**Louisiana Timeline**

1805

*January/February* The city of New Orleans is incorporated and its boundaries defined.

*April* Counties chosen by Territorial Legislature.

*May* A dispute over bottom land will last over fifty years.

*November* The first Protestant church is led by Philander Chase.

*December* The New Orleans Navigation Company is chartered to expand the city's canals.

**1805~Map of Territory of Orleans**

City of New Orleans is incorporated | New Orleans Navigation Company
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>April 1805</th>
<th>May 1805</th>
<th>June 1805</th>
<th>July 1805</th>
<th>August 1805</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 10, 1805</td>
<td>The legislature of the Territory of Orleans defines 12 counties.</td>
<td>May 23, 1805; An early territorial Supreme Court decision does little to settle a dispute over batture land between the river and Tchoupitoulas Road between Jean Gravier, developer of Faubourg St. Mary, and the Mayor, Aldermen and the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans. Although the court’s judgement gives the disputed land to Jean Gravier, the dispute continues until a compromise is made on June 30, 1857. The Batture land is formed outside the levee by the river which is slowly moving its course by carving away at the west bank and depositing on the east bank land claimed by Gravier.</td>
<td>July 20</td>
<td>The City Council under Mayor James Pitot to demolish the earthworks and throw them into the ditches, claims the land for the city. Later in the year a letter from Governor Claiborne to Mayor John Watkins establishes the fortifications as federal property but agrees that all but Ft. St. Charles and Ft. St. Louis, those closest to the river should be demolished. In July of 1805 Morales stops movement of goods through the port of Mobile, saying that the Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty) prohibits foreign commerce on the Mobile River. Claiborne sends his secretary John Graham to Mobile to negotiate and to see if the Spanish are increasing their garrisons there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 1805 a $200 reward is offered for information on the robbery of the mail portmanteau. A villain robbed the coach within nine leagues of the city, ripped it open and threw it into the river. In 1805 the slave trade is forbidden by federal statute, but it continues through New Orleans. The territorial council charters the New Orleans Navigation Company to make the Carondelet Canal more serviceable and collect tolls. It will be widened again in 1835.

Around 1805 Dr. John Sibley is appointed an Indian agent in the Natchitoches area of northwest Orleans Territory. He kept meticulous records of trade with native cultures but the Natchitoches are not mentioned.

Juan Ventura Morales is now the Intendant of Spanish West Florida. Vincente Folch is the Governor and Carlos DeHault de Lassus is commandant at Baton Rouge.

Former Louisiana governor Casa Calvo, is now the Spanish Commissioner to determine the Western Boundary of Louisiana. These Spanish officials have continued to live in New Orleans after the transfer with a detachment of 50 Spanish Regulars. Morales is encouraging land speculation in West Florida, enriching himself on land that is claimed by the United States. Casa Calvo is spreading rumors that land west of the Mississippi will be traded for the Floridas. The marques, through traveling with the Intendent, finds him to be a disgusting and worrisome character.

James Monroe and C. C. Pinckney are in Spain trying to work out the territorial disputes. At this time many Spanish subjects in Louisiana are asking to be relocated in Texas, but the Spanish authorities are cautious that these emigrants may be tainted by American institutions and traditions.