the corner of Conti and Chartres was actually twice the width shown.

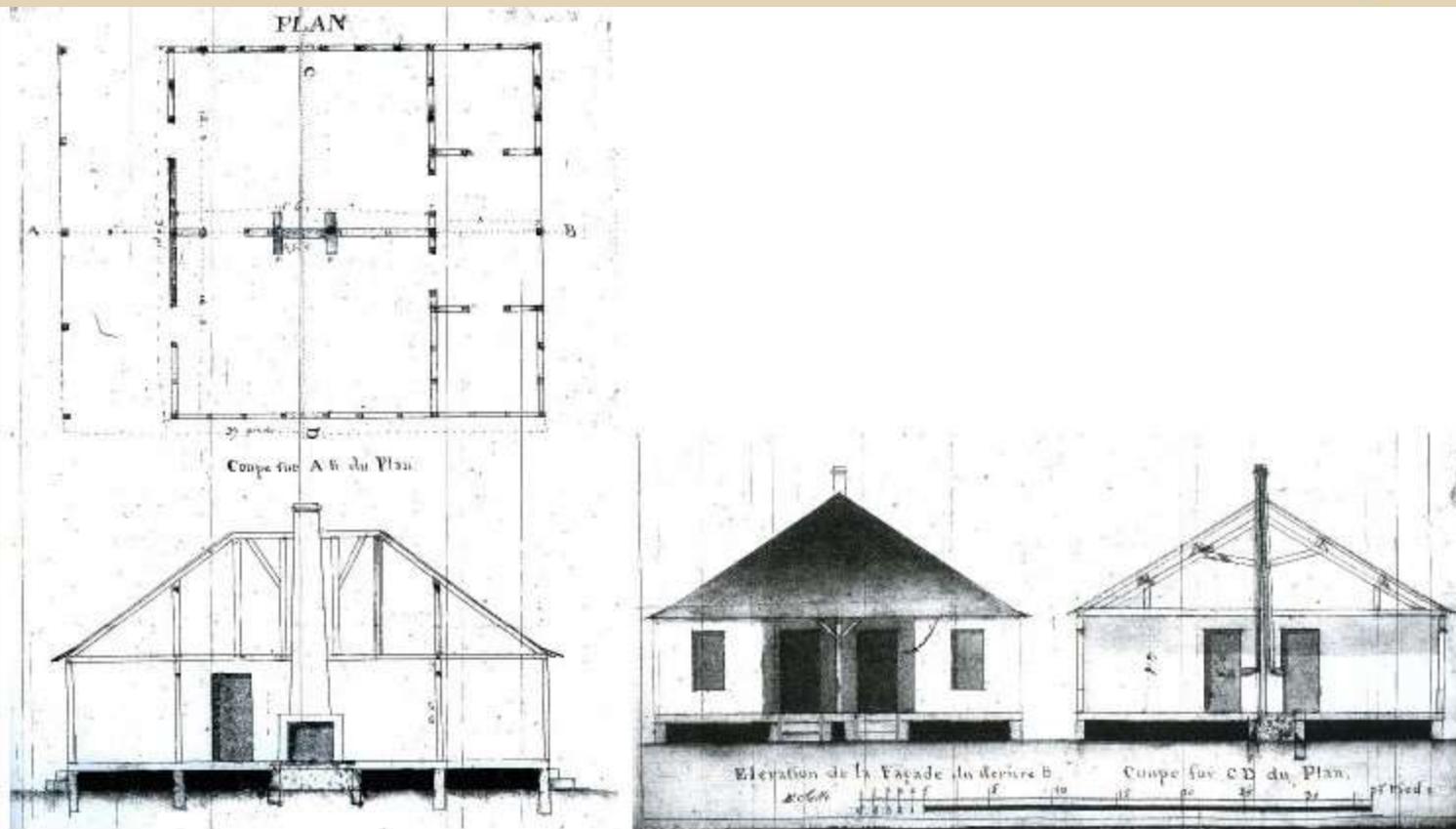
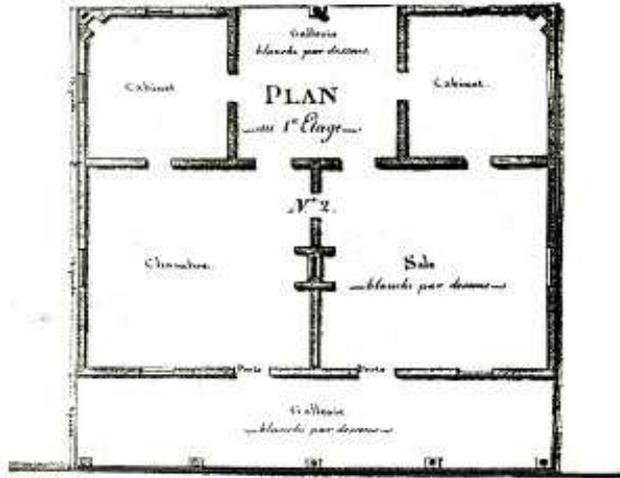
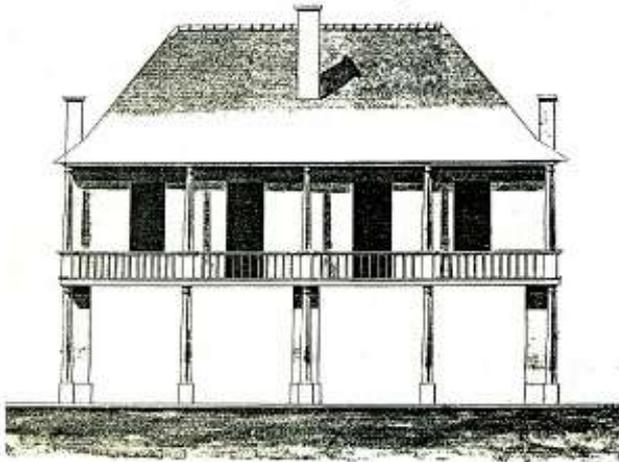


Fig. 5.41. Barthelemy Lafon's plans for his own house in Chef Menteur. The house was constructed in 1806. It lies fully within the Creole Cottage tradition. Images courtesy the Historic New Orleans Collection.

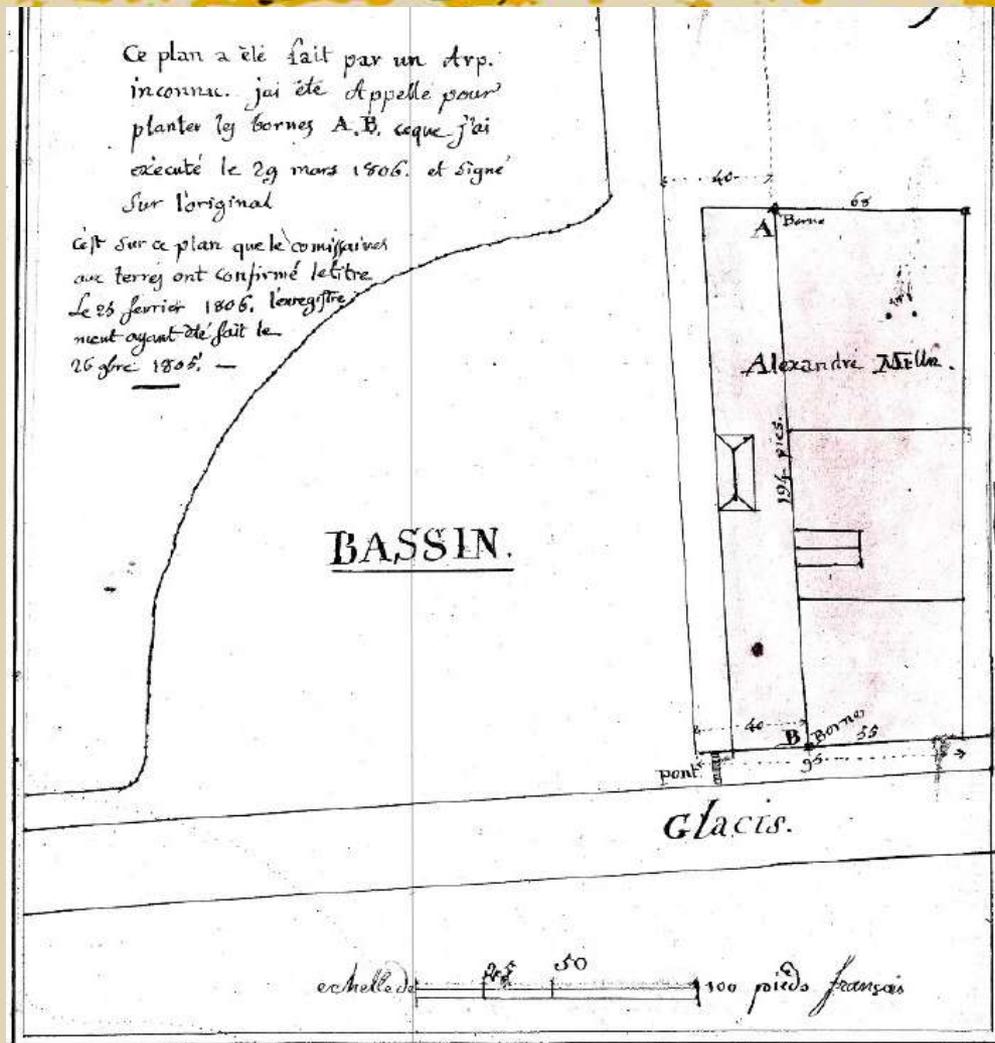
Plan de la maison



ÉLEVATION DE LA FAÇADE



**BL PLANS
FOR THE
JOSEPH
ZERINGUE
HOUSE BUILT
AT 2257 BAYOU
ROAD IN 1806.**



**BL PLAN OF CARONDOLET
TURNING BASIN MARCH 1806**



MOST ACCURATE MAP OF NO BY BL IN 1806.

ATLAS

OF THE 7th MILITARY DISTRICT

Exhibiting the General map of the States of

TENNESSEE LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPI TERRITORY

with the

FORTIFICATIONS FORMERLY BUILT, PROJECTED, OR BUILT SINCE THE

Beginning of the War.

Together the positions of every place on a large scale.

BY

B. LAFON.

Topographical Engineer for the 7th military district

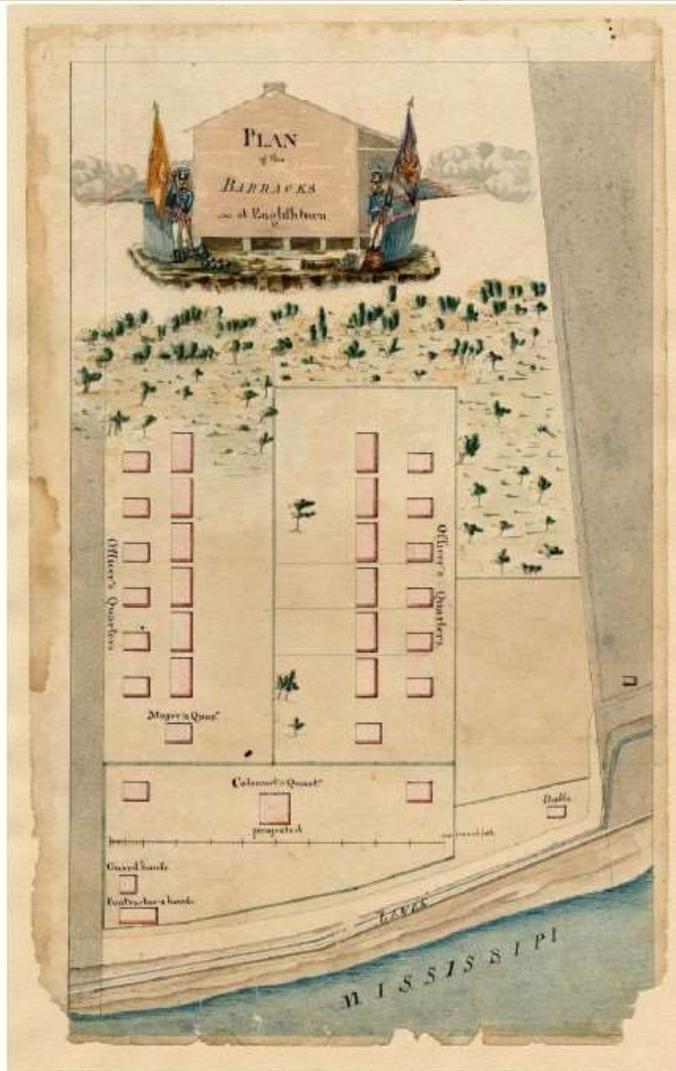
March 31, 1814.

Fig. 6.1. Cover page, *Atlas of the 7th Military District Exhibiting the General Map of the States of Tennessee, Louisiana & Mississippi*, by B. Lafon, Topographical Engineer for the 7th Mil. Distr., March 31, 1814.

**BL DREW PLANS FOR
LOUISIANA
GOVERNOR
CLAIBORNE
FOR THE
REINFORCEMENT
OF THE FORTIFICATIONS
IN NEW ORLEANS IN READINESS
FOR THE COMING BRITISH
ACTIONS OF 1812 AND 1815.**

**GOVERNOR
WILLIAM
CHARLES
COLE
CLAIBORNE**





PLAN OF THE BARRACKS AT ENGLISH TURN BY BL

Fig. 6.7. "Plan of the Barracks at English Turn" shows the barracks in more detail than as seen in fig. 6.6 including a drawing of American soldiers on guard on top. [Lafon EnglishTurn.Barracks.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_008_9]

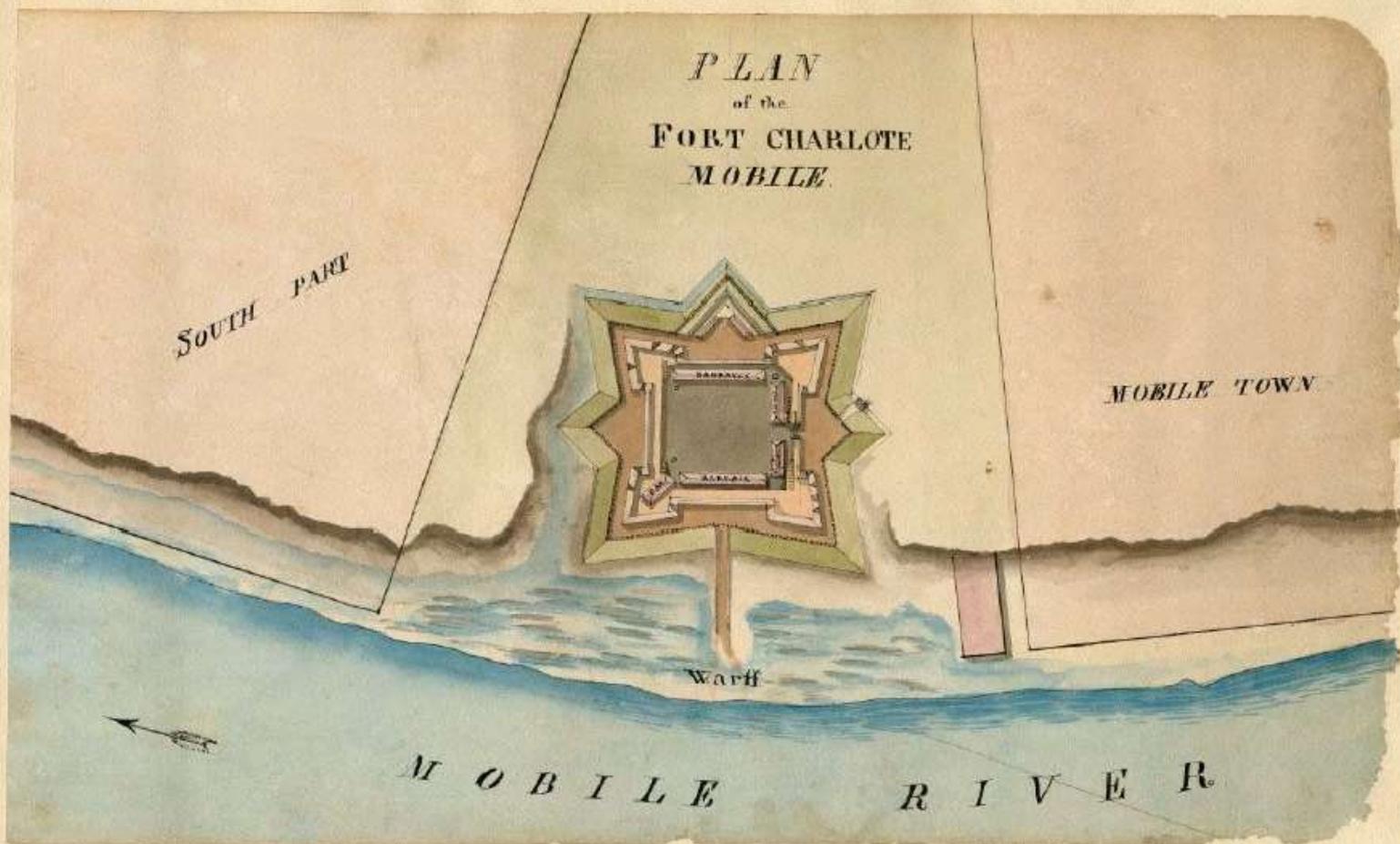


Fig. 6.13. "Plan of Fort Charlotte Mobile" located in the City of Mobile
[Lafon.Mobile.FortCharlotte.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_020_.21]

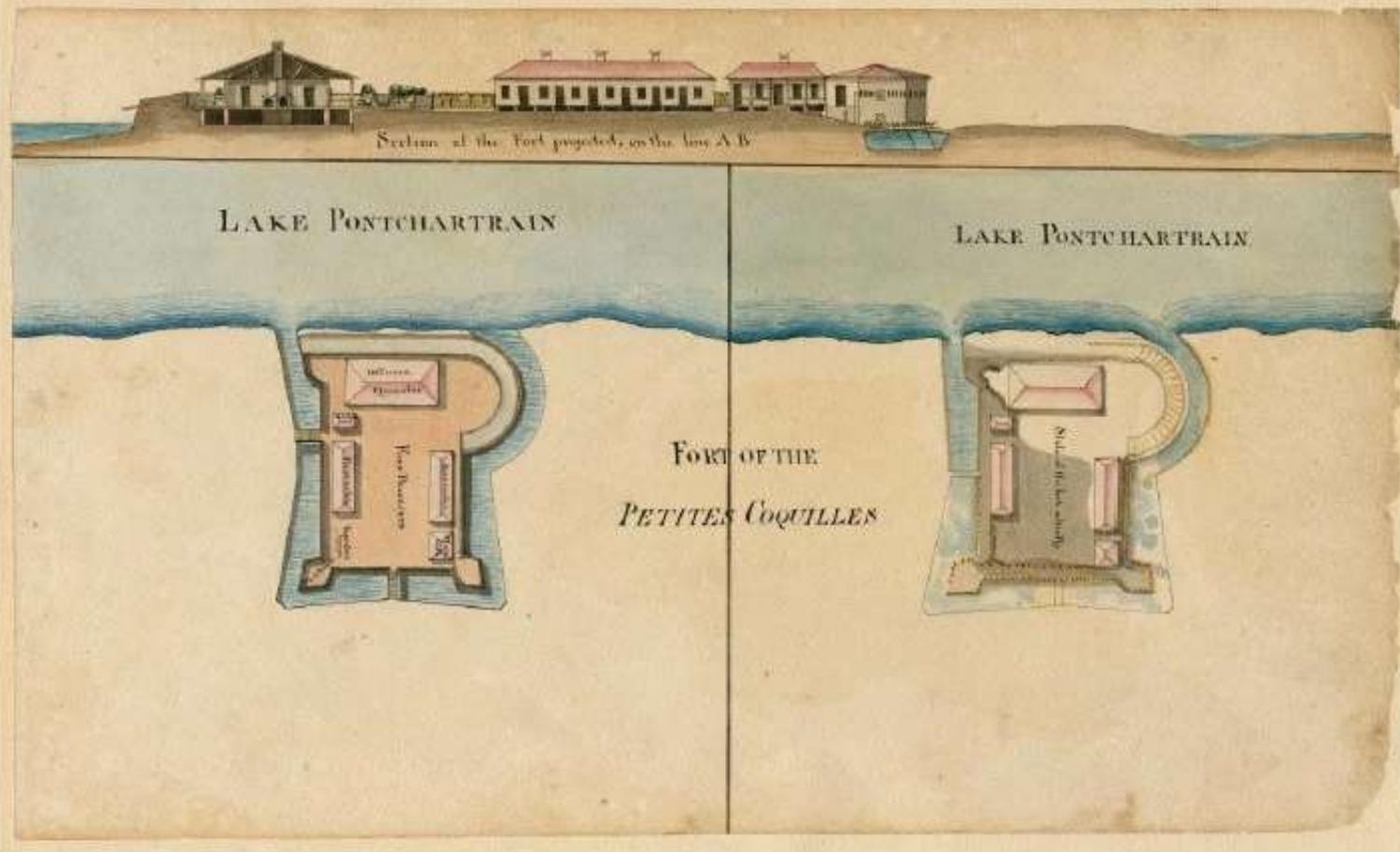


Fig. 6.5. "Fort of the Petites Coquilles," meaning the "Little Shells," here seen in various perspectives and stages of development, served to the defense against enemies entering Lake Pontchartrain coming from Lake Borgne and thus from the Gulf of Mexico. [Lafon.PetitCoquillesFort.Detail.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_014_15]

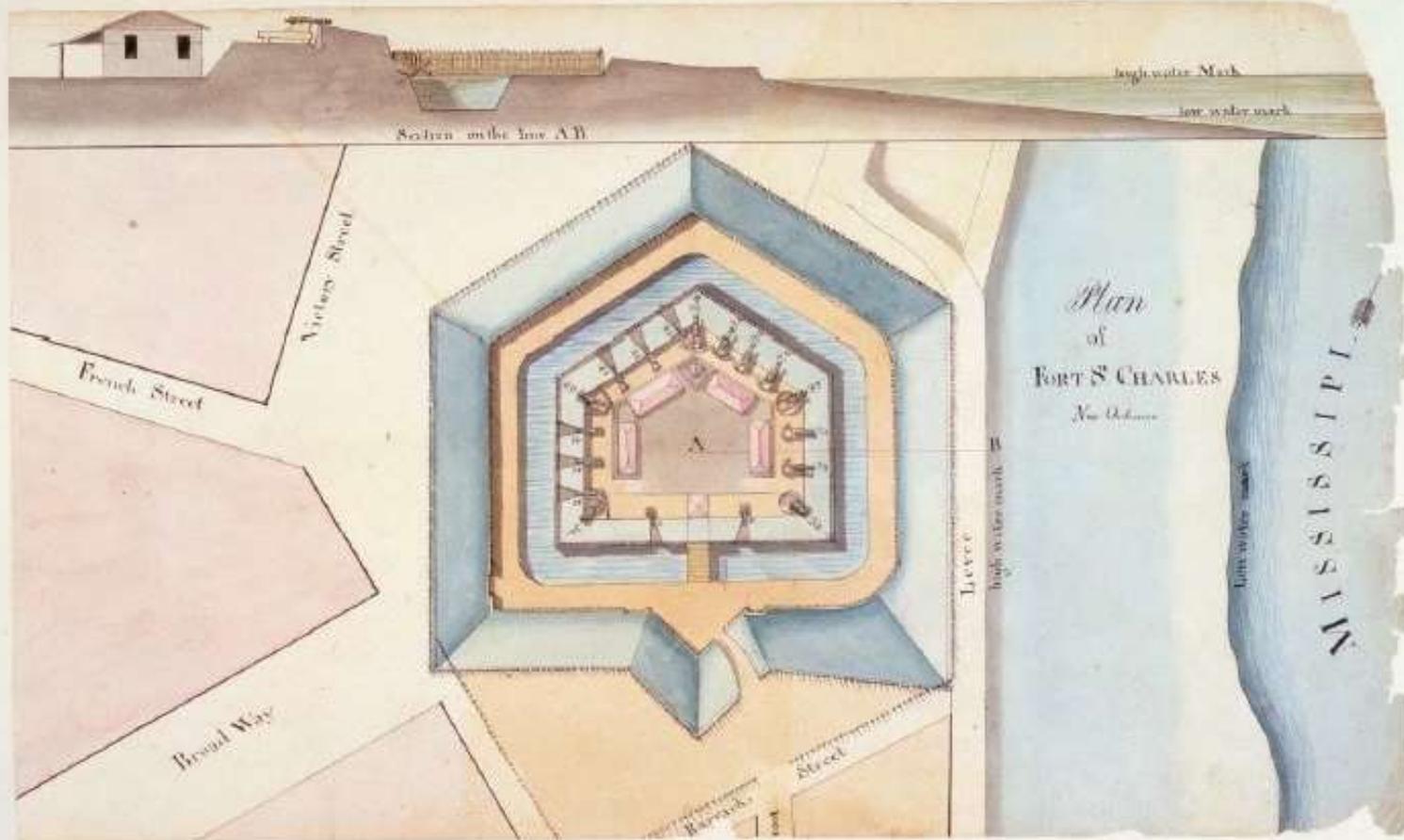


Fig. 6.2. Lafon's "Plan of Fort St. Charles," which was located at the foot of today's Esplanade Avenue [Lafon.FortStCharles.1814.HNOC.]

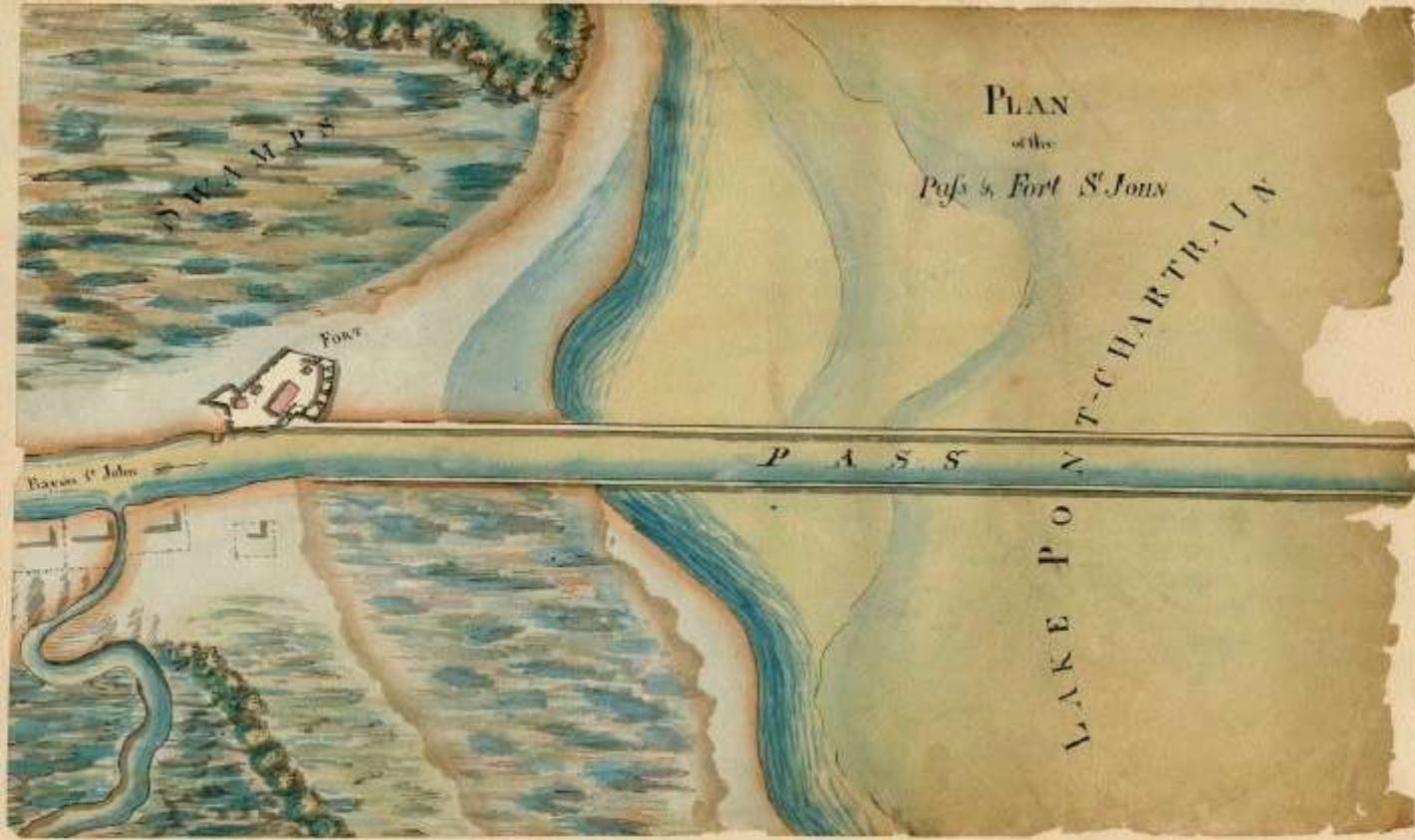


Fig. 6.3. "Plan of Pass and Fort St. John." The entrance from Lake Pontchartrain into Bayou St. John and thus into the city had been a constant concern for New Orleans since the Spanish colonial time. The "Pass" was a waterway dredged into the entrance of the Lake so that vessels would not get stranded in the shallow water near the beach. [Lafon.SpanishFort.BayouSt.John.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_011_.12]

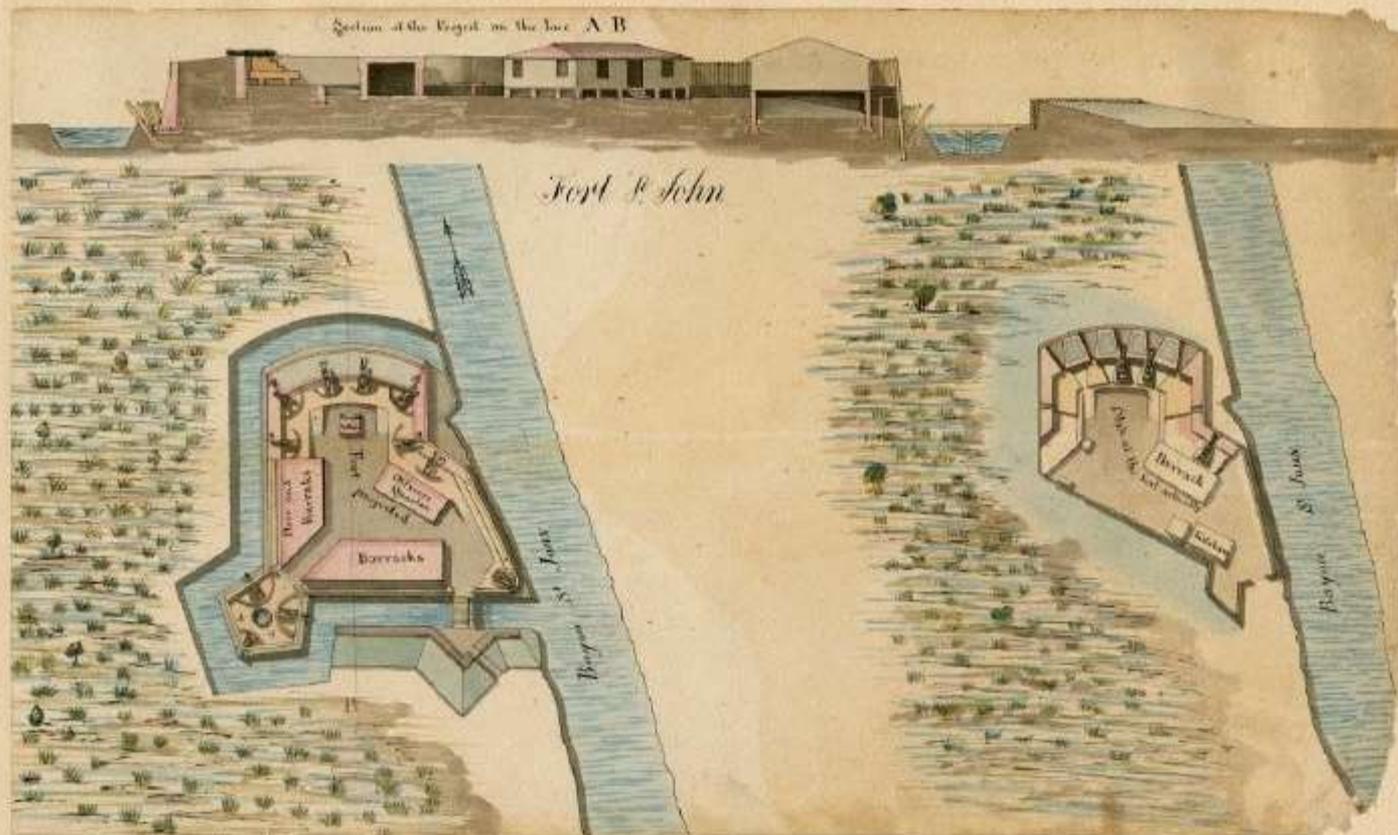


Fig. 6.4. "Plan of Fort St. John" with the proposed Fort (bottom left) and the already constructed Fort (bottom right) and the proposed side perspective on top. It is located on the West side of Bayou St. John shortly before the Bayou reaches Lake Pontchartrain. The ruins of this Fort, now called "Spanish Fort" are still there today, now surrounded by elegant homes in the Lakeview neighborhood of New Orleans. [Lafon.FortSt.John.Detail.B.St.John.1814.HNOC.970.2.1-26_012_13]

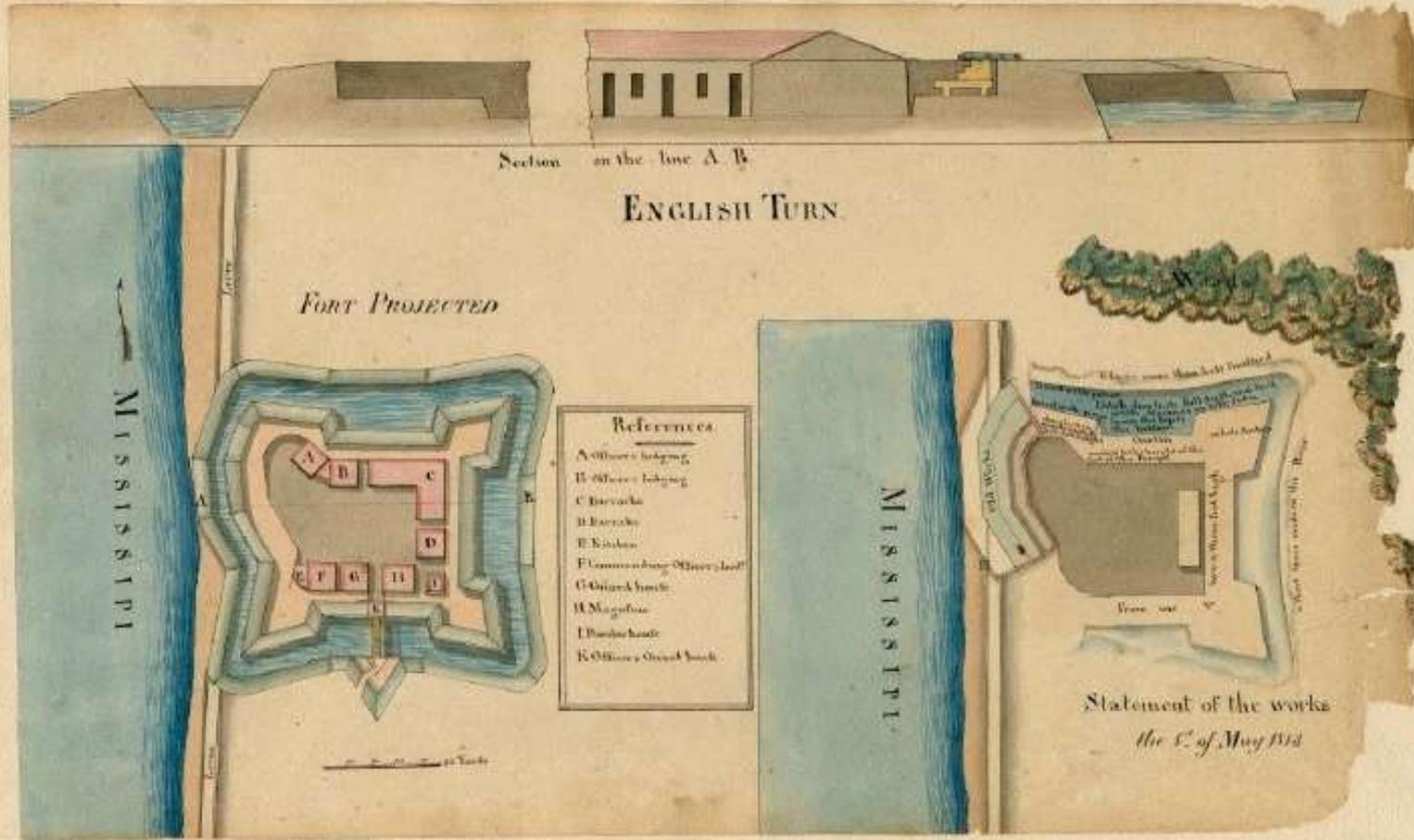


Fig. 6.7. "English Turn" Plan of the projected expansion of Fort St. Leon (left), and status of its construction as of May 1, 1813 (right) [Lafon.EnglishTurnFort.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_007_8]

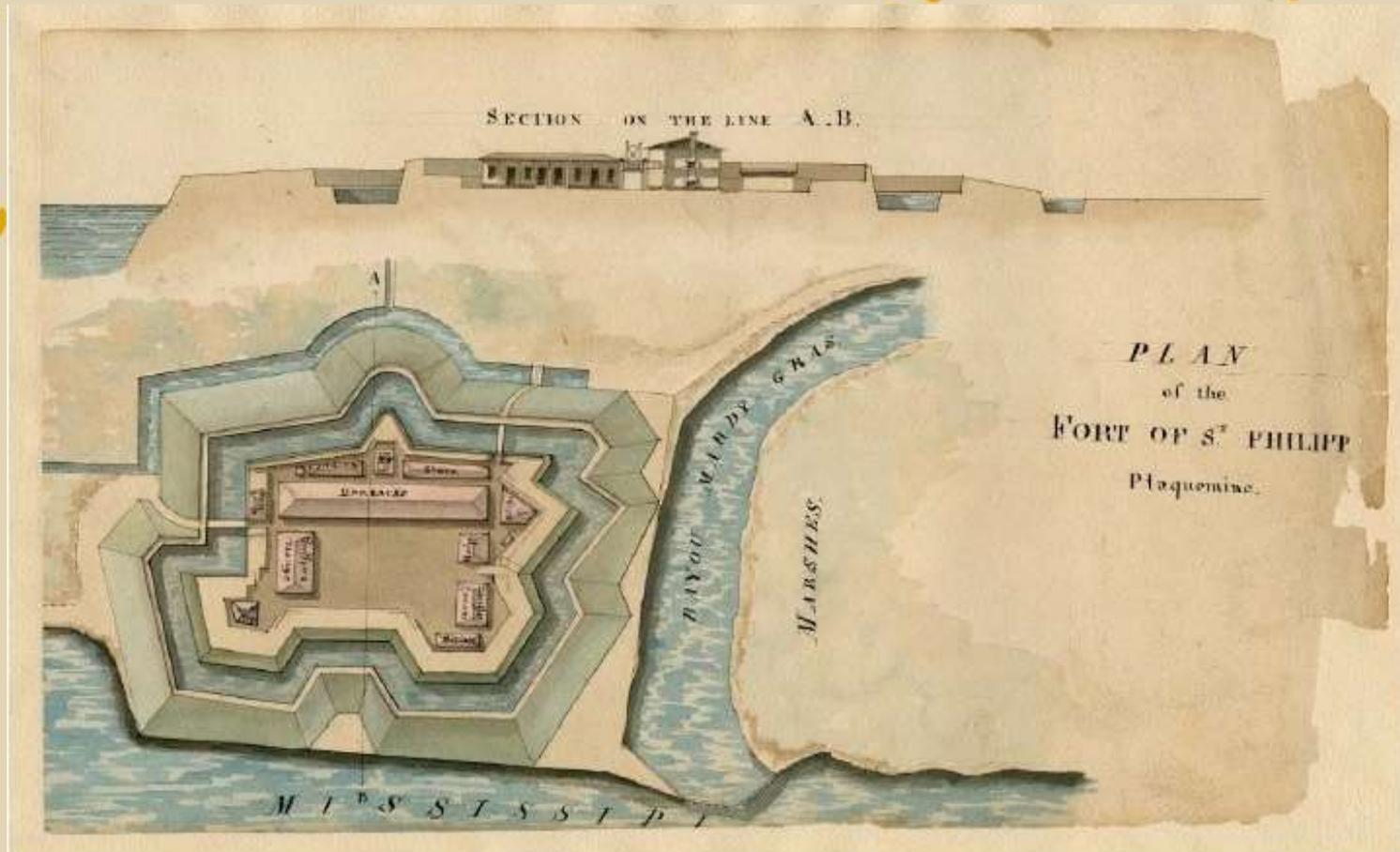


Fig. 6.8. "Plan of Fort St. Philip," which came under attack and siege by retribution-seeking British troops after the main January 8, Battle in Chalmette as they were returning to the Gulf. Their fierce siege on Ft. St. Philip proved Jackson right, who did not lift Martial Law until the Peace Treaty was signed on February 16, 1815. [Lafon.Ft.St.Phillip.Plaquemines1970.1814.HNOC.2.1-26_005_6]

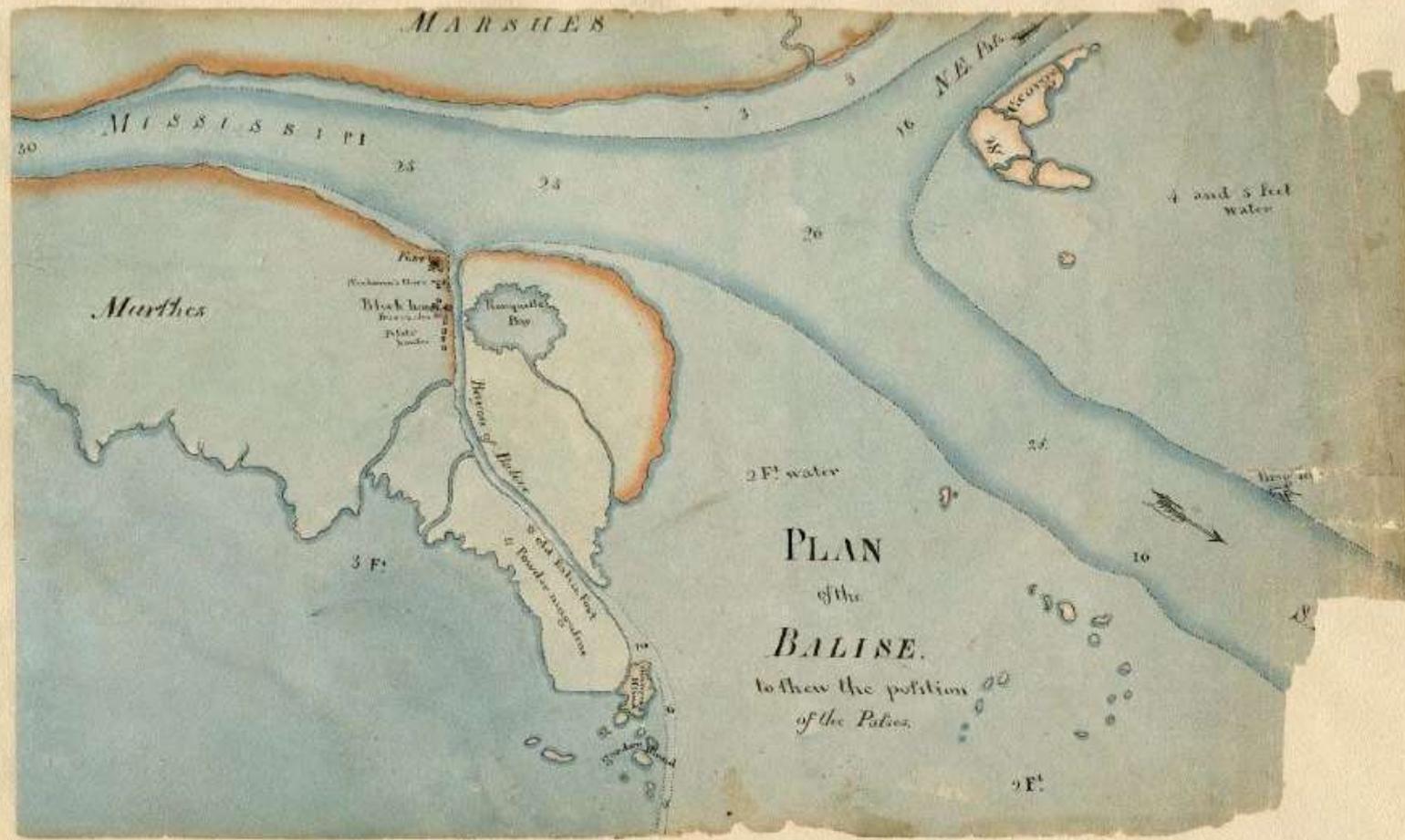


Fig. 6.10. "Plan of the Balise to show the position of the Passes" with defense forts—Overview map

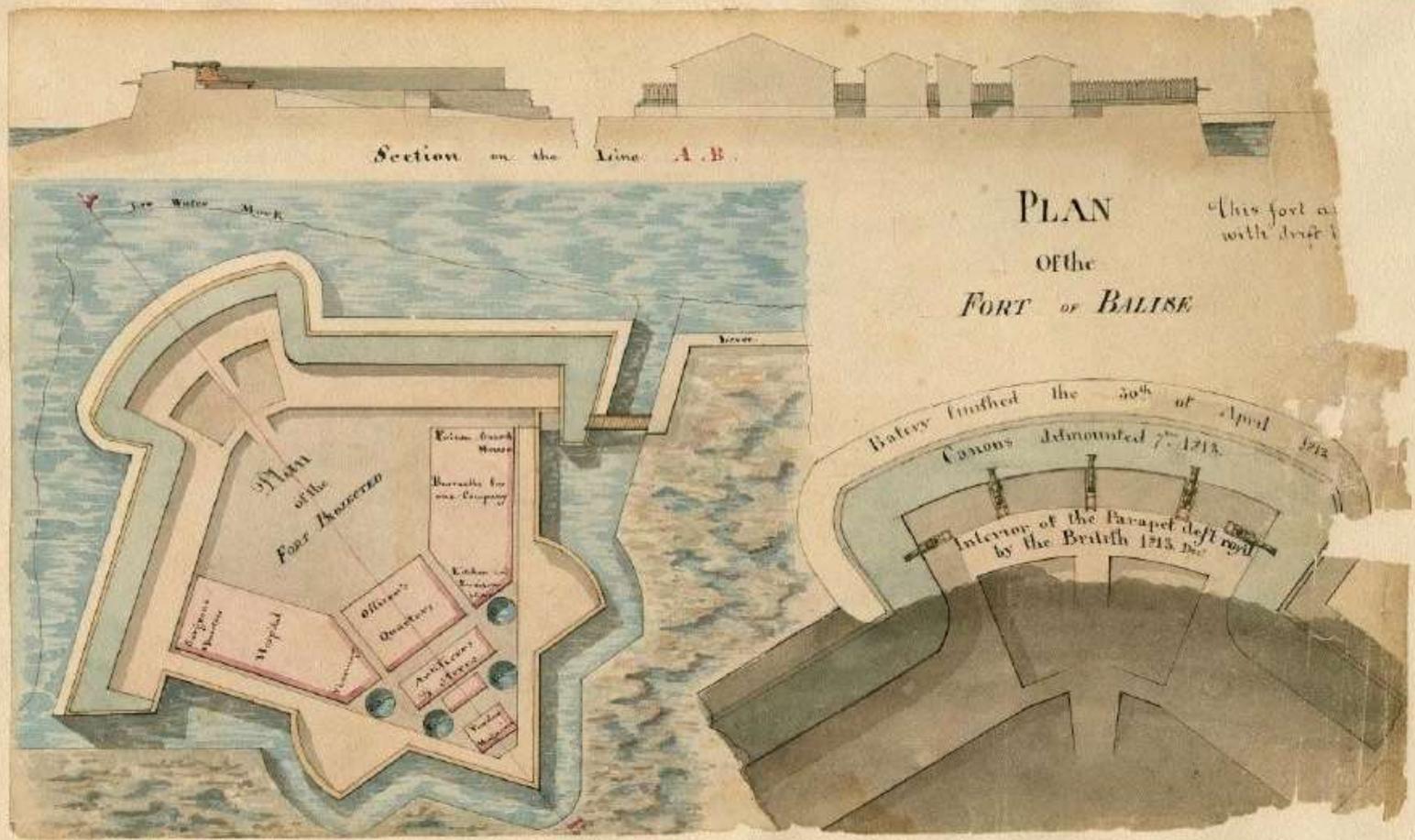


Fig. 6.11. "Plan for the Fort of Balise" with the projected Fort (left) with status report of how far the construction had progressed (right) and side view on top. [Lafon.BaliseFort.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-

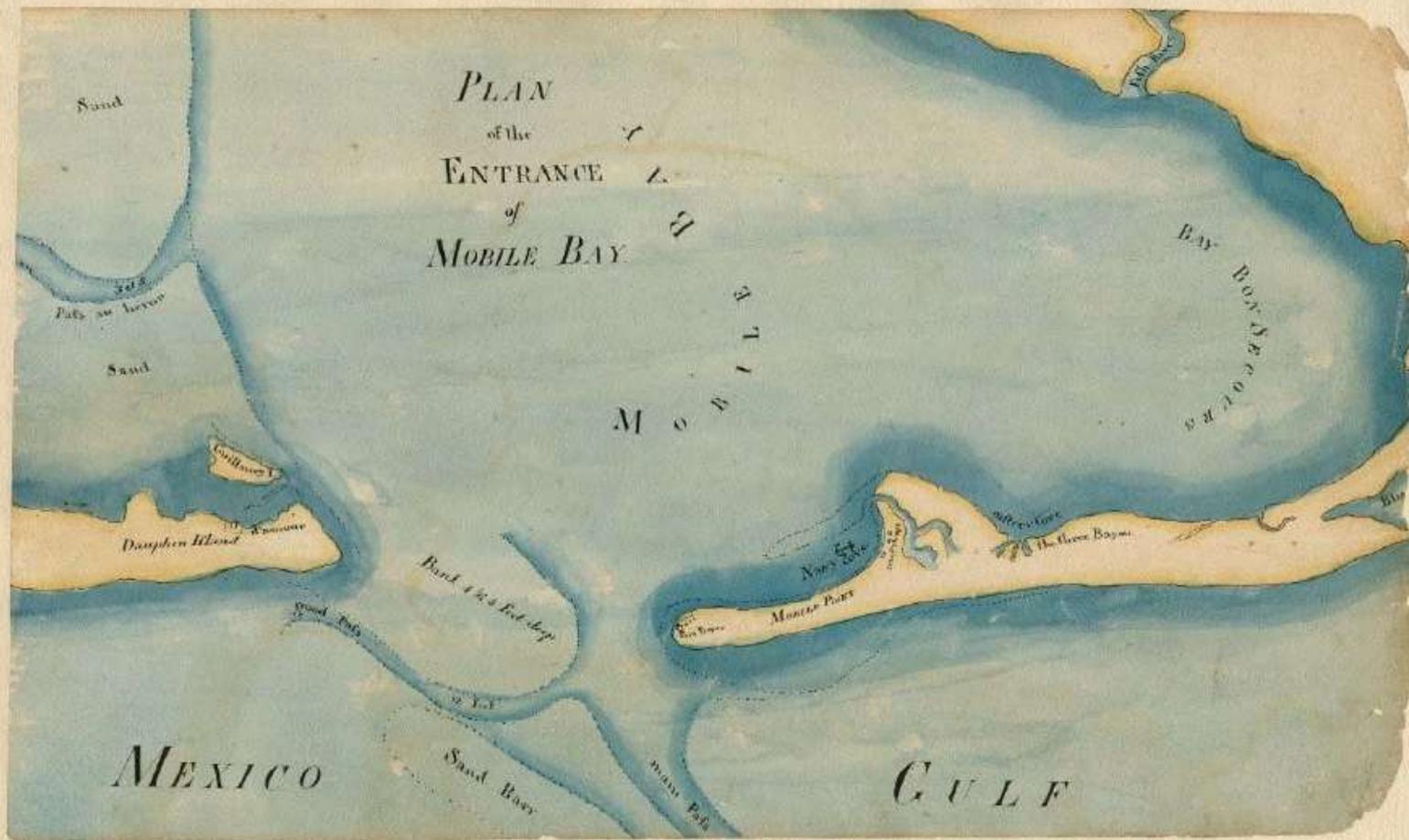


Fig. 6.12 "Plan of the Entrance of the Mobile Bay"—and area view with passes

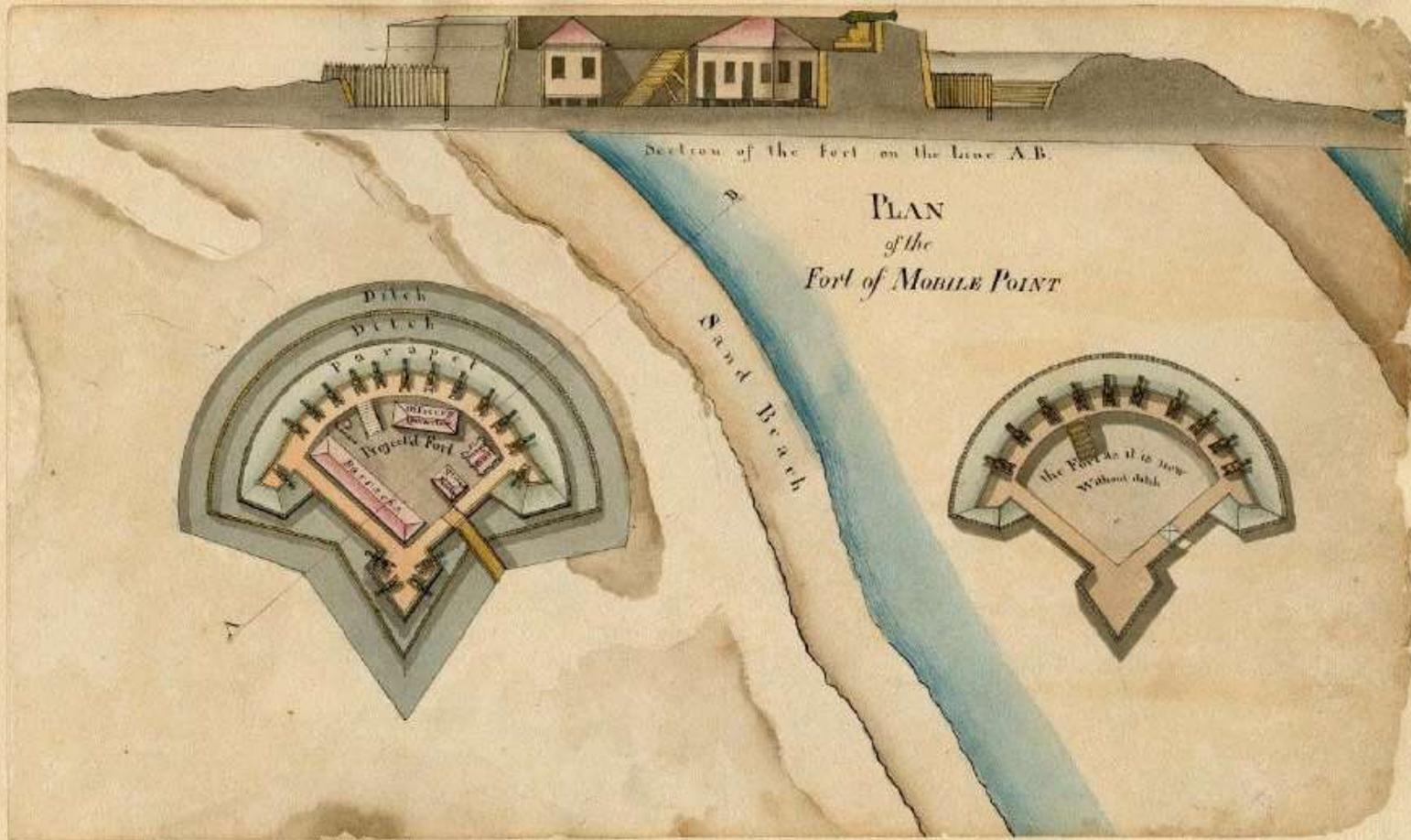


Fig. 6.15. "Plan of the Fort of Mobile Point" shows the projected expansion of Fort Boyer.²⁵

Plan
of the
MOBILE POINT
with the
Barracks Projected

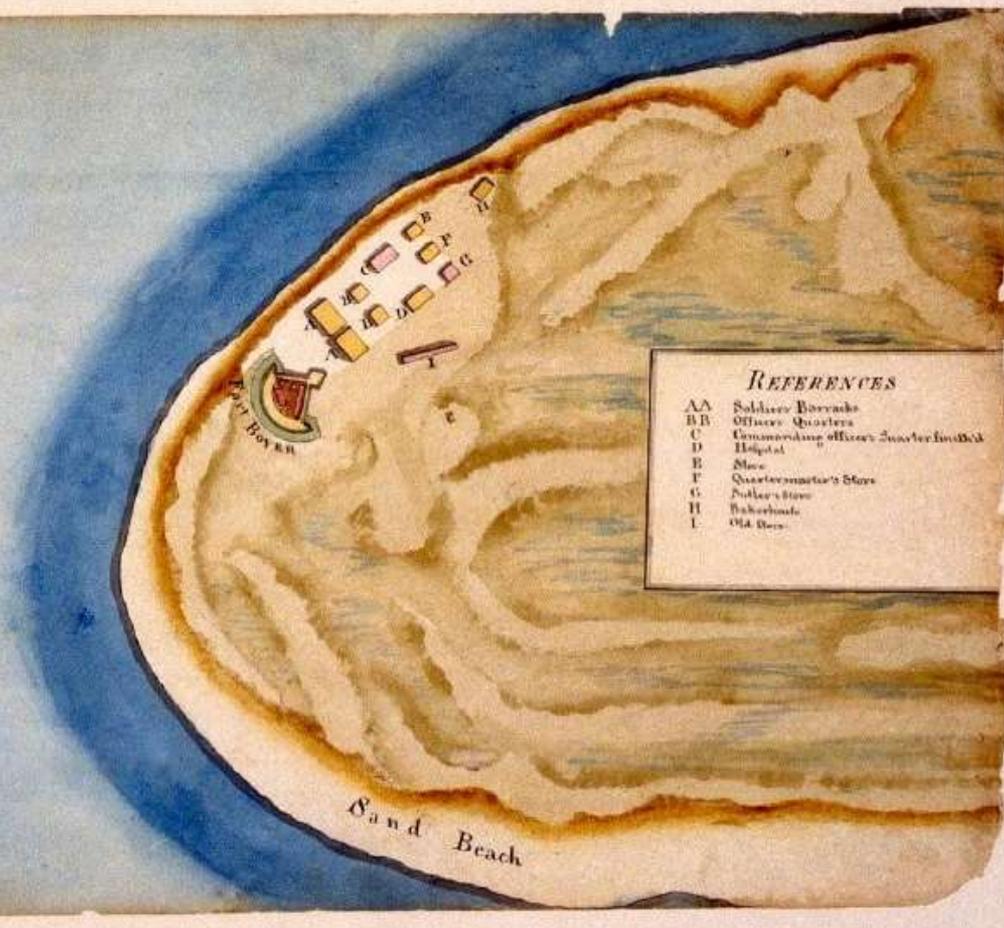
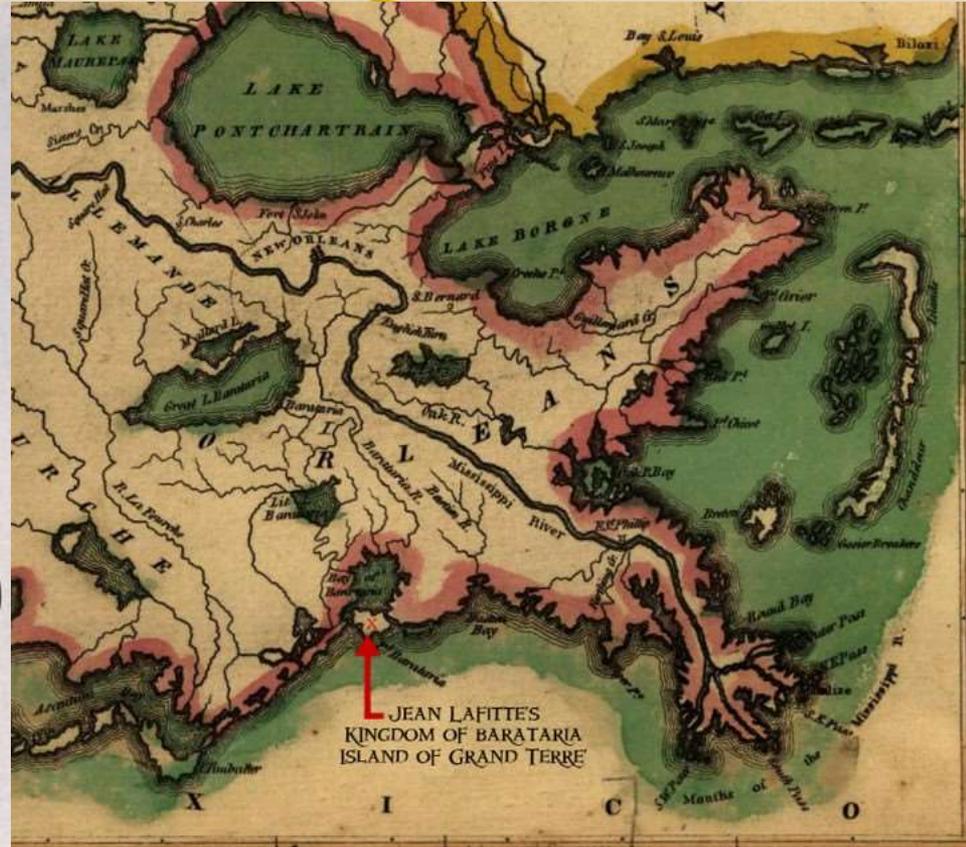
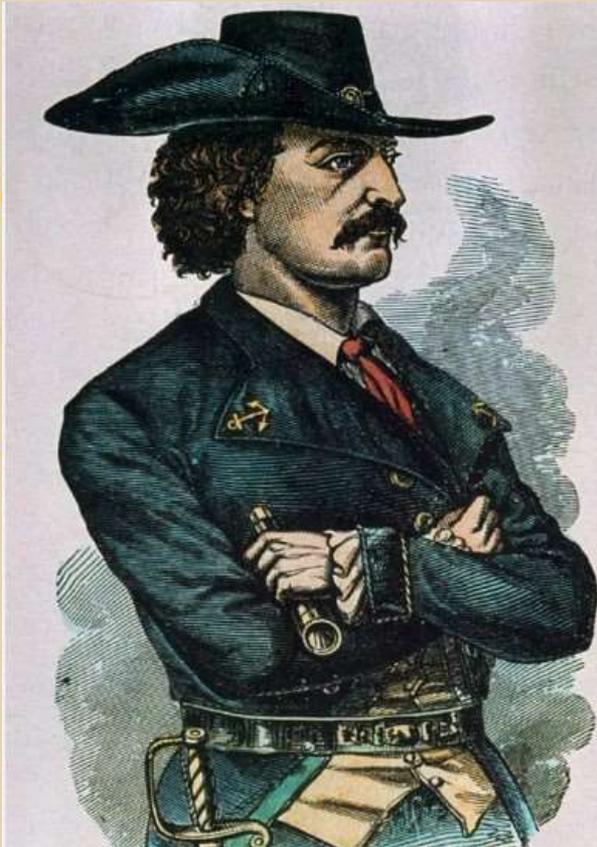


Fig. 6.14. "Plan of the Mobile Point with the Barracks Projected" shows Fort Boyer and the projected barracks [Lafon.MobilePointFort.1814.HNOC.1970.2.1-26_018_.19]



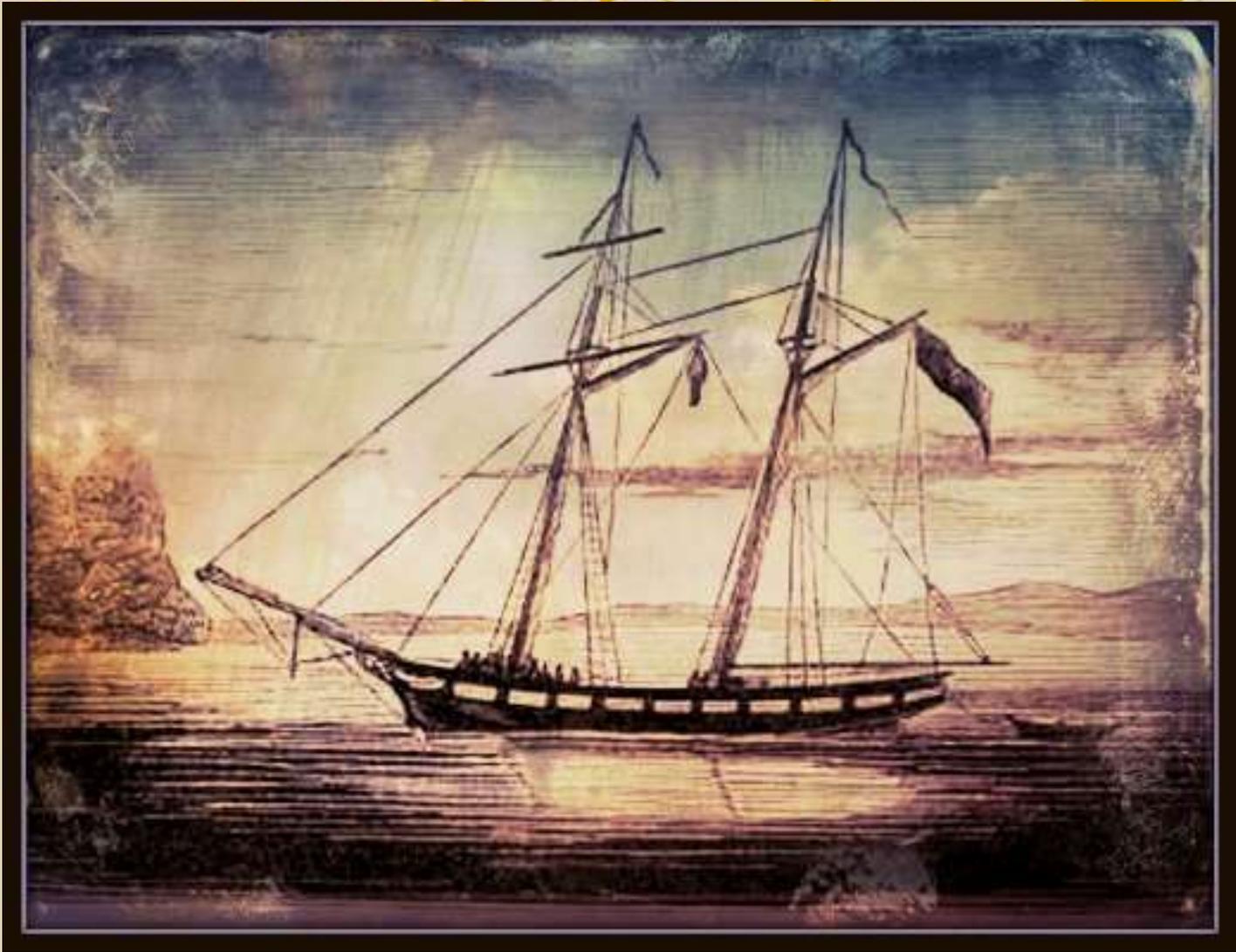
Fig. 6.6. Lafon's "Plan of the English Turn" with Fort St. Leon on the West bank, its barracks located on the East bank of the Mississippi River, including the neighboring Morgan and Tremés plantations.



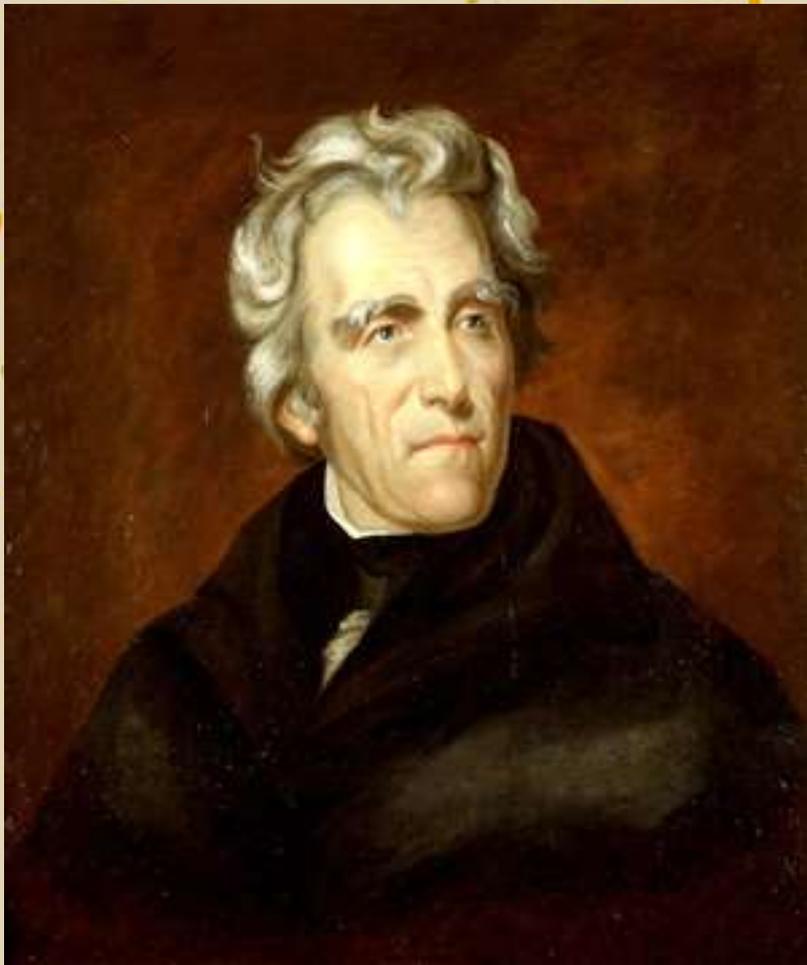
NEW ORLEANS PRIVATEER AND HIS PIRATE DOMAIN OF BARATARIA



**ONE OF LAFITTE'S
TOPSAIL SCHOONERS**



PRIVATEER COMETA



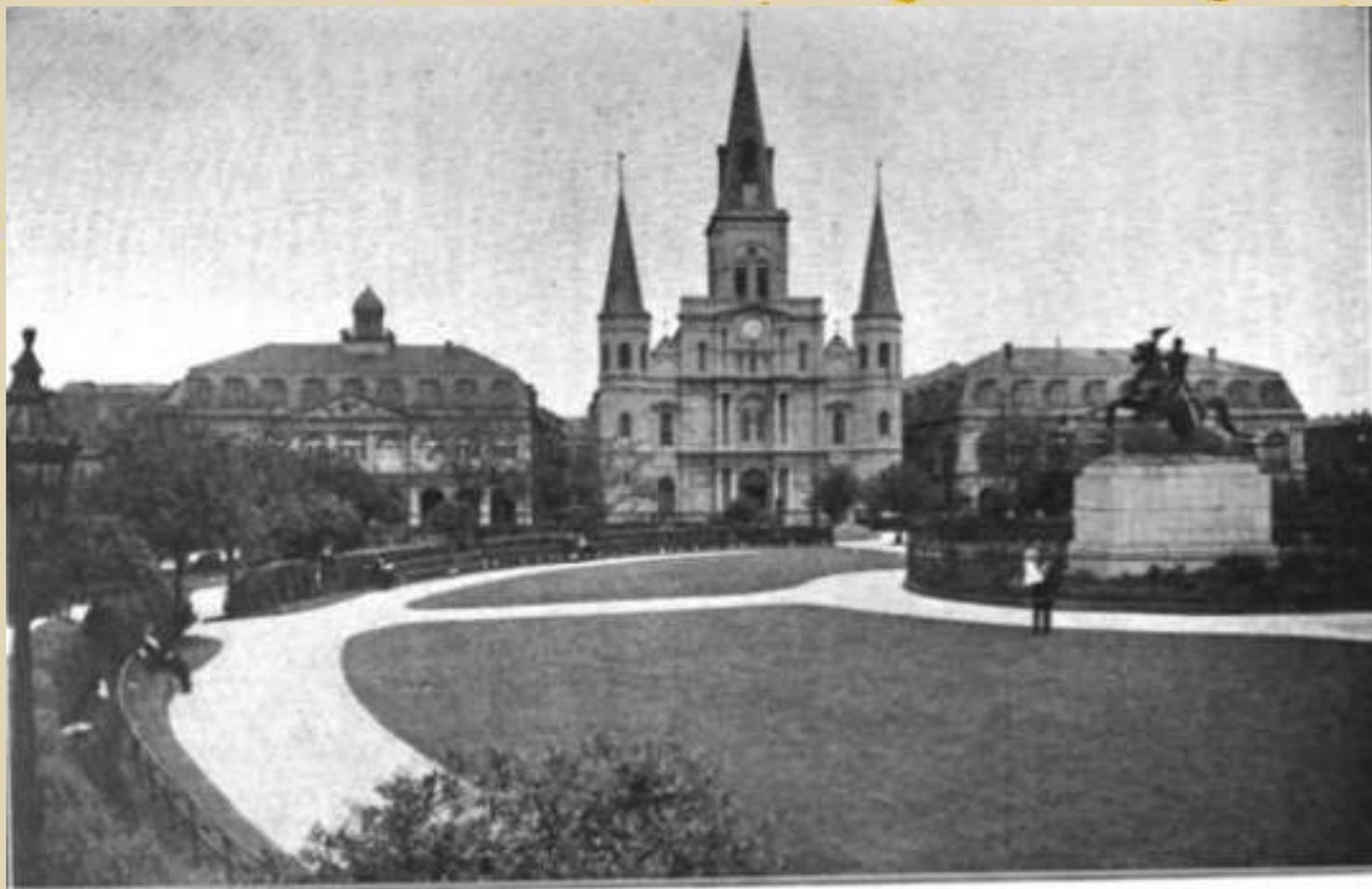
**US PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON**



**PRIVATEER
JEAN LAFITTE**



**JEAN
LAFITTE
WITH
BROTHER
PIERRE &
DOMINIQUE
YOU (1813)
BY JARVIS**

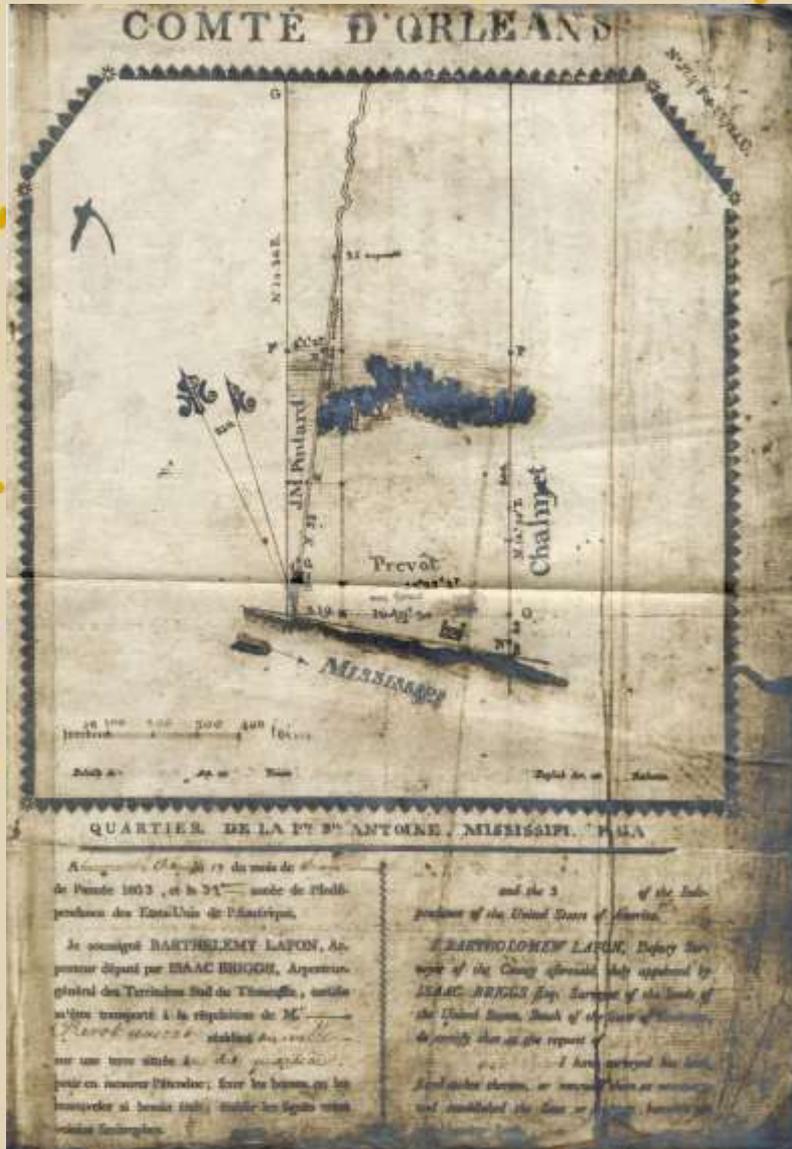


THE OLD PLACE D'ARMES.

On the left of the square, now named after the hero of the battle fought January 8th, 1815, is the Cabildo; in the centre, the old St. Louis Cathedral, and on the right the Presbytere. In the centre of the square is the celebrated Clark Mills equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson.

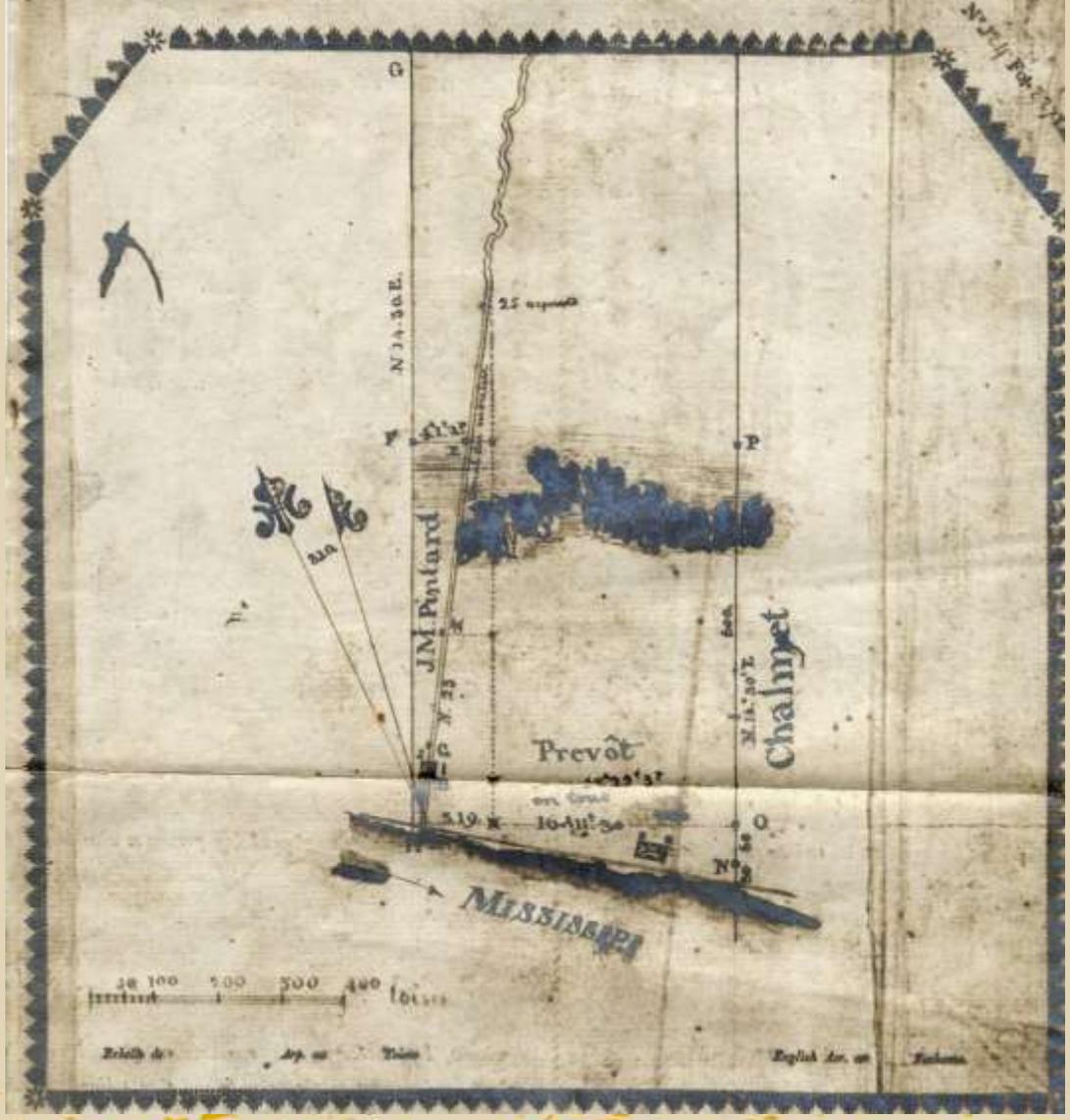


MACARTÉ'S, JACKSON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.¹



**THIS IS
A MAP OF
THE NEW
ORLEANS
BATTLE-
GROUND
BY LAFON
1803.**

COMTE D'ORLEANS



English to ... French to ...

A la Nouvelle-Orléans le 13 du mois de Juin
de l'année 1808, et la 32^{ème} année de l'Indé-
pendance des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique,

Je soussigné BARTHELEMY LAFON, Ar-
penteur député par ISAAC BRIGGS, Arpenteur-
général des Territoires Sud du Tennessee, certifie

**“I sign, BARTHELEMY LAFON, Deputy
Surveyor to ISAAC BRIGGS, Surveyor-
General of the Territories South of
Tennessee ...”**

ARPENTEUR is SURVEYOR in French!

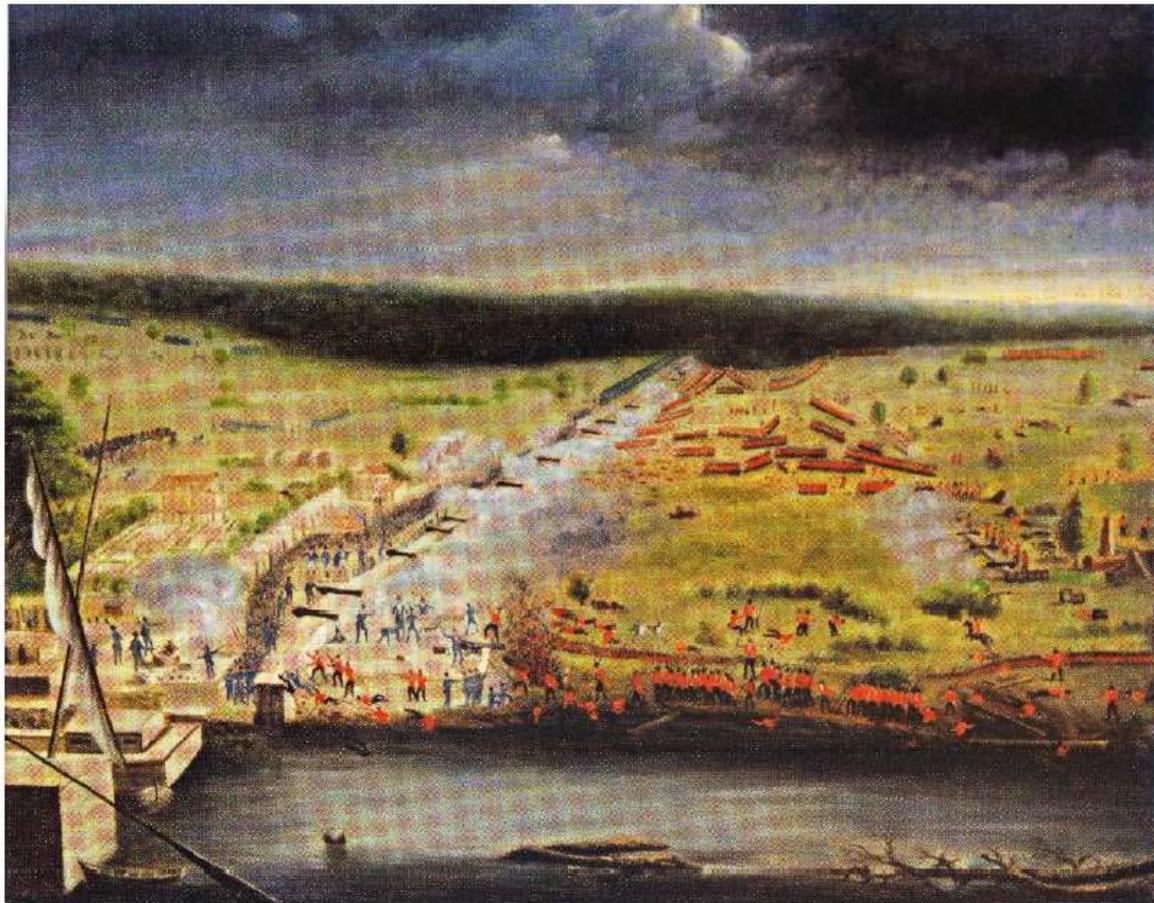


Fig. 6.16. A commemorative painting by Hyacinthe Laclotte, of the morning battle at Chalmette, January 8, 1862, in which Jackson's forces (left side) defeat the attacking British (right side). Painting courtesy the New Orleans Museum of Art.



THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS 1815



THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

The \$40,000 painting by Eugene Lami, executed in 1838, saved from the fire of the capitol at Baton Rouge, restored and now exhibited in the Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, La. (189)



Major-General Andrew Jackson.

This portrait by John Vanderlyn hangs in the City Hall, New York, and represents him on the field of Chalmette.



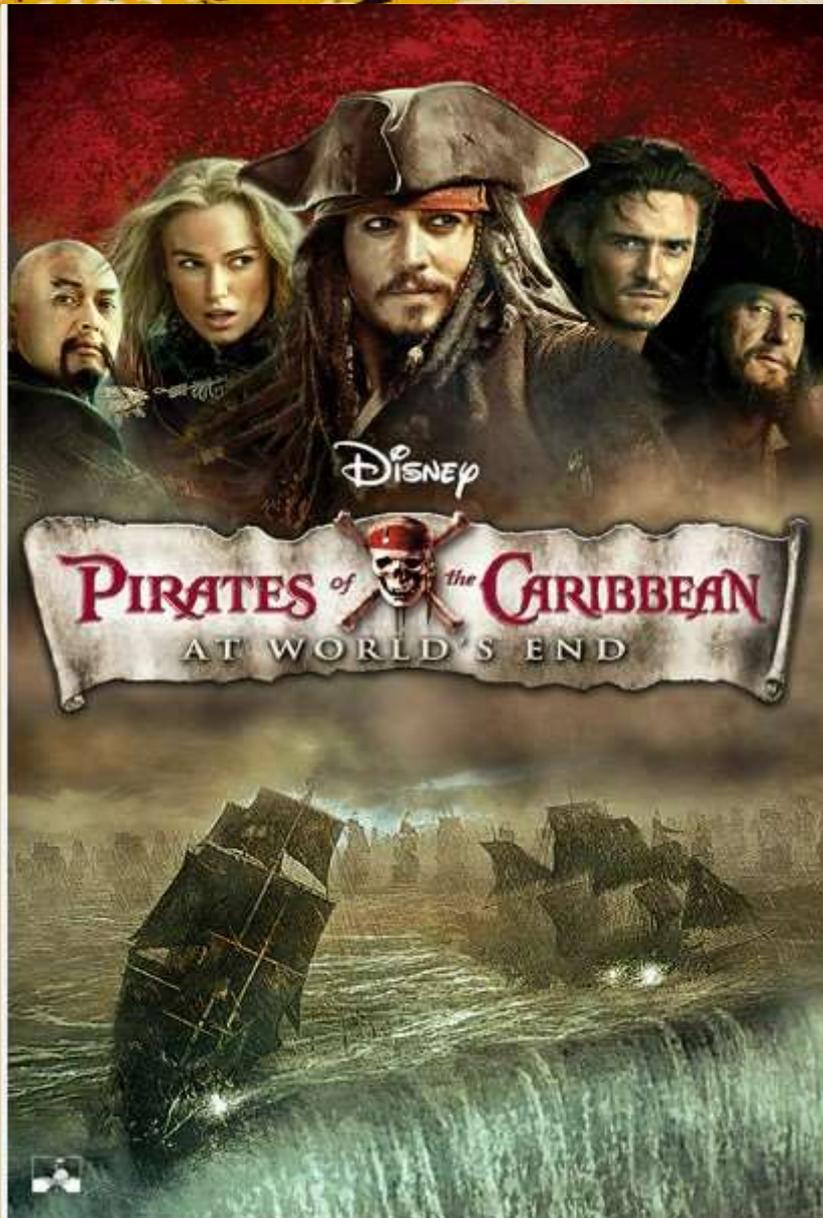






CORSAIR ALLIGATOR. Capt. JOHN BRIGGS. N^O. ORLEANS. 1812.

CORSAIR ALLIGATOR







**ON 29 SEPTEMBER
1820 YELLOW
FEVER CLAIMED
BARTHELEMY
LAFON AGED 51!**

**THE SAME EPIDEMIC
THEN TOOK HIS
FATHER PIERRE,
HIS 60 YO BROTHER
PIERRE JNR. & 54 YO
SISTER-IN-LAW
JEANNE IN 1822.**







**BARTHELEMY
LAFON'S
VAULT IN
ST. LOUIS
CEMETERY
No. 1 IN NEW
ORLEANS**



1826

FINAL JUDGEMENT: “THE ENTIRETY OF BARTHELEMY LAFON’S ESTATE WAS WHOLLY INSOLVENT AND UNABLE TO PAY THE LEGACIES AND DEBTS!!!”



**PORTRAIT SAID
TO BE AN IMAGE
OF BARTHELEMY
LAFON WHO WAS
L'ARPEUR -
SURVEYOR - OF
NEW ORLEANS
AND LOUISIANA
WHOSE LEGACY
OF PLANS, SURVEYS
AND BUILDINGS
HAVE OUTLIVED HIS
ULTIMATE DEMISE
AS A PENNILESS
PIRATE!!!**



**THANK YOU VERY
MUCH FOR YOUR
ATTENTION
ARE THERE
ANY
QUESTIONS?**