

New Orleans Genesis, October 2013

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The Macarty Family in Orleans Parish (Part 2)

Fourth Generation

Delphine Macarty Lalaurie's succession was opened in New Orleans' Fifth District Court in January 1850. Her assets included cash, stocks, and extensive real estate holdings, but no slaves. The total value of her estate was \$245,420, almost seven million dollars in today's currency. Each of her six adult children received assets valued at \$40,903, now the equivalent of over a million dollars.¹ Borja López y Ángulo and her descendants fared very well, but this was not the case with Delphine's other children, who led undistinguished or downright tragic lives and in some cases managed to lose the property inherited from their mother.

Borja López Forstall (1805-1884)

Delphine's oldest daughter Borja López y Ángulo had married the businessman Placide Forstall in 1821, and they were apparently not much affected by the scandal of 1834.² They raised a large family in their home at the corner of Rampart and Ursulines streets. Their surviving children were Céleste (b. 1823), Emma (b. 1824), Pauline (b. 1834), Laure (b. 1836), Anatole (b. 1838), Octave (b. 1840), Adelaide (b. 1845), Julia (b. 1846), and Delphine (b. 1848).³ With the exception of the youngest daughter Delphine, who remained single, all of them had successful careers and made good marriages. Anatole and Octave were cotton brokers; Anatole married Rosa Gelpi and Octave married his cousin Louise Forstall. Céleste married Henry Rathbone, president of the Canal Bank, and Emma married Emile DeBuys, a cotton broker. The other Forstall girls also found well-to-do husbands--Pauline married Eugène Peychaud, a banker; Laure married Felix Ducros, a broker; Adelaide married Jules Lemoire, a broker; Julia married Robert Tanney, a clerk-- but it is the Rathbone and DeBuys names that have endured in New Orleans' elite society. Placide Forstall died in 1876 at age eighty. Borja survived her husband and died of pneumonia at her home on Rampart Street at the age of seventy-nine in 1884.⁴

Pauline Blanque (1809-1850), Laure Blanque (1813-1881), and Jeanne Blanque DeLassus (1814-1900)

The three Blanque sisters remained in France after their mother's death. Pauline died unmarried a few months after her mother in the French seaside resort of Biarritz.⁵ In 1833 Jeanne Blanque had married Auguste DeHault DeLassus, son of Charles DeHault DeLassus, former governor of Spanish West Florida and governor of the Missouri Territory under the American administration. Their children were Charles (b. 1833), Paul (b. 1835), Auguste (b. 1836), Ernest (b. 1837), Delphine (b. 1838), and Placide (b. 1839).⁶ In 1846 Jeanne obtained a separation of property from her husband. He returned to New Orleans and later settled in

Missouri, where he died in 1888.⁷ Jeanne Blanque DeLassus and her unmarried sister Laure Blanque shared a home in Paris and died years later, Laure in 1881 and Jeanne in 1900.⁸

Paulin Blanque

Paulin Blanque had returned to New Orleans around 1847 to represent his mother's interests in the lawsuit against the succession of her brother, Louis Barthélémy Macarty. Paulin married Amanda Andry in 1852, when he was thirty-seven and she was seventeen. They had two sons, Charles Macarty ("Mac") Blanque (b. 1853) and François Placide George Blanque (b. 1856).⁹ In 1858 the marriage ended in a messy separation suit in which witnesses testified that Paulin had called his wife a "bitch" and a "whore," and accused her of "bringing men into his house...and making of it a bordello." When reminded that he was addressing "the mother of his children," he replied that she "had filled his house with bastards," and denied being the father of the child that Amanda was carrying at the time.¹⁰

The 1860 census shows Paulin Blanque renting a room on Ursulines Street near Rampart, around the corner from his half-sister Borja and her husband Placide Forstall. In 1868, at age fifty-three, Paulin died of lung cancer at the Forstall home.¹¹

After separating from her husband, Amanda Andry Blanque gradually slipped into poverty. The 1860 census shows her living with her young sons, Charles and George.¹² In later years she lived in a series of rented dwellings, moving every few years. By 1882 she was listed in the city directory as a seamstress. Her son "Mac" Blanque owned a grocery store and appears to have been a respectable citizen, but his younger brother George, described as a "back-of-town hoodlum," was constantly in trouble with the law. In 1882 he was charged with the stabbing murder of James Casey in a "house of ill fame," and in 1883 he was arrested for assaulting the owner of a grocery store.¹³ Their mother, Amanda, age seventy-three, died in 1913 at the Asylum of the Little Sisters of the Poor.¹⁴

Jean Louis Lalaurie (1827-1883)

Jean Louis Lalaurie returned to New Orleans for the settlement of his mother's succession. He never married or (as far as we know) fathered any children, was listed in the census and city directories as a broker, and lived alone in a rented room.¹⁵ In 1870 he was involved in a nearly fatal duel over an exchange of insults at the opera.¹⁶ Between 1866 and 1874, Jean Louis used some of the commercial real estate inherited from his mother as security for various loans, shady financial schemes, and risky stock speculations; these unwise business decisions resulted in lawsuits by his creditors. He ultimately lost his property, which was seized and sold at a series of sheriff's auctions.¹⁷ In 1883 Jean Louis Lalaurie died at age fifty-five at the Hotel Dieu, a hospital operated by the Daughters of Charity; the cause of death was given as "cerebral softening."¹⁸

Louise Macarty (1839-?)

Louise Macarty, the natural daughter of Louis Barthélémy Macarty with Pancine Gomez, remained in Paris, where she became the wife of Henri Ferdinand Berthod.¹⁹ In 1874 she traveled to New Orleans and used a building donated to her by her father as collateral for a loan. She returned to France without repaying the loan, and so lost the property.²⁰

The Macartys of Color

In some ways the Macartys of mixed race fared better financially and had more stable families than the white Macartys. Most of the free women of color who had been the partners of the Macarty men spent their later years in comfortable economic circumstances. Their children, all of whom had the surname Macarty, married or formed domestic relationships and started families of their own. Aided by their fathers, who oversaw their education and helped establish them in business, several of the nonwhite Macarty men became successful entrepreneurs in New Orleans or Cuba. Some of the very light-complexioned members of the family eventually abandoned New Orleans to begin new lives as white people. The children of Emesie, Armand, and Gustave Macarty, all of whom had white spouses, were of only 1/16th African ancestry.

Delphine Emesie Macarty (1816-1899)

Emesie Macarty, natural daughter of the Chevalier Louis Barthélémy de Macarty and the free quadroon Sophie Mousante, was Delphine Macarty Lalaurie's half-sister. Emesie became the domestic partner of a white man named Benjamin Hart, a native of New York. While in New Orleans they had three children: Benjamin (b. 1833-d. 1836), Charles (b. 1835), and Marie Delphine Emesie (b. 1837).²¹ By the 1840s they were living in Philadelphia, where more children were born to the couple: Joseph (b. 1847), Alfred (b. 1850), and Laura (b. 1853). Emesie (now called Delphine Hart) and the children were identified as white in the census from 1850 to 1880. After Hart's death in 1866, Emesie became a music teacher.²² She died at age eighty-three in 1899.²³ Her daughter Laura Hart became a teaching sister at the Convent of the Sacred Heart in New York City.²⁴

Armand Henry de Macarty (1813-1879) and Laurent Gustave de Macarty (1815-1888)

Armand and Gustave were the natural sons of Jean Baptiste Barthélémy Macarty and the free quadroon Cécé Carpentier. Both were educated by their father at northern colleges.²⁵ Unlike the other Macartys, the two brothers and their descendants continued to use the surname "de Macarty" or "Demacarty."

Armand lived for a time in Matanzas, Cuba, and established himself as a successful businessman. By 1849 he was in New York City, where he married a white New England woman, Matilda Eaton, widow of Abraham Kintzing Post, at the Church of the Divine Unity.²⁶ The couple had three daughters: Henrietta (b. about 1852), Irene (b. about 1857), and Jeanetta (b. about 1858). In 1860 the family, all designated as white, was enumerated in the census for New York City; Armand was listed as a merchant owning real estate valued at \$25,000 and \$10,000 worth of personal property. Armand de Macarty died in 1870, and his widow and adult daughters settled on Staten Island. His daughter Irene and her descendants lived there until at least 1940.²⁷ A relative, writing in 1905, referred to "Count Armand de Macarty," obviously under the delusion that he was a white French aristocrat.²⁸

Gustave married a white Canadian woman, Elizabeth Gellie, and like his brother Armand, settled in New York City.²⁹ Their children, Gustave Jr. (b. 1859), Florence (b. 1862), and Madeleine (b. 1870) were born there. The family was enumerated in the 1860 and 1870 census for New York City, where Gustave Sr. is listed as the president of a life insurance company claiming no real estate ownership. Sometime in the early 1870s, Gustave and

Elizabeth decided to try their luck in the west, and are enumerated in the 1875 census for Chisago, Wyoming Territory. By 1880 Elizabeth had died, and Gustave, listed as a retired merchant, was living with his children on Staten Island, also the home of his brother's widow. All were designated as white.³⁰ Gustave died in 1888 in Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut. His son, Gustave Jr., with his wife Hermione and their children Gustave (b. 1887), Florence (b. 1889), Herman (b. 1894), Adolph (b. 1897), Paul (b. 1900), and Eugene (b. 1904), lived in Connecticut until at least 1940.³¹

Céleste Macarty (about 1797-1866), Drauzin Macarty (1806-1870), and Adele Macarty (1809-?)

The five natural children of Jean Baptiste Barthélémy Macarty and the free quadroon Henriette Prieto remained in New Orleans. They kept their biracial identity even though, like their half-brothers Armand and Gustave, they had only 1/16th African ancestry. Dorsin and Lucine died as young adults in May 1833.³² Henriette Prieto and her other children continued to own and occupy a row of three handsome Creole cottages on Burgundy Street between Toulouse and St. Louis. Drauzin married the free woman of color Louise Anne Courcelle, daughter of Leon Courcelle and Adelaide Vivant; their children were Laure Louise (b. 1838), Amelie Leonide (b. 1840), and Clovis Henry (b. 1850).³³ Drauzin became a successful real estate dealer, commodity broker, and merchant of "fancy dry-goods." When he died in 1870, he was among the wealthiest men of color in the city.³⁴ Céleste lived with her mother in the family home on Burgundy Street. Henriette Prieto died there in 1860 and Céleste died in 1866.³⁵ Adele Macarty became the domestic partner of William DeBuys, a white man, and with him had two children, William (b. about 1842) and Lucine (b. about 1847).³⁶ The family line was carried into the twentieth century through the descendants of Drauzin Macarty's daughter Laure Louise and her husband Hubert St. Amand.³⁷

Emelitte Macarty (1794-before 1845), Isidore Barthélémy Macarty (1797-before 1854), Bernard Théodule Macarty (1804-1854), Pierre Villarceaux Macarty (1808-1878), and Eugène Macarty Jr. (1815-1866)

In his 1845 will, Eugène Macarty specified that \$300 was to be divided between "the natural children that I have with Eulalie Mandeville": Isidore Barthélémy, Bernard Théodule, Pierre Villarceaux, Eugène Jr., and the children of his deceased daughter Emelitte. Théophile and Eulalie had already predeceased their father, leaving no offspring. Eugène Macarty's will does not mention his other children with Totote Destrés and Helöise Croy.³⁸ After Eugène's death, the white Macartys challenged his succession in court. He had left only a small estate, most of which would go to these same relatives. He left no bequest to Eulalie Mandeville, but the family claimed that she possessed a fortune in cash, real estate, and slaves, and that Eugène had put all of his assets in Eulalie's name to defraud his legal heirs. The judge ruled against the family, commenting that fraud on the part of Eugène and Eulalie could not be proven, and that "No doubt parental love, the strongest tie on earth, suggested to both of them that their own children were better entitled to inherit the proceeds of their labor than collateral heirs for whom they felt little or no regard." In 1848, the year that Eulalie died, the claimants lost their appeal before the Louisiana Supreme Court.³⁹

The surviving natural children of Eugène Macarty and Eulalie Mandeville were, like their biracial Macarty cousins, successful people. Eugène and Eulalie's eldest daughter Emelitte

married Etienne Cheri-Rigaud in Santiago de Cuba and with him had two children, Isabel and Eugène Rigaud. Isidore Barthélémy was also a merchant in Santiago de Cuba, where he married Maria Josepha Tabony. Their children were Oscar, Ernest, Isidore Barthélémy Albert Albin, Gustave, Julia Josepha Erminia, and Marie Dolores Macarty. The other three sons of Eugène Macarty and Eulalie Mandeville-- Théodule, Pierre Villarceaux, and Eugène Jr.--were engaged in real estate and commodity trading in New Orleans. The 1850 census shows the three brothers sharing a bachelor household with real estate valued at \$28,000.⁴⁰

Theodule died at age fifty on December 13, 1854, in Bloomingdale, Essex County, New York.⁴¹ Eugène Jr. was also away from New Orleans when he died in Pensacola, Florida, at age fifty-one on May 10, 1866.⁴² Pierre Villarceaux was the last surviving member of the family. He died in Paris at age sixty-six on July 14, 1878. All of their accumulated wealth had devolved upon Pierre Villarceaux, and his estate, consisting of cash, promissory notes, stock, and real estate, was worth \$304,571, almost \$7 million in today's currency. His far-flung heirs were his nephews, nieces, and grand-nieces. Isidore Barthélémy Albert Albin Macarty and Julia Josepha Herminia Macarty (wife of Paul Claude Depuy) of Bordeaux, France, were the children of his late brother Isidore Barthélémy. Marcelina Ernestine and Maria Josepha Videy of Santiago de Cuba were the granddaughters of Isidore Barthélémy, children of Barthélémy's deceased daughter Marie Dolores Macarty (wife of Pierre Ernest Videy). Isabel Rigaud (wife of Edwardo de Phelps) of Seville, Spain, was the daughter of Pierre Villarceaux's late sister Emelitte Macarty.⁴³

Eugène Victor Macarty (about 1817-1881)

Eugène Victor Macarty (also referred to as Victor Eugène), natural son of Eugène Macarty and the free woman of color Helöise Croy, studied music at the Imperial Conservatoire in Paris. Upon returning to New Orleans, he became a music teacher, composer, and performer, described on the cover of his published sheet music as "the pianist for the fashionable soirées of New Orleans."⁴⁴ He was married first to Louise Galland (1820-1855), then to Lucie Elizabeth Lee (d. 1874), and later cohabited with Rosalie Hugon (d. 1915).⁴⁵ His children with Louise Galland were Victoria (b. 1846), Victor Eugène (birth date unknown) and Marie Regina (b. about 1855), all of whom died young; his children with Lucie Lee were Antoine Gustave (b. about 1846), Joseph Albert (b. about 1851), and Corella (b. 1860); his children with Rosalie Hugon were Rose (born about 1860), Emile (b. about 1861), and Henri (b. about 1866).⁴⁶

Reacting to the Jim Crow racism that erupted during and after Reconstruction, Eugène Victor Macarty become involved in politics. He was a member of the Radical Republican Club composed of upper-class men of color who sought to achieve the same rights and privileges as white citizens. He held various positions in New Orleans city government, and from 1870 to 1872 he served in the Louisiana House of Representatives as the delegate from the 6th Ward of Orleans Parish.⁴⁷ He died at the home of his son Gustave in 1881.⁴⁸

Philonise Macarty (dates unknown), Bridgette Macarty (dates unknown), Josephine Macarty (1792-1867), and Patricio Macarty (1799-?)

Unlike his Macarty kinsmen, Augustin François Macarty, former mayor of New Orleans, never publically acknowledged any of his biracial natural children: Philonise, daughter of Sanitté Rivère; Bridgette and Josephine, daughters of Victoria Wiltz; and Patricio, son of Céleste Perrault. I found no further information about Philonise, but Augustin Macarty did maintain

contact with his daughters Bridgette, Josephine, Josephine's Spanish domestic partner Francisco Tio, and their children. For many years Augustin shared a home with Céleste Perrault and their son Patricio. Patricio later left New Orleans and established a general store in Pensacola, for which his father served as purchasing agent.⁴⁹

Augustin Macarty died at age seventy in 1844.⁵⁰ In his will filed on October 18, 1844, he named Francisco Tio as his testamentary executor and universal legatee and made bequests to Céleste Perrault and Patricio Macarty without explaining his relationship to them.⁵¹ Three years later, his distant relatives Marie Louise Badillo and Sylvester Chauvin came forward claiming to be his sole legal heirs, despite the fact that he was "completely estranged from [his relations], and disclosed a strong desire...to convince them that he was poor and that they had nothing to expect from him." The plaintiffs brought suit against Francisco Tio as an "interposed person," appointed by Macarty to transfer money, real estate, and slaves to Céleste Perrault and his natural son Patricio Macarty, and to Tio's natural daughters with Josephine Macarty, Bridgette and Josephine Tio. Macarty had attempted to circumvent the law, when, had he openly acknowledged his children, he could have provided for them and still left two-thirds of his estate to his relatives as required by law. In 1851 the Supreme Court ruled that the estate, including "real estate, slaves, and the rents and wages thereof," must be restored to the "legal" heirs, Badillo and Chauvin.⁵²

I found many other as-yet-unidentified Macartys listed in New Orleans' nineteenth-century city directories, the Catholic sacramental records; civil birth, marriage, and death records, notarial acts, and the U.S. census. Some of the white Macartys might have immigrated to New Orleans directly from Ireland and been unrelated to this Macarty family. Some of the nonwhite Macartys might be slaves and the descendants of slaves who were freed by "our" Macartys and retained the surname. And some are undoubtedly descendants of Jean Jacques and Barthélémy Daniel Macarty whom I have not yet identified. Special thanks to John Ellis, descended from the white Macartys through the Forstall-Rathbone-DeBuys line, and to Sonja MacCarthy, descended from the Macartys of color through her famous ancestor Eugène Victor Macarty. Both were extremely generous in sharing their information. I hope this article will prove useful to other researchers who will carry on this work and turn up additional living Macarty descendants in Louisiana and elsewhere.

Notes

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1. Succession of Delphine Macarty, wife of Lalaurie, opened January 14, 1850, docket no. 3224, Fifth District Court, microfilm, New Orleans Public Library (hereafter NOPL).
 2. Marriage of Francisco Placido Forstall and Maria Francisca Borja López y Angulo, St. Louis Cathedral WP, May 31, 1821, vol. 3, part 3, p. 257, act 1066, Archives of the Archdiocese of New Orleans (hereafter AANO).
 3. Information on the Forstall children comes from the sacramental registers of St. Louis Cathedral and from civil marriage and birth records.
 4. Death record for Placide Forstall, March 18, 1876, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 65, p. 720, LSA. Death record for Widow Placide Forstall, January 19, 1884, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 84, p. 359, Louisiana State Archives (hereafter LSA).
 5. Death record for Louise Marie Pauline Blanque, age 40, Maire de Biarritz, Service de l'Etat Civil.
 6. Marriage of Auguste DeLassus and Marie Louise Jeanne Blanque, St. Louis Cathedral White Persons (hereafter WP), January 6, 1833, vol. 5, part 2, act 274, AANO. Birth record for Placide DeLassus, July 15, 1839, Orleans Parish Births, vol. 34, p. 647, LSA; baptism of Marie Delphine DeHault DeLassus et Blanque, St. Louis Cathedral WP, February 12, 1839, vol. 16, part 1, p. 140, act 388, AANO. Other birth dates are extrapolated from census records.
 7. The 1846 petition of Jeanne Blanque for a separation of property from her husband is listed in the index for the First District Court as docket no. 348, but it was not included in the microfilming project and the hard copy is now lost. The January 15, 1888, death date for Auguste DeLassus in Saint François, Missouri, is given in the "Biographical Sketch" of the DeLassus-St. Vrain Family, Missouri History Museum, http://www.mohistory.org/files/archives_guides/DelassusCollection.pdf
 8. Death record for Laure Blanque, age 68, May 1, 1881, actes de décès, series V4E, p. 484, Archives de Paris. Death record for Jeanne Louise Marie Blanque, widow of Pierre Gilbert Auguste DeHault DeLassus, age 85, March 30, 1900, actes de décès, microfilm 5Mi3/2078, Archives de Paris.

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9. Marriage of Amanda Andry and Paulin Blanque, St. Louis Cathedral WP, December 8, 1852, vol. 10, part 3, p. 534, act 43, AANO. Birth record for Charles Macarty Blanque, born September 11, 1853, Orleans Parish Births, vol. 14, p. 215; birth record for François Placide George Blanque, born May 8, 1856, Orleans Parish Births, vol. 19, p. 532, LSA.
 10. Felicité Amanda Andry v. her husband, J. P. Paulin Blanque, Second District Court, December 13, 1858, docket no. 14,597, microfilm NOPL.
 11. U.S. Census for Orleans Parish 1860, Ward 5, p. 364, line 11, Paulin Blanque, age 51, no occupation, living in the household of J.L. Fabre [Ursulines Street near Rampart], along with Horton [Hortere] DeBuys, accessed through Ancestry.com. Death record for Paulin Blanque, September 23, 1868, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 43, p. 277, LSA.
 12. U.S. Census for Orleans Parish 1860, Ward 6, p. 175, line 36, Madame P. Blanc, age 30, no occupation, living with Chas Blanc, age 7, and Geo Blanc, age 5, and two mulatto servants, accessed through Ancestry.com.
 13. "The Casey Murder--Arrest of the Supposed Culprits, *Daily Picayune*, June 4, 1882; "The Casey Inquest," *Daily Picayune*, June 6, 1882. "Point Blanque--A Back-of-Town Hoodlum Comes Out of a Fight Bearing Evidences of Rough Handling," *Daily Picayune*, March 5, 1883.
 14. Death record for Amanda Andry Blanque, died at the Asylum of the Little Sisters of the Poor, May 10, 1913, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 157, p. 777, LSA.
 15. U.S. Census for New Orleans 1880, Enumeration District 27, Jean L. Lalaurie, age 46, broker, boarder in the household of Anton Yoeger, baker, Exchange Alley, sheet 4, line 43, accessed through Ancestry.com.
 16. "Duels on the Tapis," *New Orleans Times*, April 23, 1870, p. 1, c. 2-3; "Another Duel," *Bee*, April 24, 1870, p. 1, c. 3.
 17. Bienvenu v. Lalaurie, filed April 15, 1874, Sixth District Court, docket no. 6075, microfilm NOPL. J. Louis Lalaurie v. C.S Sauvinet, Sheriff, et. als, filed May 5, 1873, Louisiana Supreme Court docket no. 626, SCHA/UNO. Advertisement for the sheriff's auction April 11, 1872, *New Orleans Republican*, attached to Louise Alida Hacker, wife of Victor Gerodias, v. Jean Louis Lalaurie, Fifth District Court, docket no. 4084, microfilm NOPL. Sheriff's auction January 26, 1874, Conveyance Office Book 103, p. 216; sheriff's auction June 5, 1875, Conveyance Office Book 107, p. 5.
 18. Death record for J. Louis Lalaurie, December 13, 1883, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 84, p. 92, LSA.
 19. Marriage of Marie Jeanne Louise Philomène Macarty and Henri Ferdinand Berthod, December 29, 1860, in "Paris, France & Vicinity Marriages 1710-1907," database, Ancestry.com.

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20. Mortgage by Mrs. Henri F. Berthod to Pierre Leblanc, Acts of Eusebe Bouny, January 20, 1874, vol. 16, act 9, Notarial Archives Research Center (hereafter NARC). Pierre Leblanc v. Louise Macarty, wife of Henri F. Berthod, Sixth District Court, October 6, 1875, docket no. 7941, NOPL. Sale of property seized from Louise Macarty Berthod by Eugène Waggaman, Sheriff of Orleans Parish, to Smithson H. Davis for \$5,100, Conveyance Office Book 106, p. 19-20.
21. Baptism of Benjamin Hart, June 16, 1833, St. Louis Cathedral S-FPC, vol. 25, part 1, p. 29, act 87, AANO; death record for Benjamin Hart, March 18, 1836, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 6, p. 20, LSA. Birth record for Marie Delphine Emesie Hart, December 19, 1837, vol. 6, p. 191, LSA.
22. Burial record for Benjamin Hart, Old Cathedral Catholic Cemetery, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, *Historic Pennsylvania Church and Town Records*, microfilm reel 835, accessed through Ancestry.com. U.S. Census for Philadelphia 1850, New Market Ward, sheet 376, line 40; for 1860, 10th Ward, sheet 199, line 24; for 1870, 3rd District, 10th Ward, sheet 8, line 11; for 1880, ED 452, sheet 19, line 1, accessed through Ancestry.com. The names and approximate birth dates of Joseph, Alfred, and Laure, and Emesie's occupation as a music teacher, come from the census.
23. Death record for Delphine Hart, August 11, 1899, Philadelphia Death Certificates Index, 1803-1915, database Ancestry.com. Death notice for Delphine Hart, widow of Benjamin, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, August 12, 1899, p. 12, c. 1.
24. U.S. Census for New York City 1880, ED 531, Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Nicolas Avenue, sheet 383A, line 49, Laura Hart, age 27, religious. U.S. Census for New York City 1900, Manhattan Ward 19, New York, New York, ED 1136, Academy of the Sacred Heart, Madison Avenue, sheet 2A, line 7, Laura Hart, age 57, occupation teacher, accessed through Ancestry.com.
25. Jean Boze to Henri de Ste-Gême, March 25-May 4, 1834, folder 238, p. 5-6, Ste-Gême Papers, Williams Research Center, The Historic New Orleans Collection (hereafter THNOC), translation by Gail Moreau.
26. Marriage notice for "Armand de Macarty of Cuba and Matilda W. Post of this city, on Tuesday, July 31st, 1849, at the Church of the Divine Unity, by the Rev. Mr. Bellows," newspaper clipping pasted into vol. II, New York Society Library, NYC Marriage Notices 1843-1856, accessed through Ancestry.com.
27. U.S. Census for New York City 1860, Ward 21, District 2, sheet 1199, line 1. Death record for Armand de Macarthy, U.S. Census Mortality Schedules, New York, 1850-1880, line 25. U.S. Census for Castleton, Staten Island, New York, ED 298, sheet 56, line 26; U.S. Census for Richmond, Staten Island, New York 1910, ED 1297, sheet 8A; for 1920, Jersey City, New Jersey, ED 202, sheet 3B; for 1930, Richmond, Staten Island, New York, ED 127, sheet 10A; for 1940, Richmond, Staten Island, New York, ED 43-63, sheet 8A. All accessed through Ancestry.com.

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28. Marie Caroline de Trobriand Post, *The Post Family* (New York: Sterling Potter, 1905), 208. Marie Caroline de Trobriand Post was the daughter of Philippe Régis de Trobriand, leader of a Civil War unit of Zouaves from New York City. She was married to Albert Kintzing Post, Matilda Eaton's son from her first marriage to Abraham Kintzing Post.
29. Wedding announcement for Gustave de Macarty and Elizabeth Black Gellie, St. Michael's church, Bloomingdale, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, by the rector, Rev. T. Peters, *New York Herald*, November 25, 1858, p. 5.
30. U.S. Census for New York City 1860, Ward 16, District 1, sheet 539, line 35. U.S. Census for New York City 1870, Ward 16, District 1, sheet 44, line 36. Minnesota Territorial and State Censuses 1849-1905, Chisago, Wyoming Territorial Census 1875, sheet 255, line 1. U.S. Census for Castleton, Staten Island, Richmond County, New York 1880, ED 297, sheet 61, line 42, accessed through Ancestry.com.
31. U.S. Census for Durham, Middlesex County, Connecticut 1900, ED 273, sheet 4A, line 1; 1910, ED 296, sheet 7B, line 71; 1920, ED 207, sheet 6B, line 76; 1930, ED 4, sheet 1B, line 75; 1940 Hartford, Connecticut, ED 10-148, sheet 2B, accessed through Ancestry.com.
32. Death record for Dorsin Macarty, May 18, 1833, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 4, p. 50; death record for Lucine Macarty, May 21, 1833, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 4, p. 51, LSA.
33. Marriage of Drauzin Barthélémy Macarty and Louise Anne Courcelle, June 20, 1837, St. Louis Cathedral S-FPC, vol. 3, part 1, p. 80, act 103, AANO. Birth record for Laure Louise Macarty, April 22, 1838, vol. 6, p. 797; birth record for Amelie Leonide Macarty, born August 10, 1840, vol. 6, p. 797; birth record for Clovis Henry Macarty, March 14, 1850, vol. 10, p. 276; all in Orleans Parish Births, LSA. The family appears in the U.S. Census for New Orleans 1850 (incorrectly indexed as C.B.C. Corty), First Municipality, Ward 5, sheet 191, line 16); for 1860, Ward 5, sheet 779, line ; for 1870 (incorrectly indexed as Dovisen Macarty), Ward 5, sheet 136, line 27, accessed through Ancestry.com.
34. For more on Drauzin Macarty's wealth and leadership position, see Roulhac Toledano and Mary Louise Christovich, eds., *New Orleans Architecture: Faubourg Tremé and the Bayou Road* (Gretna, La.: Pelican, 1980), 103-4. Burial record for D.B. Macarty, November 20, 1870, St. Louis Cemetery no. 2, Burial Book 1868-1871, p. 181, AANO.
35. H. Prieto, age 65, and C. Macarty, age 50, U.S. Census for New Orleans 1850, First Municipality, Ward 3, sheet 101A, line 26, accessed through Ancestry.com. Death record for Henriette Macarty born Prieto, age 58, May 9, 1860, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 20, p. 640; death record for Céleste Macarty, October 8, 1866, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 36, p. 248, LSA.
36. U.S. Census for New Orleans 1850, Third Municipality, Ward 3, sheet 186B, line 20; the same family was also enumerated in the 1850 census, living in Baratavia, Jefferson Parish, sheet 63B,

line 12, accessed through Ancestry.com. In both cases Adele and the children are designated as mulattos and DeBuys is designated as white.

37. U.S. Census for New Orleans 1900, Ward 6, ED 60, sheet 31A; for 1920 ; for 1930, ED 103, sheet 8B; for 1940, ED 36-137, sheet 13A, accessed through Ancestry.com.

38. Will of Eugène Macarty, Acts of Victor Foulon, October 7, 1845, act 298, p. 230; Will Book 8, p. 166-167, microfilm NOPL.

39. Testimony of witnesses and judgement of E. A. Canon, Second District Court, in Macarty et al v. Mandeville, Louisiana Supreme Court docket no. 626, Supreme Court Historical Archives, Louisiana and Special Collections, Earl K. Long Library, University of New Orleans (hereafter SCHA/UNO).

40. U.S. Census for New Orleans 1850, first Municipality, Ward 6, sheet 249A; line 40, accessed through Ancestry.com.

41. Succession of Theodule Macarty, Second District Court, docket no. 9,054, microfilm NOPL.

42. Death notice for Eugène Macarty, *L'Abeille*, June 21, 1866. Succession of Eugène Macarty, Second District Court, docket no. 27,100, transferred to Civil District Court as docket no. 12,103, microfilm NOPL.

43. Succession of Pierre Villarceaux Macarty, Second District Court, August 31, 1878, docket no. 40,593, transferred to Civil District Court as docket no. 42, 772, microfilm NOPL. Death record for Pierre Villarceaux Macarty, Préfecture du Département de la Siene, actes de décès, no. 648, attached to his succession. Thanks to Sonja MacCarthy for photocopies of succession documents for Theodule, Eugène, and Pierre Villarceaux Macarty.

44. Rayford W. Logan and Michael R. Winston, *Dictionary of American Negro Biography* (New York : Norton, 1982). Announcements for performances by V.E. Macarty, *New Orleans Tribune*, September 17, 24, and 28, 1865; "The Great Concert of the Day--Mr. V.E. Macarty," *New Orleans Tribune*, June 20, 1865. Thanks to Sonja MacCarthy for photocopies.

45. Marriage of Eugène Victor Macarty and Louise Galland, St. Mary's Church S-FPC, October 28, 1846, act 165, AANO; death notice for dame V. Eugène Macarthy, néé Louisine Galiaud, *Louisiana Courier*, June 17, 1855, p. 1, c. 4. Marriage of Eugène Victor Macarty and Lucie Elizabeth Lee, Immaculate Conception Church, May 2, 1866, vol. 16, p. 20, act 16; burial record for Lucie Macarthy, died October 1, 1874, Burial Book, AANO. Rosalie Hugon is listed as wife of Eugène Victor Macarty in the 1870 census; death record for Rosalie McCarthy, June 6, 1915, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 163, p. 812, LSA. Thanks to Sonja MacCarthy for photocopies.

46. U.S. Census for Orleans Parish 1850, Ward 1, sheet 12, line 28 (Eugène Victor shares a home with his mother, Helöise Croy). U.S. Census for Orleans Parish 1870, Ward 6, sheet 102, line 21 (Eugène Victor shares a home with Rosalie, children Rose, Emile, and Henri, and his mother Elouise [Helöise Croy]; Eugène Victor is also enumerated in the 1870 census, Ward 5, sheet 213, line 15 (shares a home with Elizabeth and children Albert, Gustave, and Corrine [Corilla]). U.S. Census for West Baton Rouge 1880, Ward 4, sheet 3, line 21, all accessed through Ancestry.com. Baptism of Marie Corilla, November 4, 1860, St. Louis Cathedral S-FPC, vol. 33, part 1, p. 86

47. Rodolphe Lucien Desdunes, *Our People and Our History* (translation by Dorothea Olga McCants, Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973), 83-84, 130-31, n. 6; Lucius R. Wyatt, "Six Composers of Nineteenth-Century New Orleans," *Black Music Research Journal* 10 (Spring, 1990), 129-30; Lester Sullivan, "Composers of Color in Antebellum New Orleans: The History Behind the Music," in Sybil Kein, ed., *Creole: The History and Legacy of Louisiana's Free People of Color* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2000), 83-4, 91. In 1867 Eugène Victor Macarty was serving on the Board of Police Commissioners ("Board of Police Commissioners," *New Orleans Tribune*, October 7, 1867, p. 3). City directories of the 1870s list V.E. (or E.V.) Macarty (or Macarthy) as a clerk, first at the Drainage Bureau, later at the Second Municipality Police Court.

48. Death record for Eugène Victor Macarty, June 25, 1881, Orleans Parish Deaths, vol. 79, p. 7, LSA; death reported by Gustave Macarty. Funeral announcement for E.V. Macarty-Croy, *Bee*, French edition, June 26, 1881, p. 1, c. 4. Obituary for E.V. Macarty, *Weekly Louisianian*, July 2, 1881, p. 3, c. 2; this article states that "he died at the residence of his son on St. Ann street between Claiborne and Robertson," and that "he leaves behind a daughter and three sons," but does not give their names. Thanks to Sonja MacCarthy for photocopies.

49. Information on Patricio Macarty from *Badillo v. Tio*, Third District Court, docket no. 734, NOPL; *Marie L. Badillo and Sylvester Chauvin v. Francisco Tio*, Louisiana Supreme Court, docket no. 1745, January 20, 1851 SCHA/UNO.

50. Death record for Augustin Macarty, Orleans Parish Deaths, October 15, 1844, vol. 9, p. 674, LSA.

51. Will of Augustin Macarty, filed October 18, 1844, Will Book 8, p. 22-26, microfilm NOPL.

52. *Marie L. Badillo and Sylvester Chauvin v. Francisco Tio*, Louisiana Supreme Court, docket no. 1745, January 20, 1851 SCHA/UNO.