

Title VI. Of Master and Servant (Art. 162 - 177)

Louisiana

Recommended Citation

Louisiana, "Title VI. Of Master and Servant (Art. 162 - 177)" (1940). *Book I*. 5.
http://digitalcommons.law.lsu.edu/la_civilcode_book_i/5

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Compiled Edition of the Civil Codes of Louisiana (1940) at LSU Law Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Book I by an authorized administrator of LSU Law Digital Commons. For more information, please contact kayla.reed@law.lsu.edu.

TITLE VI—OF MASTER AND SERVANT

Chapter 1—OF SERVANTS

ART. 162. There is only one class of servants in this State, to wit: Free servants.

RCC 1870, Art. 162.

Same as above.

(Same as Art. 162 of Proposed Revision of 1869; same as CC 1825, Art. 155, as amended by Acts 1864-65, No. 23 [RS §417])

CC 1825, Art. 155.

(No reference in Projet)

There are in this State two classes of servants, to wit: the free servants and the slaves.

On distingue dans cet Etat, deux espèces de serviteurs, les libres et les esclaves.

CC 1808, p. 36, Art. 1.

There are in this territory two classes of servants, to wit: Free servants and the slaves.

-p. 37, Art. 1.

Same as above; but "ce Territoire" instead of "cet Etat"; no punctuation after "Territoire."

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

Chapter 2—OF FREE SERVANTS

ART. 163. Free servants are in general all free persons who let, hire or engage their services to another in this State, to be employed therein at any work, commerce or occupation whatever for the benefit of him who has contracted with them, for a certain price or retribution, or upon certain conditions.

RCC—40, 1641, 2675, 2745, 2746 *et seq.*

RCC 1870, Art. 163.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 156.

(No reference in Projet)

Same as above; but comma (,) after "whatever."

Les serviteurs libres sont en général toutes les personnes qui louent, vendent ou engagent leurs services à quelqu'un dans cet Etat, pour y être employés à quelque travail, commerce ou occupation quelconque, au profit de celui qui contracte avec eux, moyennant un certain prix ou rétribution, ou à de certaines conditions.

CC 1808, p. 36, Art. 2.

Free servants are in general all free persons who let, hire or engage their services to another in this territory, to be employed therein at any work, commerce or occupation whatever, for the benefit of him who has contracted with them for a certain price or retribution or upon certain condition [conditions].

-p. 37, Art. 2.

Same as above; but "ce Territoire" instead of "cet Etat."

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 164. There are three kinds of free servants in this State, to wit:

1. Those who only hire out their services by the day, week, month or year, in consideration of certain wages; the rules which fix the extent and limits of those contracts are established in the title: *Of Letting and Hiring.*

2. Those who engage to serve for a fixed time for a certain consideration, and who are therefore considered not as having hired out but as having sold their services.

3. Apprentices, that is, those who engage to serve any one, in order to learn some art, trade or profession.

RCC—220, 1785, 2745 *et seq.* RS—70 *et seq.*

RCC 1870, Art. 164

(Same as Art. 164 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 157, par. 1 and subs. 1-3.

(Projet, p. 12. Amendment amended and adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

There are three kinds of free servants in this State, to wit:

1. Those who only hire out their services by the day, week, month or year, in consideration of certain wages; the rules which fix the extent and limits of those contracts are established in the title of letting and hiring;

2. Those who engage to serve for a fixed time for a certain consideration, and who are therefore considered not as having hired out but as having sold their services;

3. Apprentices, that is, those who engage to serve any one, in order to learn some art, trade or profession.

Il y a trois sortes de serviteurs libres dans cet Etat, savoir:

1. Ceux qui ne font que louer leurs services à la journée, à la semaine, au mois ou à l'année, moyennant de certains gages;

Les règles qui fixent l'étendue et les bornes de ces contrats, sont établies au titre du louage.

2. Ceux qui s'engagent à servir pendant un tems fixé, moyennant une certaine somme d'argent, et qui, pour cette raison, sont considérés, non comme ayant loué, mais comme ayant vendu leurs services;

3. Les apprentis, c'est-à-dire, ceux qui s'engagent à servir quelqu'un, à l'effet d'apprendre quelque art, métier ou profession.

CC 1808, p. 36, Art. 3.

There are two sorts of free servants in this territory, to wit:—

Servants properly so called, or those who let or engage themselves to another, to be employed at some ordinary or hard labor; such are workmen, laborers, and all those who engage to serve in husbandry or upon plantations;

And apprentices, who are those who engage to serve some person for the purpose of learning some art, trade or profession.

-p. 36, Art. 4.

When a person has bound himself to serve another during a settled time, for a certain sum of money paid, such contract being equivalent to a sale, the engagement resulting therefrom, is much more strict and rigorous than that which is entered into by persons who merely let their daily services for certain wages.

-p. 37, Art. 3.

Il y a deux sortes de serviteurs libres dans ce Territoire savoir:

Les serviteurs proprement dits, c'est-à-dire ceux qui se louent ou s'engagent envers un autre pour être employés à un travail ordinaire ou de force; tels que les domestiques de maison, les ouvriers, manœuvriers et tous ceux qui s'engagent pour travailler aux champs et sur les habitations &c.

Et les apprentifs qui sont ceux qui s'engagent à servir quelqu'un à l'effet d'apprendre quelque art, métier ou profession.

-p. 37, Art. 4.

Lorsque quelqu'un s'est engagé à en servir un autre pendant un tems fixé, moyennant une certaine somme d'argent une fois payée, cette convention équivalant à une vente, les obligations qui en résultent sont beaucoup plus étroites et plus rigoureuses que celles des personnes qui ne font que louer leurs services journaliers, moyennant de certains gages.

The obligations of the latter, their extent and limits are defined under the title of *letting and hiring*. (Suppressed on recommendation of redactors; Projet, p. 12)

Les obligations des ces derniers et les règles qui en fixent l'étendue et les bornes sont établies au titre *du louage*. (Suppressed on recommendation of redactors; Projet, p. 12)

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 165.* The regulations, manner and mode according to which persons may be bound to serve, either as apprentices or otherwise, are prescribed by special laws.

RCC—166 *et seq.*, 2746 *et seq.* RS—70-84. US Const. Am. XIII.

RCC 1870, Art. 165.

Same as above.

(Same as Art. 165 of Proposed Revision of 1869; in conformity with Acts 1826, p. 162 [RS §74, par. 1], and Acts 1855, No. 44 [RS §§70-73])

CC 1825, Art. 157, last par.

(No reference in Projet)

Whatever relates to persons whose time of service is sold for paying their passage, is prescribed by a special law,** which is not repealed by this title.

Ce qui concerne les engagés, dont les services sont vendus pour le paiement de leur passage, est réglé par une loi particulière** qui n'est point rapelée par ce titre.

-Art. 158.

(Projet, p. 12. Addition adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

The minor cannot be bound to serve, but with the consent of his father and mother, tutor or curator. If he has no tutor or curator, with the consent of the judge of the parish where the act of his engagement is passed. (Repealed by Acts 1826, p. 162, §4)

Le mineur ne peut être engagé qu'avec le consentement de ses père et mère, tuteur ou curateur, ou à défaut de tuteur ou curateur, avec le consentement du juge de la paroisse où l'acte d'engagement se passe. (Repealed by Acts 1826, p. 163, §4)

-Art. 162.

(Projet, p. 12. Addition adopted; no comment)

The act of the engagement of service must be passed before a notary public, or a person authorized to perform his duties. It must be read to the parties in presence of two witnesses, and must be signed by them, the witnesses and the notary. (Analogous to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §2)

L'acte d'engagement doit être passé pardevant un notaire public, ou autre officier autorisé à en remplir les fonctions. Il doit être lu aux parties en présence de deux témoins, et signé d'elles, des témoins et du notaire. (Analogous to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §2)

CC 1808, p. 36, Art. 6.

The manner in which the indentures of indented servants and apprentices must be executed, is directed by a special act of the legislature of this territory.

-p. 37, Art. 6.

La forme dans laquelle les engagements des engagés ou apprentifs doivent être passés, est fixée par un acte spécial de la Législature de ce Territoire.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*In connection with this article see Acts 1806, Chap. 11 [RS §§75-84]; Acts 1855, No. 44 [RS §§70-73]; US Const. Amend. XIII.

**Evidently Acts 1806, Chap. 11 [RS §§75-84].

ART. 166. The time of the engagement of minors, if there be no stipulation that it shall terminate sooner, shall expire for males when they attain the age of eighteen years, and females when they attain the age of fifteen.

RCC—165, 167, 216, 220, 1785. RS—70-84.

RCC 1870, Art. 166.

Same as above.

(Same as Art. 166 of Proposed Revision of 1869; analogous to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §1 [RS §75], and Acts 1855, No. 44, §3 [RS §72])

CC 1825, Art. 159. (Projet, p. 12. Addition amended and adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

Same as above; but comma (,) after "males", and after "females." (Repealed by Acts 1826, p. 162, §4)

Le tems de l'engagement des mineurs, s'il n'a pas été stipulé qu'il finira plutôt [plus tôt], expire, pour les garçons, lorsqu'ils atteignent l'âge de dix-huit ans, et pour les filles, lorsqu'elles atteignent l'âge de quinze ans. (Repealed by Acts 1826, p. 163, §4)

CC 1808. No corresponding article; but see Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §1 [RS §75].

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 167. Persons who have attained the age of majority can not bind themselves for a longer term than five years.

RCC—165, 166. RS—70-84.

RCC 1870, Art. 167.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 160. (Projet, p. 12. Addition adopted; comment by redactors; general comment, p. 11)

Same as above; but comma (,) after "majority."

Les majeurs qui jugent à propos de s'engager, ne peuvent le faire que pour un terme qui n'excède pas cinq ans.

CC 1808. No corresponding article; but see Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §1 [RS §75].

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 168. Engagements of service contracted in a foreign country for a longer term, shall be reduced to five years, to count from the day of the arrival of the person bound in this State.

RS—70-84. US Const. Am. XIII.

RCC 1870, Art. 168.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 161. (Projet, p. 12. Addition adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

Same as above.

Les engagements contractés en pays étranger, pour un plus long terme, doivent être réduits à cinq ans, à compter du jour de l'arrivée de l'engagé dans cet Etat.

CC 1808. No corresponding article.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 169. An implied condition of the contract entered into between the master and bound servant or apprentice, is* that the latter binds himself to serve the former during all the time of his engagement, and the master on his side binds himself to maintain the indented servant or apprentice during the same time.

The master is also bound to instruct the apprentice in his art, trade or profession, and to teach him or cause him to be taught to read, write and cipher.

RS—70-84. US Const. Am. XIII.

RCC 1870, Art. 169.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 163.

Same as above.

(Projet, p. 12. Amendment adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

Il est de l'essence de l'engagement formé entre le maître et l'engagé ou apprenti,* que celui-ci s'oblige à servir le maître pendant tout le tems de l'engagement, et que le maître s'oblige, de son côté, à le nourrir, loger et entretenir pendant ce tems.

Le maître doit en outre, à l'égard de l'apprenti, l'instruire dans son art, métier ou profession, et lui enseigner ou faire enseigner à lire, écrire et compter.

CC 1808, p. 36, Art. 7.

An implied condition of the contract entered into between the master and indented servant or apprentice, is,* that the latter binds himself to serve the former, during all the time of his engagement and the master on his side, binds himself to maintain the indented servant or apprentice during the same time.

The master is also bound to instruct the apprentice in his art, trade or profession and in consequence of this, it is not unusual for the master to receive a certain sum of money as a *premium* or recompence for the instruction which it is his duty to give. (Par. 2 analogous to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §6 [RS §79])

-p. 37, Art. 7.

Il est de l'essence de l'engagement formé entre le maître, l'engagé ou apprentif* que celui-ci s'oblige à servir le maître pendant tout le tems de l'engagement, et que le maître s'oblige de son côté à le nourrir et entretenir pendant ce tems.

Le maître doit en outre, à l'égard de l'apprentif, l'instruire dans son art, métier ou profession; et il est assez d'usage qu'en raison de cette dernière obligation, le maître reçoive une certaine somme de l'apprentif, comme prix ou récompense de l'instruction qu'il doit donner. (Par. 2 analogous to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §6 [RS §79])

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*Note error in English translation of French text; "An implied condition of the contract entered into between the master and bound servant or apprentice, is" should be "It is of the essence of the contract entered into between the master and bound servant or apprentice."

ART. 170.* Bound servants and apprentices and their masters may be compelled to the specific performance of their respective engagements, but these engagements may be rescinded before the time fixed by the contract, either at the suit of such bound servants or apprentices respectively, or at the demand of the master, if they have a just cause to claim such rescission, and in such case the judge shall direct a restitution of such part of the money received on account of such engagement, in proportion to the time not yet elapsed of that which has been fixed by the indenture, unless such rescission is occasioned by the fault of him who paid the money, in which case no restitution shall be made.

RCC—1926, 2749, 2750. Acts 1920, No. 150. RS—70-84.

RCC 1870, Art. 170.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 164.

Same as above.

(Projet, p. 13. Amendment adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

Les engagés et apprentis, et réciproquement leurs maîtres, doivent être contraints à l'exécution spécifique de leurs engagements respectifs; mais ces

engagemens peuvent être résolus avant le tems fixé dans le contrat, soit à la requête des engagés ou apprentis respectivement, soit à celle des maîtres, s'ils ont une juste cause pour demander cette résolution; et dans ce cas le juge ordonnera la restitution d'une partie du prix payé sur l'engagement, proportionnée au tems qui reste à courir sur celui qui avait été fixé, si ce n'est que la résolution ait été causée par la faute de celui qui avait payé ce prix, dans lequel cas il n'y aura lieu à aucune restitution.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 8.

The indentures made between indented servants or apprentices and their masters, may be rescinded before the time fixed by the indenture, either at the suit of such indented servants or apprentices, respectively, or at the demand of the master, if they have a just cause to claim such rescission; and in such case the judge shall direct a restitution of such part of the money received on account of such engagement, in proportion to the time not yet elapsed on that which has been fixed by the said indenture, unless such rescission is occasioned by the fault of him who paid the money, in which case no restitution shall be made.

-p. 36, Art. 5.

Those who have sold or engaged their services for a settled time and for a certain sum of money paid, as well as the apprentices who have engaged to serve for a certain time, for the purpose of learning some art, trade or profession, shall be compelled to the specific execution of their engagements, respectively, during all the time expressed in the contract, unless they have just cause to be discharged from the same, as is hereafter directed. (Suppressed on recommendation of redactors; Projet, p. 12)

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*In connection with this article see Acts 1855, No. 44 [RS §§70-74]; 1920, No. 50.

ART. 171. If any master shall abuse, or cruelly or evilly treat his bound servant or apprentice, or shall not discharge his duty towards him, or if the bound servant or apprentice shall abscond or absent himself from the service of his master without leave, or shall not discharge his duty to his master, in any of these cases, there will be a sufficient cause to release the aggrieved party from his engagement, or to grant him such other redress as the equity and the nature of the case may require, at the discretion of the judge.

RS—78.

RCC 1870, Art. 171.

Same as above.

-p. 39, Art. 8.

Les engagemens faits entre les engagés, les apprentifs et les maîtres peuvent être résolus avant le tems fixé dans le contrat, soit à la requête desdits engagés ou apprentifs respectivement, soit à celle des maîtres, s'ils ont une juste cause pour demander cette résolution, et dans ce cas, le juge ordonnera la restitution d'une partie du prix payé sur l'engagement, proportionné au tems qui reste à courir sur celui qui aurait été fixé, si ce n'est que la résolution ait été causée par la faute de celui qui avait payé ce prix, dans lequel cas il n'y aura lieu à aucune restitution.

-p. 37, Art. 5.

Ceux qui ont vendu ou engagé leurs services pour un certain tems, et moyennant une certaine somme une fois payée, comme aussi les apprentifs qui se sont engagés pour un certain tems, à l'effet d'apprendre un art, métier ou profession, doivent être contraints à l'exécution spécifique de leurs engagemens respectifs, pour le tems qui est marqué dans l'acte, à moins qu'ils n'aient une juste cause pour en être dispensés, ainsi qu'il est dit ci-après. (Suppressed on recommendation of redactors; Projet, p. 12)

CC 1825, Art. 165.

(No reference in Projet)

Same as above.

Si un maître maltraite son engagé ou son apprenti, ou se conduit cruellement ou méchamment envers lui, ou ne remplit pas les obligations qu'il avait contractées envers lui; et de même si l'engagé ou l'apprenti se sauve ou s'absente de chez son maître sans permission, ou s'il ne remplit pas son devoir ou ses obligations envers lui, chacun de ces actes pourra être considéré comme une juste cause pour décharger la partie lésée de ses engagements, ou pour lui accorder telle autre réparation que l'équité ou la nature du cas pourra exiger, à la discrétion du juge.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 9.

If any master shall abuse or cruelly or evilly treat his indented servant or apprentice, or shall not discharge his duty towards him, or if the said indented servant or apprentice shall abscond or absent himself from the service of his master, without leave, or shall not discharge his duty to his master, in any of these cases, there will be a sufficient cause to release the aggrieved party from his engagement or to grant him such other redress as the equity and the nature of the case may require at the discretion of the judge. (Similar to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §3 [RS §781])

-p. 39, Art. 9.

Si un maître maltraite son engagé ou son apprentif, ou se conduit cruellement ou méchamment envers lui, ou ne remplit pas les obligations qu'il avait contractées envers lui; et de même si ledit engagé ou apprentif se sauve ou s'absente de chez son maître, sans permission, ou s'il ne remplit pas son devoir ou ses obligations envers lui, chacun de ces actes pourra être considéré comme une juste cause pour décharger la partie lésée de ses engagements, ou pour lui accorder telle autre réparation que l'équité ou la nature du cas pourra exiger, à la discrétion du Juge. (Similar to Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §3 [RS §781])

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 172.* The death of the master of the apprentice dissolves the engagement of the latter, in the condition in which it is, and there can be no claim for remuneration on either side. But if the heir or one of the heirs of the master be a man of the same condition, trade or profession, he can cause himself to be authorized to take the place of the deceased with regard to the apprentice.

RCC—2007.

RCC 1870, Art. 172.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 166.

(Projet, p. 13. Addition adopted; general comment by redactors, p. 11)

Same as above.

La mort du maître de l'apprenti résout l'engagement contracté par celui-ci, dans l'état où il se trouve, et sans qu'il y ait lieu à remboursement, de part ni d'autre. Cependant lorsque l'héritier, ou l'un des héritiers du maître, est un homme du même état, métier ou profession, il peut se faire autoriser à remplacer le défunt à l'égard de l'apprenti.

CC 1808. No corresponding article; but see Acts 1806, Chap. 11, §4.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*In connection with this article see Acts 1855, No. 44, §4 [RS §73].

ART. 173. A master may correct his indented servant or apprentice for negligence or other misbehavior, provided he does it with moderation, and provided he does not make use of the whip; but he can not exercise such rights with those who only let their services.

RCC 1870, Art. 173. (Same as Art. 173 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 167. (Projet, p. 13. Amendment adopted; comment by redactors; general comment, p. 11)

A master may correct his indented servant or apprentice for negligence or other misbehaviour, provided he does it with moderation, and provided he does not make use of the whip; but he cannot exercise such rights with those who only let their daily services.

Un maître peut corriger son engagé ou son apprenti, lorsqu'il est négligent ou se conduit mal, pourvu qu'il le fasse avec modération, et surtout sans jamais infliger le châtement du fouet; mais il ne peut exercer un pareil droit envers ceux qui ne font que louer leurs services journaliers.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 10.

A master may correct his indented servant or apprentice for negligence or other misbehaviour, *provided* he does it with moderation; but he cannot exercise such right with those who only let their daily services.

-p. 39, Art. 10.

Un maître peut corriger son engagé ou son apprentif, lorsqu'il est négligent ou se conduit mal, *pourvu* qu'il le fasse avec modération, mais il ne peut exercer un pareil droit envers ceux qui ne font que louer leurs services journaliers.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 174. The master may bring an action against any man for beating or maiming his servant, but in such case he must assign as a cause of action, his own damage arising from the loss of his service, and this loss must be proved upon the trial.

RCC—175, 2315.

RCC 1870, Art. 174.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 168.

(No reference in Projet)

Same as above.

Le maître peut intenter une action contre un tiers, pour avoir battu ou estropié son serviteur; mais dans ce cas, il doit fonder son action sur le tort qu'il a reçu par la privation de son service, et ce tort doit être prouvé lors du jugement de la cause.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 11.

Same as above; but comma (,) after "such case"; no punctuation after "of action", or after "service."

-p. 39, Art. 11.

Same as above; but no punctuation after "tiers", er after "cas"; comma (,) after "serviteur."

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 175. A master may justify an assault in defense of his servant, and a servant in defense of his master, the master because he has an interest in his servant, not to be deprived of his service; the servant because it is part of his duty for which he receives wages, to stand by and defend his master.

RCC—174, 236, 2315.

RCC 1870, Art. 175.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 169.

Same as above; but comma (,) after "the servant."

(No reference in Projet)

Le maître peut se justifier d'avoir attaqué quelqu'un, s'il ne l'a fait que pour défendre son serviteur, et le serviteur peut se justifier d'une semblable attaque, lorsqu'il ne l'a faite que pour défendre son maître, parcequ'il est de l'intérêt du maître de n'être point privé de son service, et qu'il est du devoir du serviteur, pour lequel il reçoit des gages, de se tenir près de son maître, et de le défendre.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 12.

Same as above; but no punctuation after "of his servant"; comma (,) after "the master", and after "the servant"; semicolon (;) after "of his master."

-p. 39, Art. 12.

Same as above.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 176. The master is answerable for the offenses and *quasi-offenses* committed by his servants, according to the rules which are explained under the title: *Of quasi-contracts, and of offenses and quasi-offenses.*

RCC—237, 2315, 2320.

RCC 1870, Art. 176.

(Same as Art. 176 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 170.

The master is answerable for the offenses and *quasi-offences* committed by his servants, according to the rules which are explained under the title of *quasi-contracts* and *quasi-crimes* or *offences*.

(No reference in Projet)

Le maître est responsable des délits et quasi-délits commis par son serviteur, suivant les règles établies au titre des quasi-contrats et quasi-délits.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 13.

The master is answerable for the offenses and *quasi* offences committed by their servants according to the rules which are explained under the title of *quasi contracts* and *quasi crimes* or offences.

-p. 39, Art. 13.

Same as above.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 177. The master is answerable for the damage caused to individuals or to the community in general by whatever is thrown out of his house into the street or public road, and* inasmuch as the master has the superintendence and police of his house, and is responsible for the faults committed therein.

RCC—670, 671, 2315, 2320, 2322.

RCC 1870, Art. 177.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 171.

Same as above.

(No reference in Projet)

Le maître est responsable pour tout ce qu'on jette de sa maison dans la rue ou dans le grand chemin, et qui cause du dommage à quelqu'un en particulier, ou peut être préjudiciable aux habitans du lieu en général;* car le maître a la surintendance de la police de sa maison, et est responsable de toutes les fautes qui s'y commettent.

CC 1808, p. 38, Art. 14.

The master is answerable for the damage caused to individuals or to the community in general, by whatever is thrown out of his house into the street or public road, in as much as the master has the superintendance and police of his house, and is responsible for the faults committed therein.

-p. 39, Art. 14.

Same as above; but no punctuation after "chemin", or after "police de sa maison"; comma (,) after "général."

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*"And" has no counterpart in French text.

TITLE VII—OF FATHER AND CHILD

Chapter 1—OF CHILDREN IN GENERAL

ART. 178. Children are either legitimate, illegitimate, or legitimated.

RCC—27, 1705, 3556(8).

RCC 1870, Art. 178. (Same as Art. 178 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 197. (No reference in Projet)

Children are either legitimate or illegitimate. Les enfans sont légitimes ou illégitimes.

CC 1808, p. 44, Art. 1.

Same as above.

-p. 45, Art. 1.

Same as above.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

Projet du Gouvernement (1800), Book I, Title VII, Art. 1.

The law recognizes two sorts of filiation:	La loi distingue deux sortes de filiations:
That of children born during marriage;	Celle des enfans nés dans le mariage;
That of children born out of marriage.	Celle des enfans nés hors le mariage.

ART. 179. Legitimate children are those who are born during the marriage.

RCC—27, 902, 1493, 1705.

RCC 1870, Art. 179.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 198.

(No reference in Projet)

Same as above.

Les enfans légitimes sont ceux qui sont nés dans le mariage.

CC 1808, p. 44, Art. 2.

Same as above.

-p. 45, Art. 2.

Same as above.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 180. Illegitimate children are those who are born out of marriage.

Illegitimate children may be legitimated in certain cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

RCC—27, 98 et seq., 202 et seq., 238.