Title VII. Of Father and Child (Art. 178 - 245)

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Art. 180

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, inasmuch as the master has the superintendence and police of his house, and is responsible for the faults committed therein.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

"And" has no counterpart in French text.

TITLE VII—OF FATHER AND CHILD

Chapter I—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 enfants sont légitimes ou illégitimes.

CC 1808, p. 44, 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:

That of children born during marriage;

That of children born out of marriage.

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)

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

CC 1808, p. 44, 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.
ART. 181

There are two sorts of illegitimate children:
Those who are born from two persons, who, at the moment when such children were conceived might have legally contracted marriage with each other; and those who are born from persons to whose marriage there existed at the time some legal impediment.

RCC—93 et seq., 198, 202, 204.

ART. 182. Adulterous bastards are those produced by an unlawful connection between two persons, who, at the time when the child was conceived, were, either of them or both, connected by marriage with some other person.

RCC—93, 183, 245, 920.
Adulterous bastards are those who are born from an unlawful connection between two persons who at the time when the child was conceived, were either of them or both connected by marriage with some other person.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

Art. 183. Incestuous bastards are those who are produced by the illegal connection of two persons who are relations within the degrees prohibited by law.

RCC—94, 95, 182, 245, 920.

RCC 1870, Art. 183.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 202.* (No reference in Projet)
Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 44, Art. 6.
Incestuous bastards are those who are born from the illegal connection of two persons who are relations within the degrees prohibited by law.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*Official edition reads “Art. 102.”

Chapter 2—Of Legitimate Children

Section 1—Of Legitimacy Resulting from Marriage

Art. 184. The law considers the husband of the mother as the father of all children conceived during the marriage.

RCC—186 et seq., 197, 211, 958, 1482.

RCC 1870, Art. 184.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 203. (Projet, p. 16. Amendment adopted; no comment)
Same as above.

Same as above.

CN 1804, Art. 312, par. 1. Same as above.

L’enfant conçu dans le mariage a pour père le mari.

Art. 185. The husband can not by alleging his natural impotence, disown the child; he can not disown it even for cause of adultery, unless its birth has been concealed from him, in which case he will be permitted to prove that he is not its father.

RCC—186.
ART. 186

The child capable of living, which is born before the one hundred and eightieth day after the marriage, is not presumed to be the child of the husband; every child born alive more than six months after conception, is presumed to be capable of living.

RCC-184, 188 et seq., 955 et seq., 959 et seq., 963, 1482.

ART. 187.

The same rule applies with respect to the child born three hundred days after the dissolution of the marriage, or after the sentence of separation from bed and board.

RCC-184, 188 et seq., 955 et seq., 959 et seq., 963, 1482.
RCC 1870, Art. 187.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 206.
Same as above.

CC 1825, p. 44, Art. 9.
It is the same with respect to the child born three hundred days after the dissolution of the marriage or after the sentence of separation from bed and board.

CN 1804, Art. 315.
The legitimacy of the child born three hundred days after the dissolution of the marriage may be contested.

Projet du Gouvernement (1800), Book I, Title VII, Art. 4.
It is the same with respect to the child born two hundred and eighty-six days after the dissolution of the marriage.

Art. 188. The legitimacy of the child born three hundred days after the separation from bed and board has been decreed, may be contested, unless it be proved that there had been cohabitation between the husband and wife since such decree, because it is always presumed that the parties have obeyed the sentence of separation.

But in case of voluntary separation, cohabitation is always presumed, unless the contrary be proved.

RCC—184, 186, 187, 189, 191, 192, 959 et seq.

RCC 1870, Art. 188.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 207.
Same as above; but comma (,) after "child."

CC 1808, p. 44, Art. 10.
The legitimacy of the child born three hundred days after the separation from bed and board, has been decreed, may be contested, unless it be proved that access has taken place between the husband and wife, since such decree, because it is always presumed that the parties have obeyed the sentence of separation.

But in case of voluntary separation, access is always presumed unless the contrary be proved.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.
ART. 189. The presumption of paternity as an incident to the marriage is also at an end, when the remoteness of the husband from the wife has been such that cohabitation has been physically impossible.

RCC—184, 186 et seq., 191, 192, 959.

RCC 1870, Art. 189.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 208.
Same as above. (No reference in Projet)

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 11.
The presumption of the paternity as an incident to the marriage, is also at an end, when the remoteness of the husband from the wife, has been such that cohabitation has been physically impossible.

CN 1804, Art. 312, par. 2.
Nevertheless, the husband may disavow the child, if he proves that, during the period from the three hundredth to the one hundred and eightieth day before the birth of the child, it was physically impossible for him, by reason of his remoteness from his wife or because of some accident, to cohabit with her.

Projet du Gouvernement (1800), Book I, Title VII, Art. 5.
Same as CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 11, above; but "resultante" spelled "résultant"; comma (,) after "tel."

ART. 190. The husband can not contest the legitimacy of the child born previous to the one hundred and eightieth day of marriage, in the following cases:

1. If he was acquainted with the circumstances of his wife being pregnant previously to the marriage.

2. If he was present at the registering of the birth or baptism of the child and signed the same, or if not knowing how to sign, he put his ordinary mark to it, in presence of two witnesses.

RCC—186, 959, 960.

RCC 1870, Art. 190.
Same as above. (Same as Art. 190 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

CC 1825, Art. 209.
Par. 1 and subd. 1 same as par. 1 and subd. 1, above; but semicolon (;) after "to the marriage."

Le mari ne peut contester la légitimité de l'enfant né avant le cent-quatre-vingtième jour du mariage, dans les cas suivants:

1. S'il y a eu connaissance de la grossesse avant le mariage;
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Art. 191

2. If he was present at the registering of the birth or baptism of the child and signed the same, or if not knowing how to sign, he has put his ordinary mark to it, in presence of two witnesses.

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 12.

The husband cannot contest the legitimacy of the child born previous to the one hundred and eightieth day of marriage in the following cases:

1stly, If he was acquainted with the circumstance of his wife being pregnant previously to the marriage.

2dly, If he was present at the registering of the birth or baptism of said child, and signed the same, or if not knowing how to sign, he has put his ordinary mark to it, in presence of two witnesses.

3dly, If the child is born unable to live.

CN 1804, Art. 314.

The child born previously to the one hundred eightieth day of marriage cannot be disavowed by the husband in the following cases: 1. If he was acquainted with the circumstance of his wife being pregnant previously to the marriage; 2. If he was present at the registering of birth, and if this act is signed by him, or contains his declaration that he does not know how to sign; 3. If the child is not declared capable of living.

ART. 191. In all the cases above enumerated, where the presumption of paternity ceases, the father, if he intends to dispute the legitimacy of the child, must do it within one month, if he be in the place where the child is born, or within two months after his return, if he be absent at that time, or within two months after the discovery of the fraud, if the birth of the child was concealed from him, or he shall be barred from making any objection to the legitimacy of such child.

RCC—185 et seq., 192, 197.

RCC 1870, Art. 191.

Same as above.


Same as above.

Dans tous les cas ci-dessus, où la présomption de paternité cesse, le père, s'il veut réclamer contre la légitimité de l'enfant, sera tenu de le faire dans le mois, s'il se trouve sur les lieux de la naissance de l'enfant, ou dans les deux mois après son retour, si à la même époque, il est absent, ou dans les deux mois après la découverte de la fraude, si on lui avait caché la naissance de l'enfant; et à défaut de faire la réclamation dans ces délais, le père y sera déclaré non recevable.
Art. 192

In all the cases above enumerated, where the presumption of paternity ceases, the father, if he intends to dispute the legitimacy of the child, shall do it within one month, if he happens to be in the place where the child is born, or within two months after his return, if he happened to be absent at that time, or within two months after the discovery of the fraud, if the birth of the child had been concealed from him, and in defect thereof he shall be barred against such claim.

CN 1804, Art. 316.

In the different cases where the husband is authorized to object, he must do so within one month, if he be in the place where the child is born;
Within two months after his return, if he be absent at that time;
Within two months after the discovery of the fraud, if the birth of the child was concealed from him.

ART. 192. If the husband die without having made such objection, but before the expiration of the time directed by law, two months shall be granted to his heirs to contest the legitimacy of the child, to be counted from the time when the said child has taken possession of the estate of the husband, or when the heirs shall have been disturbed by the child, in their possession thereof.

RCC—184 et seq., 191, 197.

RCC 1870, Art. 192.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 211.

Same as above.


If the husband died previous to his having made such claim, before the expiration of the time directed by law, two months shall be granted to his heirs to contest the legitimacy of the child, from the time when the said child may have taken possession of the estate of the husband or when the heirs shall have been disturbed by the said child, in their possession of the said estate.

CN 1804, Art. 317.

Same as above.
Section 2—OF THE MANNER OF PROVING LEGITIMATE FILIATION

ART. 193. The filiation of legitimate children may be proved by a transcript from the register of birth or baptism, kept agreeably to law or to the usages of the country.


RCC 1870, Art. 193.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 212.
(No reference in Projet)

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 15.
The filiation of legitimate children may be proved by a transcript from the register of birth or baptism kept agreeable to law or to the usages of the land.

CC 1804, Art. 319.
The filiation of legitimate children is proved by acts of birth inscribed on the register of civil status.

Projet du Gouvernement (1800), Book I, Title VII, Art. 11.
Filiation is proved by a transcript from the civil register of births.

ART. 194. If the register of births and baptisms is lost, or if no such register has been kept, it suffices for the child to show that he has been constantly considered as a child born during marriage.

RCC—195.

RCC 1870, Art. 194.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 213.
(No reference in Projet)

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 16.
Same as above.

CN 1804, Art. 320.
In default of this document, it suffices for the child to show that he has been constantly considered as a legitimate child.

La filiation des enfans légitimes peut se prouver par l'extrait du registre des naissances ou baptêmes, tenu dans la forme prescrite par la loi ou par l'usage du pays.

-p. 47, Art. 15.
Same as above.

La filiation des enfans légitimes se prouve par les acts de naissance inscrits sur le registre de l'état civil.

Si les registres de naissance ou de baptêmes sont perdus, ou s'il n'en a pas été tenu, la possession constante de l'état de l'enfant né dans le mariage, suffit.

-p. 47, Art. 16.
Same as above; but comma (,) after "baptêmes."

A défaut de ce titre, la possession constante de l'état d'enfant légitime suffit.
Art. 195

The being considered in this capacity is proved by a sufficient collection of facts demonstrating the connection of filiation and paternity which exists between an individual and the family to which he belongs.*

The most material of these facts are:

That such individual has always been called by the surname of the father from whom he pretends to be born;

That the father treated him as his child, and that he provided as such for his education, maintenance and settlement in life;

That he has constantly been acknowledged as such in the world;

That he has been acknowledged as such within the family.

RCC—194, 212.

RCC 1870, Art. 195.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 214. (Projet, p. 16. Amendment adopted; comment by redactors)

Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 17.

Par. 1 same as par. 1, above.

The most material of these facts are:

That such individual has always been called by the name of the father from whom he pretends to be born.

That the said father treated him as his child and that he provided as such for his education, maintenance and settlement in life.

Pars. 4, 5 same as pars. 5, 6, above; but period (.) after “world.”

But the concurrence of this last circumstance is not always necessarily required.

-p. 47, Art. 17.

Pars. 1-5 same as pars. 1-5, above; but no punctuation after “enfant.”

Qu'il a été constamment reconnu pour tel dans la société;

Le concours de cette dernière circonstance n'est pas toujours indispensible nécessaire.
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Art. 196

If there be neither register of birth or baptism, nor this general reputation, or if the child has been registered under a false name, or as born of unknown parents, also if the child has been exposed or abandoned, or if his condition has been suppressed, the proof of his legitimate filiation may be made either by written or oral evidence.

RCC—1910, No. 173.

A défaut de l'acte de naissance ou de baptême, ou de possession constante, ou si l'enfant a été inscrit, soit sous de faux noms, soit comme né de père et mère inconnus; de même si l'enfant a été exposé ou abandonné, ou si son état a été supprimé, la preuve de la filiation légitime peut se faire tant par titres que par témoins.

Art. 196. If there be neither register of birth or baptism, nor this general reputation, or if the child has been registered under a false name, or as born of unknown parents, also if the child has been exposed or abandoned, or if his condition has been suppressed, the proof of his legitimate filiation may be made either by written or oral evidence.

RCC 1870, Art. 196.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 215.

Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 46, Art. 18.

If there be neither registers of birth or baptism, nor this general reputation, or if the child has been registered under a false name, or as born of unknown parents, also if the child has been exposed or abandoned, or if his condition has been suppressed, the proof of his legitimate filiation may be made either by written or oral evidence.

Nevertheless, this evidence is not admissible except where there is a commencement of proof in writing, or where the presumptions and inductions resulting from unquestionable facts are sufficiently serious to admit the evidence.

CN 1804, Art. 323.

If there be neither registry nor this general reputation, or if the child has been registered under a false name, or as born of unknown parents, the proof of his filiation may be made by oral evidence.

A défaut de titre et de possession constante, ou si l'enfant a été inscrit, soit sous de faux noms, soit comme né de père et mère inconnus, la preuve de filiation peut se faire par témoins.

Néanmoins cette preuve ne peut être admise que lorsqu'il y a commencement de preuve par écrit, ou lorsque les présomptions ou indices résultant de faits dès lors constants, sont assez graves pour déterminer l'admission.

*Note error in English translation of French text; “belongs” should be “claims to belong.”*
Chapter 3—Of Illegitimate Children

Section 1—Of Legitimation

Art. 198. Children born out of marriage, except those who are born from an incestuous or adulterous connection, may be legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their father and mother, whenever the latter have legally acknowledged them for their children, either before their marriage by an act passed before a notary and two witnesses, or by their contract of marriage itself.

RCC—94, 95, 181 et seq., 201, 202 et seq., 918, 921, 954, 2328. RS—2174, 2175, 2178.
ART. 200. A natural father or mother shall have the power to legitimate his or her natural children by an act passed before a notary and two witnesses, declaring that it is the intention of the parent making the declaration to legitimate such child or children. But only those natural children can be legitimated who are the offspring of parents who, at the time of conception, could have contracted marriage. Nor can a parent legitimate his or her natural offspring in the manner prescribed in this article, when there exists on the part of such parent legitimate ascendants or descendants.

RCC—93 et seq., 204, 2234, 2236. RS—2173-2178.
ART. 201. Legitimation may even be extended to deceased children who have left issue, and in that case it inures to the benefit of such issue.

RCC—198, 199, 902, 918.

RCC 1870, Art. 201.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 218. (No reference in Projet)
Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 48, Art. 22.
Legitimation may even be extended to deceased children who have left issue, and in that case it benefits such issue.

CN 1804, Art. 332.
Same as above.

Section 2—OF THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN

ART. 202. Illegitimate children who have been acknowledged by their father, are called natural children; those who have not been acknowledged by their father, or whose father and mother were incapable of contracting marriage at the time of conception, or whose father is unknown, are contradistinguished by the appellation of bastards.

RCC—27, 93 et seq., 180, 181 et seq., 198, 203 et seq., 238, 239, 245, 920.

RCC 1870, Art. 202. (Same as Art. 202 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 220. (No reference in Projet)
Illegitimate children who have been acknowledged by their father, are called natural children; and those whose father is unknown, are contradistinguished by the appellation of bastards.

Same as above; but no punctuation after “their father”, or after “unknown”; comma (,) after “natural children.”

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 203. The acknowledgment of an illegitimate child shall be made by a declaration executed before a notary public, in presence
of two witnesses, by the father and mother or either of them, whenever it shall not have been made in the registering of the birth or baptism of such child.

RCC—198, 204 et seq., 211, 256, 917 et seq., 1483 et seq., 2234.

RCC 1870, Art. 203. (Same as Art. 203 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

CC 1825, Art. 221. (Projet, p. 17. Amendment amended and adopted; no comment)

The acknowledgment of an illegitimate child shall be made by a declaration executed before a notary public, in presence of two witnesses, whenever it shall not have been made in the registering of the birth or baptism of such child.

No other proof of acknowledgment shall be admitted in favor of children of color.

CC 1808, p. 48, Art. 25.

The acknowledgment of an illegitimate child shall be made by a declaration executed by a notary public in presence of two witnesses, whenever it shall not have been made in the registering of the birth or baptism of such child.

CN 1804, Art. 334.

The acknowledgment of a natural child shall be made by an authentic act, whenever it shall not have been made in the act of birth of such child.

La reconnaissance d’un enfant illégitime sera faite par une déclaration reçue par un notaire en présence de deux témoins, lorsqu'elle ne l'aura pas été par l'acte de naissance ou de baptême.

Nulle autre preuve de la reconnaissance ne sera admise en faveur des enfants de couleur.

ART. 204. Such acknowledgment shall not be made in favor of children whose parents were incapable of contracting marriage at the time of conception.

RCC—93 et seq., 181 et seq., 198, 200, 202, 205, 208, 211, 214, 920, 1483.

Acts 1870, No. 50; 1870, No. 66.

RCC 1870, Art. 204. (Same as Art. 204 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

CC 1825, Art. 222. (No reference in Projet)

Such acknowledgment shall not be made in favor of the children produced by an incestuous or adulterous connexion.


Such acknowledgment shall not be made in favor of the children born from an incestuous or adulterous connexion.

CN 1804, Art. 335.

Same as above.

ART. 205. The acknowledgment made by the father without the concurrence or consent of the mother,* shall have effect only with respect to the father.

RCC—204, 208, 211, 212, 919, 920, 922.
Art. 206

Illegitimate children, though duly acknowledged, cannot claim the rights of legitimate children. The rights of natural children are regulated under the title: Of Successions.

RCC—917 et seq., 925, 929, 1483.
RCC 1870, Art. 206.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 224. (No reference in Projet)
Same as above; but no punctuation after "acknowledged," or after "title."

CC 1808, p. 48, Art. 28.
Same as above; but no punctuation after "illegitimate children"; comma (,) after "acknowledged."

CN 1804, Art. 338.
Natural children, though acknowledged, cannot claim the rights of legitimate children. The rights of natural children shall be regulated under the title: Of Successions.

Art. 207. Every claim, set up by natural children, may be contested by those who have any interest therein.

CP—15.
RCC 1870, Art. 207.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 225. (Projet, p. 17. Amendment adopted; no comment)
Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 29.
Every acknowledgment made by either father or mother, and likewise every claim set up by natural children, may be contested by all those who are therein concerned.

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Every acknowledgment made by either father or mother, and likewise every claim set up by the children, may be contested by all those who have any interest therein.

Art. 208. Illegitimate children, who have not been legally acknowledged, may be allowed to prove their paternal descent.

RCC 1870, Art. 208. (Same as Art. 208 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Illegitimate children, who have not been legally acknowledged,* may be allowed to prove their paternal descent, provided they be free and white.

Free illegitimate children of colour, may also be allowed to prove their descent from a father of colour only.

CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 30. (Same as par. 1, above; but no punctuation after "children.")

The right of proving paternal descent is forbidden.

*English translation of French text incomplete; should include "in the manner above prescribed."

Art. 209. In the case where the proof of paternal descent is authorized by the preceding article, the proof may be made in either of the following ways:

1. By all kinds of private writings, in which the father may have acknowledged the bastard as his child, or may have called him so;

2. When the father, either in public or in private, has acknowledged him as his child, or has called him so in conversation, or has caused him to be educated as such;

3. When the mother of the child was known as living in a state of concubinage with the father, and resided as such in his house at the time when the child was conceived.

RCC 1870, Art. 209. (Same as Art. 209 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

In the case where the proof of natural paternal descent is authorized by the preceding article, the proof may be made in either of the following ways:

Dans les cas où la recherche de la paternité est admise d'après l'article précédent, la paternité s'établit:
Art. 210

The oath of the mother, supported by proof of the cohabitation of the reputed father with her, out of his house, is not sufficient to establish natural paternal descent, if the mother be known as a woman of dissolute manners, or as having had an unlawful connection with one or more men (other than the man whom she declares to be the father of the child) either before or since the birth of the child.

RCC—208, 209, 211.


Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 228.

(No reference in Projet)

Le serment de la mère, appuyé de la preuve de la cohabitation du père putatif avec elle, hors de la maison de celui-ci, ne suffit pas pour établir la paternité naturelle, si la mère est reconnue pour être de mœurs dissolues, ou pour avoir eu un commerce illicite avec un ou plusieurs hommes, autres que celui qu'elle accuse d'être père de son enfant, avant ou depuis la naissance de cet enfant.

-p. 51, Art. 32.

Le serment de la mère appuyé de la preuve de la cohabitation du père putatif avec elle, hors de la maison de celui-ci, ne suffit pas pour établir la paternité naturelle, si la mère est reconnue pour être de mœurs dissolues, ou pour avoir eu un commerce illicite avec un ou plusieurs hommes autres que celui qu'elle accuse d'être père de son enfant, avant ou depuis la naissance de cet enfant.

CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 32.

The oath of the mother supported by proof of the cohabitation of the reputed father with her, out of his house, is not sufficient to establish natural paternal descent, if the mother be known as a woman of dissolute manners, or as having had an unlawful connection with one or more men, other than the man whom she declares to be the father of her child, either before or since the birth of the said child.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.
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**Art. 211.** In case of rape, whenever the time of such rape shall agree with the time of conception, the ravisher may, at the suit of the parties concerned, be declared to be the father of the child.


**RCC 1870, Art. 211.**
Same as above.

**CC 1825, Art. 229.**
(No reference in Projet)
Same as above.

**CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 33.**
In case of rape, whenever the time of such rape shall agree with the time of the conception, the ravisher may be at the suit of the concerned parties, declared to be the father of the child.

**CN 1804, Art. 340, sentence 2.**
Same as above.

**Art. 212.** Illegitimate children of every description may make proof of their maternal descent, provided the mother be not a married woman.

But the child who will make such proof shall be bound to show that he is identically the same person as the child whom the mother brought forth.

RCC—193 et seq., 208, 211, 2232.

**RCC 1870, Art. 212.**
( Same as Art. 212 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

**CC 1825, Art. 230.**
(Projet, p. 18. Amendment adopted; comment by redactors)
Illegitimate children of every description may make proof of their natural maternal descent, provided the mother be not a married woman.

Par. 2 same as par. 2, above; but comma (,) after “person.”

**CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 34.**
Illegitimate children of every description, may make the proof of their natural maternal descent.

But the child who will make such proof, shall be bound to show that he is identically the same person as the child whom the mother brought.

**CN 1804, Art. 341, pars. 1, 2.**
The proof of maternal descent is permitted.

But the child who will claim his mother shall be bound to show that he is identically the same person as the child whom the mother brought forth.
ART. 213. The foundling, whom persons from charity have received and brought up, can not be claimed by its father and mother, unless they prove that the child was taken from them by force, fraud or accident.

No other relation can claim a foundling without having first obtained the tutorship of the foundling, and given security in a sum sufficient for the reimbursement of the expenses which it has incurred.

RCC—196, 272. Acts 1910, No. 173 (as am. by 1938, No. 427); 1926, No. 182.

RCC 1870, Art. 213. (Same as Art. 213 of Proposed Revision of 1869).

CC 1825, Art. 231.* (Projet, p. 18. Amendment adopted; comment by redactors)

Par. 1 same as par. 1, above.

L'enfant trouvé, que des personnes charitables ont recueilli et élevé, ne peut être réclamé par les père et mère, à moins qu'ils ne prouvent que l'enfant leur a été élevé par force, par surprise ou par accident.

Aucun autre parent ne pourra le réclamer sans en avoir préalablement obtenu la tutelle ou la curatelle, et sans avoir donné caution d'une somme suffisante pour assurer le remboursement des dépenses que l'enfant pourra avoir occasionnées.

CC 1808. No corresponding article.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*Official edition reads "Art. 331."

Chapter 4—Of Adoption

ART. 214.* Any person may adopt another as his child, except those illegitimate children whom the law prohibits him from acknowledging; but such adoption shall not interfere with the rights of forced heirs.

The person adopting must be at least forty years old and must be at least fifteen years older than the person adopted.

The person adopted shall have all the rights of a legitimate child in the estate of the person adopting him except as above stated.

Married persons must concur in adopting a child. One of them can not adopt without the consent of the other.

RCC—204, 902, 1493 et seq. Acts 1872, No. 31 (as am. by 1924, No. 48); 1920, No. 206; 1926, No. 243; 1928, No. 13; 1932, No. 46; 1936, No. 256; 1938, No. 428. Const. 1921, VII, 52 (as am. by Acts 1938, No. 198).
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RCC 1870, Art. 214.  
Same as above.  

SAME CODE 1825, Art. 232.  
Adoption which was authorized by  
the laws heretofore in force, shall be  
and is hereby abolished.  

CC 1808, p. 50, Art. 35.  
Same as above.  

CN 1804, Art. 343.  
Adoption is only permitted to per­  
sons of either sex, above the age of  
fifty years, and who at the period of  
adoption shall have neither children nor  
legitimate descendants, and who shall  
be at the least fifteen years older than  
the individuals whom they propose to  
adopt.  

-Art. 344.  
No one may be adopted by more than  
one person, unless it be by husband and  
wife:  
Except in the case as provided in  
Article 366, neither spouse may adopt  
without the consent of the other.  

-Art. 350.  
The party adopted shall acquire no  
right of succession to the property of  
relatives of the party adopting; but  
he shall enjoy the same rights with  
regard to the succession of the party  
adopted as are possessed by a child  
born in marriage, even though there  
should be other children of this latter  
description, born since the adoption.  

-In connection with this article see Acts 1872, No. 31 (as am. by 1924, No. 48); 1920, No. 206; 1926, No. 213; 1928, No. 13; 1932, No. 46; 1936, No. 256; 1938, No. 248; Const. 1921, VII, 52 (as am. by Acts 1938, No. 198). See also RS §§2322-2328.  

Chapter 5—Of Paternal Authority  

Section 1—Of the Duties of Parents Towards Their Legitimate Children, and of the Duties of Legitimate Children Towards Their Parents  

ART. 215. A child, whatever be his age, owes honor and respect to his father and mother.  

RCC—26, 217, 229, 238 et seq., 1621(10).  

RCC 1870, Art. 215.  
Same as above.  

CC 1825, Art. 233.  
Same as above; but no punctuation after “child.”  

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 36.  
A child, whatever be his or her age,  
owes honor and respect to his or her  
father and mother.  

In connection with this article see Acts 1872, No. 31 (as am. by 1924, No. 48); 1920, No. 206; 1926, No. 213; 1928, No. 13; 1932, No. 46; 1936, No. 256; 1938, No. 248; Const. 1921, VII, 52 (as am. by Acts 1938, No. 198). See also RS §§2322-2328.  

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Art. 216

A child remains under the authority of his father and mother until his majority or emancipation.

In case of difference between the parents, the authority of the father prevails.

RCC—35, 37, 97, 146, 157, 166, 217 et seq., 227, 238, 250, 257, 2317, 2318. Acts 1894, No. 79; 1906, No. 82; 1906, No. 83 (as am. by 1910, No. 48); 1908, No. 301 (as am. by 1912, No. 61; 1914, No. 133; 1916, No. 177; 1926, No. 176; 1926, No. 238; 1930, No. 71; 1932, No. 167; 1934, No. 207); 1912, No. 184; 1938, No. 362.

RCC 1870, Art. 216.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 234. (Projet, p. 18. Amendment adopted; no comment)

L'enfant reste sous l'autorité de ses père et mère jusqu'à sa majorité ou son émancipation.

En cas de dissentiment, l'autorité du père prévaut.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 37.

A child remains under the authority of his or her father and mother, until his or her majority or emancipation.

-p. 53, Art. 37.

Tant que l'enfant reste sous la puissance de ses père et mère, jusqu'à sa majorité ou à son émancipation.

Art. 217. As long as the child remains under the authority of his father and mother, he is bound to obey them in every thing which is not contrary to good morals and the laws.

RCC—215, 216, 220.

RCC 1870, Art. 217.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 235. (Projet, p. 18. Amendment amended and adopted; no comment)

Tant que l'enfant reste sous la puissance de ses père et mère, il doit leur obéir dans tout ce qui n'est pas contraire aux lois et aux bonnes moeurs.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 38.

As long as the child remains under the authority of his or her father and mother, he or she is bound to obey them in every thing which is not contrary to religion and the laws.

-p. 53, Art. 38.

Tant que l'enfant reste sous la puissance de ses père et mère, il doit leur obéir dans tout ce qui n'est pas contraire à la religion et aux lois.

Art. 218. A child under the age of puberty can not quit the paternal house without the permission of his father and mother, who have a right to correct him, provided it be done in a reasonable manner.

RCC—36, 216.

RCC 1870, Art. 218.

Same as above.
CC 1825, Art. 236. (No reference in Projet)

Same as above.

L'enfant au-dessous de l'âge de puberté, ne peut quitter la maison paternelle, sans la permission de ses père et mère, et ceux-ci ont le droit de le corriger, pourvu que ce soit d'une manière raisonnable.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 39.

A child under the age of puberty, cannot quit the paternal house, without the permission of his or her father and mother, who have a right to correct him or her, provided it be done in a reasonable manner.


Same as above; but no punctuation after "mère."

CN 1804, Art. 374.

A child cannot quit the paternal house without the permission of his father, unless it be for voluntary enlistment, after he has attained the age of eighteen years complete.


Same as above; but no punctuation after "mère."

ART. 219. The father and mother have a right to appoint tutors to their children, as is directed in the title: Of Minors, of their Tutorship and Emancipation.

RCC—246 et seq., 257 et seq., 270, 365 et seq.

RCC 1870, Art. 219. (Same as Art. 219 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 237.

The father and mother have a right to appoint tutors to their children, as is directed in the title of minors.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 40.

The father and mother have a right to appoint tutors to their children, as is directed in the title of minors and to transmit to them their authority, to be by them exercised, after the death of the father and mother.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 220. Fathers and mothers may, during their life, delegate a part of their authority to teachers, schoolmasters and others to whom they intrust their children for their education, such as the power of restraint and correction, so far as may be necessary to answer the purposes for which they employ them.

They have also the right to bind their children as apprentices.


RCC 1870, Art. 220.

Same as above.
Art. 221

The father is, during the marriage, administrator of the estate of his minor children and the mother in case of his interdiction or absence during said interdiction or absence.

He or she shall be accountable both for the property and revenues of the estates the use of which he or she is not entitled to by law and for the property only of the estate the usufruct of which the law gives him or her.

This administration ceases at the time of the majority or emancipation of the children, and also ceases upon judicial separation from bed and board either of the father from the mother or of the mother from the father. (As amended by Acts 1924, No. 197)

RCC—57, 81, 223, 253, 365 et seq., 540, 1044, 1476, 1477 et seq., 1546.

Art. 221.

Par. 1 same as par. 1, above; but comma (,) after “children”, and after “absence.”

He or she shall be accountable both for the property and revenues of the estate, for the use of which he or she is not entitled to by law, and for the property only of the estate the usufruct of which the law gives him or her.

This administration ceases at the time of the majority or emancipation of the children. (As amended by Acts 1920, No. 252)

Art. 221.

The father is, during the marriage, administrator of the estate of his minor children, and the mother in case of his interdiction, during said interdiction or absence.

Par. 2, 3 same as pars. 2, 3, above; but comma (,) after “which he or she.”

(As amended by Acts 1916, No. 41)

RCC 1870, Art. 221.

The father is, during the marriage, administrator of the estate of his minor children.

He is accountable both for the property and revenues of the estates, the use of which he is not entitled to by law, and for the property only of the estates, the usufruct of which the law gives him.

Par. 3 same as par 3, above.

CC 1825, Art. 267.

Same as above. (No reference in Projet)

Le père est, durant le mariage, administrateur des biens de ses enfans mineurs.
ART. 222. Property belonging to minors, both of whose parents are living, may be sold or mortgaged, and any other step may be taken affecting their interest, in the same manner and by pursuing the same forms as in case of minors represented by tutors, the father occupying the place and being clothed with the powers of the tutor.

An undertutor ad hoc shall be appointed by the court, contradictorily with whom the proceedings shall be carried on.


RCC 1870, Art. 222. (Same as Art. 222 of Proposed Revision of 1869; same as Acts 1855, No. 324, §17 (RS 123421))

CC 1825. No corresponding article.

CC 1808. No corresponding article.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 223. Fathers and mothers shall have, during marriage, the enjoyment of the estate of their children until their majority or emancipation.

RCC—221, 224 et seq., 533, 540, 544, 548, 550 et seq., 560, 570, 578, 589, 593, 973, 2344, 3350.

RCC 1870, Art. 223. Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 239. (No reference in Projet)

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 42. Same as above.

CN 1804, Art. 384. The father during the marriage, and, after the dissolution of the marriage, the surviving father or mother shall have the enjoyment of the estate of their children until they attain the age of eighteen years, or until their emancipation, if it should take place before their attaining the age of eighteen years.
ART. 224. The obligations resulting from this enjoyment shall be:
1. The same obligations to which usufructuaries are subjected;
2. To support, to maintain and to educate their children according to their situation in life.

RCC—223, 225 et seq., 557 et seq., 560, 570, 578, 3350.

RCC 1870, Art. 224.
Same as above.

Art. 225. The usufruct in case of separation from bed and board, shall take place in toto, in favor of either father or mother, who shall have obtained such separation, and shall be subjected to the conditions prescribed in the preceding article.*

RCC—159, 223, 224, 226.

*English translation of French text incomplete; should include “and the other spouse shall be deprived of it.”

**Note error in English translation of French text; “sued for” should be “obtained.”
ART. 226. This usufruct shall not extend to any estate, which the children may acquire by their own labor and industry, nor to such estate as is given or left them under the express condition that the father and mother shall not enjoy such usufruct.

RCC—223, 225, 540, 973.

RCC 1870, Art. 226.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 242.
Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 45.
This usufruct shall not extend to any estate which the children may acquire by their own labor and industry, whilst they live apart from their father and mother,* nor to such estate as is given or left them under the express condition that the father and mother shall not enjoy such usufruct.

CN 1804, Art. 387.
It shall not extend to any estate which the children may acquire by their own separate labor and industry, nor to such estate as is given or left them under the express condition that the father and mother shall not enjoy such usufruct.

*"Whilst they live apart from their father or mother" has no counterpart in French text.

ART. 227. Fathers and mothers, by the very act of marrying, contract together the obligation of supporting, maintaining, and educating their children.

RCC—119, 158, 216, 224, 229, 234, 301, 368, 1244, 2389, 2395, 2435. Acts 1902, No. 34; 1912, No. 105; 1906, No. 82; 1908, No. 83 (as am. by 1910, No. 48); 1914, No. 91; 1916, No. 27; 1922, No. 117.

RCC 1870, Art. 227.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 243.
Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 46.
Fathers and mothers, by the very act of marrying, contract together the obligation of nourishing, maintaining and educating their children. (Similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §52)

CN 1804, Art. 203.
Spouses contract together, by the very act of marrying, the obligation of supporting, maintaining, and educating their children.
ART. 228. A child has no right to sue either his father or mother for the purpose of obtaining a marriage settlement or other advancement.

RCC—1243. CP—104.

RCC 1870, Art. 228.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 244.
(No reference in Projet)
L’enfant n’a pas d’action contre ses père et mère pour un établissement par mariage ou autrement.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 47.
Same as above; but comma (,) after “mother.” (Similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §53)
·p. 53, Art. 47.
Same as above. (Same as Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §53)

CN 1804, Art. 204.
Same as above.

ART. 229. Children are bound to maintain* their father and mother and other ascendants, who are in need; and the relatives in the direct ascending line are likewise bound to maintain* their needy descendants, this obligation being reciprocal.

They are also bound to render reciprocally all the services which their situation can require, if they should become insane.


RCC 1870, Art. 229.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 245.
(Projet, p. 19. Amendment adopted; no comment)
Les enfants doivent des alimens* à leur père et mère et autres ascendants qui sont dans le besoin; de même les ascendants doivent des alimens* à leurs descendants qui sont dans le besoin, cette obligation étant réciproque.
Ils doivent aussi se rendre réciproquement tous les services que leur état peut exiger, s’ils ont le malheur de tomber en démence.

CC 1808, p. 52, Art. 48.**
Same as par. 1, above; but no punctuation after “ascendants”; comma (,) after “need”, and after “line”; semicolon (;) after “descendants.” (Par. 1 similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §54)
·p. 53, Art. 48.**
Les enfants doivent des alimens* à leurs père et mère et autres ascendants qui sont dans le besoin.
De même, les ascendants doivent des alimens* à leurs descendants qui sont dans le besoin, cette obligation étant réciproque. (Par. 1 similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §54)

·p. 54, Art. 58, par. 3.
They ought to render them all the assistance which their situation may require, if they should have the misfortune to fall in a state of insanity. (Suppressed on recommendation of reductors; Projet, p. 19)

·p. 55, Art. 58, par. 3.
Ils doivent leur rendre tous les services que leur état peut exiger, s’ils ont le malheur de tomber en démence; (Suppressed on recommendation of redacteurs; Projet, p. 19)

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Art. 230.

By *alimony* we understand what is necessary for the nourishment, lodging and support of the person who claims it. It includes the education, when the person to whom the alimony is due, is a minor.


**Art. 231.** Alimony shall be granted in proportion to the wants of the person requiring it, and the circumstances of those who are to pay it.

RCC—230, 232 et seq.

**Art. 232.** When the person who gives or receives alimony is replaced in such a situation that the one can no longer give, or that the other is no longer in need of it, in whole or in part, the discharge from or reduction of the alimony may be sued for and granted.*
Art. 233

RCC 1870, Art. 232. (Same as Art. 232 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 248. (No reference in Projet)

When the person who gives or receives alimony is replaced in such a situation that the one can no longer give, or that the other is no longer in need of it, the circumstances of either party are materially changed; then** the discharge from or reduction of the alimony may be sued for and granted.*

CC 1808, p. 54, Art. 51.

When the person who gives or receives alimony is replaced in such a situation that the one can no longer give, or that the other is no longer in need of it, the circumstances of either party are materially changed; then** the discharge from or reduction of said alimony may be sued for and granted.*

(Similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §58)

CN 1804, Art. 209.

When the person who gives or receives alimony is replaced in such a situation that the one can no longer give, or that the other is no longer in need of it, in whole or in part, the discharge from or reduction of the alimony may be sued for.

**“And granted” has no counterpart in French text.

***Note error in English translation of French text; “the circumstances of either party are materially changed; then” should be “in whole or in part.”

ART. 233. If the person, whose duty it is to furnish alimony, shall prove that he is unable to pay the same, the judge may, after examining into the case, order that such person shall receive in his house, and there support and maintain the person to whom he owes alimony.

RCC—229 et seq.

RCC 1870, Art. 233.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 249. (Projet, p. 19. Amendment rejected; comment by redactors)

Same as above.

CC 1808, p. 54, Art. 52.

If the person whose duty it is to furnish alimony, shall prove, that either he or she is unable to pay the same, the judge may after examining into the case, order that such person shall receive in his or her house and there nourish and maintain the person to whom he or she owes alimony. (Similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §59)

Si la personne qui doit fournir des alimens, justifie qu'elle ne peut payer la pension alimentaire, le juge pourra, en connaissance de cause, ordonner qu'elle recevra dans sa demeure, qu'elle nourrira et entretiendra celui auquel elle devra des alimens.

-p. 55, Art. 52.

Same as above. (Similar to Acts 1807, Chap. 17, §59)
Art. 235. Fathers and mothers owe protection to their children, and of course they may, as long as their children are under their authority, appear for them in court in every kind of civil suit, in which they may be interested, and they may likewise accept any donation made to them.

RCC—1473. CP—108.

RCC 1870, Art. 235.
Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 251. (No reference in Projet)
Same as above.
**Art. 236.** Fathers and mothers may justify themselves in an action begun against them for assault and battery, if they have acted in the defense of the persons of their children.

RCC—175, 2315.

RCC 1870, Art. 238. (Same as Art. 238 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 252. (No reference in Projet)

Fathers and mothers may justify themselves in an action begun against them for assault and battery, if they have acted in defense of the persons of their children.

CC 1808, p. 54, Art. 56

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

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

**Art. 237.** Fathers and mothers are answerable for the offenses or quasi-offenses committed by their children, in the cases prescribed under the title: *Of Quasi-Contracts, and of Offenses and Quasi-Offenses.*

RCC—176, 216, 2317, 2318, 2320.

RCC 1870, Art. 237. (Same as Art. 237 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 253. (No reference in Projet)

Fathers and mothers are answerable for the offenses or quasi-offenses committed by their children, in the cases prescribed under the title of quasi-contracts and quasi-crimes or offences.

CC 1808, p. 54, Art. 57

Fathers and mothers are answerable for the offenses, or quasi offences, committed by their children in the cases prescribed under the title of the quasi contracts and quasi crimes or offences.

CC 1804. No corresponding article.

**Section 2—Of the Duties of Parents toward Their Illegitimate Children, and of the Duties of Illegitimate Children toward Their Parents**

**Art. 238.** Illegitimate children generally speaking, belong to no family, and have no relations; accordingly they are not submitted to the paternal authority, even when they have been legally acknowledged.

RCC—202, 215 et seq., 256, 918, 919, 921, 1483.

RCC 1870, Art. 238. (Same as Art. 238 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Bastards, generally speaking, belong to no family, and have no relations; accordingly they are not submitted to the paternal authority, even when they have been legally acknowledged.

Bastards generally speaking belong to no one family, and have no relations; accordingly they are not submitted to the paternal authority, even when they have been legally acknowledged.

Les bâtards, en général, ne sont d'aucune famille et n'ont point de parents; aussi ne sont-ils pas soumis à la puissance paternelle, même lorsqu'ils sont légalement reconnus.

Nevertheless nature and humanity establish certain reciprocal duties between fathers and mothers and their illegitimate children.

Néanmoins la nature et l'humanité établissent de certains devoirs réciproques entre les père et mère et leurs enfants naturels.

Fathers and mothers owe alimony to their illegitimate children, when they are in need; and natural children owe likewise alimony to their father and mother, if they are in need, and if they themselves have the means of providing it.

Les père et mère doivent des alimens à leurs enfants naturels, lorsqu'ils sont dans le besoin:

And natural children owe likewise alimony to their father and mother, if they are in need, and if they can afford it.

Les bâtards, en général, ne sont d'aucune famille et n'ont point de parents; aussi ne sont-ils pas soumis à la puissance paternelle, même lorsqu'ils sont légalement reconnus.

Fathers and mothers owe alimony to their illegitimate children, when they are in need; and natural children owe likewise alimony to their father and mother, if they are in need, and if they can afford it.
ART. 241. Illegitimate children have a right to claim this alimony, not only from their father and mother, but even from their 
heirs after their death.
RCC—243 et seq., 918, 919, 920.
RCC 1870, Art. 241. (Same as Art. 241 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Same as above.
CC 1825, Art. 257. (No reference in Projet)
Natural children have a right to claim this alimony, not only from their father and mother, but even from their heirs after their death.
CC 1808, p. 56, Art. 62.
Same as above; but comma (,) after “heirs.”
CN 1804. No corresponding article.

ART. 242. But in order that they may have a right to sue for
this alimony, they must:
1. Have been legally acknowledged by both their father and mother, or by either of them from whom they claim alimony; or they 
must have been declared to be their children by a judgment duly pronounced, in cases in which they may be admitted to prove their 
paternal or maternal descent;
2. They must prove in a satisfactory manner that they stand
absolutely in need of such alimony for their support.
RCC—202 et seq., 208, 245, 918, 919, 920.
RCC 1870, Art. 242. (Same as Art. 242 of Proposed Revision of 1869)
Same as above.
CC 1825, Art. 258. (No reference in Projet)
Par. 1 same as par. 1, above.
1. Have been legally acknowledged by both their father and mother, or by either of them from whom they claim alimony; or they must have been declared their natural children by a judgment duly pronounced, in cases in which they may be admitted to prove their paternal or maternal descent;
Subd. 2 same as subd. 2, above.

CC 1808, p. 56, Art. 63.
Par. 1 same as par. 1, above; but dash (—) after “must.”
1. Have been legally acknowledged by both their father and mother, or by the parents (parent) from whom they claim alimony, or they must have been declared their natural children by a judgment duly pronounced in cases in which they may be admitted to prove their paternal or maternal descent.
Subd. 2 same as subd. 2, above; but comma (,) after “manner.”
CN 1804. No corresponding article.
ART. 243. The obligation of giving such alimony ceases, when the illegitimate child is able to earn his subsistence by labor, or whenever his father or mother have [has] caused him to be instructed in an art, trade or profession fit to procure him a sufficient livelihood, unless some continual sickness or infirmity prevents such child from working for his subsistence.

The debt of alimony ceases likewise to be due from the estate of the father or mother of the illegitimate child whenever either of them has provided during his or her life a sufficient maintenance for his or her illegitimate child, or have made to him donations or other advantages which may be sufficient for that purpose.

RCC—229 et seq., 230 et seq., 918, 919, 920, 1483, 1485, 1488.

RCC 1870, Art. 243. (Same as Art. 243 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 260. (No reference in Projet)

The obligation of giving such alimony ceases, when the natural child is able to earn his subsistence by labor, or whenever his father or mother has [has] caused him to be instructed in an art, trade or profession fit to procure him a sufficient livelihood, unless some continual sickness or infirmity prevents such child from working for his subsistence.

This debt of alimony ceases likewise to be due from the estate of the natural father or mother, whenever either of them has provided during his or her life a sufficient maintenance for his or her natural child, or have made to him donations or other advantages which may be sufficient for that purpose.

CC 1808, p. 56, Art. 65.

The obligation of giving such alimony ceases whenever the natural child is able to earn his subsistence by labor, or whenever his father or mother has caused him to be learnt an art, trade or profession fit to procure him a sufficient livelihood, unless some continual sickness or infirmity prevents such child from working for his subsistence.

This debt of alimony ceases likewise to be due from the estate of the natural father or mother whenever either of them have [has] provided during his or her life, for a sufficient maintenance for his or her natural child, or have made to him or her donations or other advantages which may be sufficient for that purpose.

CN 1804, Art. 764.

When the father or mother of an adulterous or incestuous child has caused him to be instructed in a mechanical art, or when one of them has provided alimony during his or her life, the child can assert no claim against their succession.
ART. 244. The other rules established respecting alimony to be granted to legitimate children, take place likewise with respect to illegitimate children, except so far as they may be contrary to the foregoing provisions.

RCC—229 et seq.

RCC 1870, Art. 244. (Same as Art. 244 of Proposed Revision of 1869)

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 261. (No reference in Projet)

The other rules established respecting alimony to be granted to* legitimate children, take place likewise with respect to natural children except so far as they may be contrary to the foregoing provisions.

CC 1808, p. 56, Art. 66. -p. 57, Art. 66. (Projet, p. 20. Addition adopted; comment by re-dactors)

Same as above.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

*English translation of French text incomplete; should include "or by."

ART. 245. Alimony is due to bastards, though they be adulterous and incestuous, by the mother and her ascendants.

RCC—182, 183, 202, 239 et seq., 920, 1488.

RCC 1870, Art. 245.

Same as above.

CC 1825, Art. 262. (Projet, p. 20. Addition adopted; comment by re-dactors)

Same as above.

CC 1808. No corresponding article.

CN 1804. No corresponding article.

TITLE VIII—OF MINORS, OF THEIR TUTORSHIP AND EMANCIPATION

Chapter 1—OF TUTORSHIP

Section 1—GENERAL DISPOSITIONS

ART. 246. The minor not emancipated is placed under the authority of a tutor after the dissolution of the marriage of his father and mother or the separation from bed and board of either one of them from the other. (As amended by Acts 1924, No. 72)