

# First Families of Louisiana

Llewellyn M. Toulmin  
Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

Is

A Direct Descendant of  
Francois Trudeau  
and  
Jeanne Louise Burel

Who Was a Resident of Louisiana  
On or Before December 20, 1803

Louisiana Genealogical & Historical Society

166

May 4, 2011

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# First Families of Louisiana

Application Cover Sheet

(Submit one cover sheet for each colonial ancestor)

Name of the Submitter: \_

Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

Names of the qualifying ancestors:

**Francois Trudeau and Jeanne Louise Burel** (husband and wife)

Names to appear on the certificates: (Type or print clearly exactly as you wish them to appear)

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, Ph.D., F.R.G.S.

## #1. Colonial Ancestor: Francois Trudeau

Residence: \_\_New Orleans, French Louisiana\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_before 24 Nov 1721 \_\_\_\_

Evidence and Explanation: \_\_Francois Trudeau (sometimes spelled Trudant, Trudaut, Truteau, Trudot or Trudo) settled in Old Mobile, French Louisiana, before 1704 (Higginbotham, p. 163, citation below) and is shown living at the corner of Rue de Pontchartrain and Rue de Serigny in the 1704-5 map of the town (Higginbotham, back matter). Trudeau was in the 1 August 1706 Census of Old Mobile with a wife and child (Maduell, p.9). By the census of 24 November 1721, he was a resident of New Orleans, French Louisiana, with a family of seven children, and one Indian and 31 black slaves (Maduell, p. 17).

It is not clear how Trudeau got to Old Mobile, but it seems likely that he came down the Mississippi from Canada in about 1702-3.

According to Higginbotham, Trudeau was a "master carpenter" who lived in and was active in building Old Mobile, and was loaned to the Spanish in Pensacola in 1707 to help them rebuild their fort and hospital after a major Indian attack. Trudeau did not do well out of this episode, losing all his clothes and tools and 200 pesos in gold coins. He was asked to carry letters from the Spanish to Bienville, which requested that Trudeau build eight cannon carriage wheels at Mobile for delivery to Pensacola. Trudeau was also asked by the Spanish to return to Pensacola with a large supply of nails for reconstruction. Trudeau did return to Pensacola, just in time to be trapped between November 27 and December 8, 1707, in another major attack on the town by combined Indian and British forces.

Trudeau survived this battle, then became involved in 1708 as a witness in the first major trial in Louisiana/Alabama history, the trial of the Governor, Sieur de Bienville. Here Trudeau testified under oath that Bienville's administration was sound and that the Governor should not be imprisoned for fraud and abuse of powers.

At his swearing-in, Trudeau testified that he was a carpenter, 34 years old, of the "Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion." In the detailed trial testimony, Trudeau stated that Bienville did not have an Alabama prisoner "burnt with slow fire at the gate of the fort," that Bienville did not maintain a warehouse under a name other than his own, for housing goods stolen from the King, and that he (Trudeau) had no knowledge of the alleged practice by the local Canadians of buying goods from the

King's warehouse at moderate prices and fraudulently selling them back to the King at an increase of 400 percent. He also testified that Bienville was innocent of one of the major charges, of intercepting official letters bound for Paris and Versailles.

Interestingly, Trudeau's father-in-law, Etienne Burel, father of Jeanne Louise Burel (see below), testified in a similar manner right after Trudeau. This was true, even though Bienville had fined Burel 50 crowns and prohibited him from keeping his tavern - almost certainly the first in Mobile -- for six months, for stealing from the King's warehouse!

In 1709 Trudeau returned to Pensacola, to direct the construction of two buildings at Santa Maria de Galve, at the request of Spanish Governor Guzman. Guzman was willing to pay for Trudeau's services in hard cash; apparently Trudeau had impressed the Spanish and was now helping to improve international relations.

By 1715 it appears that Trudeau and family had moved from Old Mobile to Dauphin Island, since his daughter Marie Francoise was born there (see proofs below under her section).

It is quite possible that, with his skills, reputation and extensive experience, Trudeau was in the first boatload of people sent to found New Orleans near the end of March 1718. Jonathas Darby in his 1719 account states that the initial settlement party "arrived with six vessels, loaded with provisions and men. These were thirty workmen, all convicts; six carpenters and four Canadians. M. de Bienville cut the first cane, MM. Pradel and Dreux the second, and tried to open a passage through the dense canebrake from the river to the place where the barracks were to be."

Since Trudeau was both a Canadian and a master carpenter, and this combination was in short supply on Dauphin Island and along the Gulf Coast, it appears likely that he was there. Unfortunately, Bienville's accounts and other items revealed to date do not give the names of the first settlement party, except for a few officers.

Other early references to Trudeau before the census of 1721 include Marcel Giraud, *Historie de la Louisiane Francais*, Volume IV, p. 253, where he mentions the Canadian Trudeau as an early settler of New Orleans associated with the military storekeeper or storehouse. Giraud, in Volume III, p. 321, describes Trudeau as joining or rejoining other settlers at the Indian village of Chapitoulas with his cattle, before the end of 1718. This is approximately where the Ochsner Medical Center is located, in what is now the west side of New Orleans.

On 19 August 1719 Trudeau was back at Dauphin Island, and fought off a landing of 100 Spanish invaders in two shallops, with only a few allies at his side: "although Sieur Trudeau, a Canadian...did not yet have with him all those intended for his detachment, he had not failed with six Indians and one Canadian to attack those men [the 100 Spanish] and to fire at them so vigorously that they were obliged to re-embark, and to sustain all his musket fire for more than half an hour until they were out of range of gunfire, and it had been noticed that the enemies had thrown five or six of their men into the sea, without counting many other wounded, the number of whom is not known."

On 26-30 October 1719, the French colonial "Council of Commerce" (apparently the Superior Council) assembled at Dauphin Island, and decided that "without loss of time the house of Sieur Trudeau should be bought, which is on this island, new enough, in good enough condition to be transported to the said place" (namely the "old fort at Biloxi"). It seems apparent that Trudeau's house on Dauphin Island was empty and available for movement, because he had taken up his permanent residence at New Orleans.

By the census of 1721, just three years after the founding of New Orleans, Trudeau was firmly established in the city. He quickly rose from carpenter to one of the wealthiest residents in town. In the 1721 census list, he is shown owning four of the only nine horses in New Orleans - even the governor did not have one! He was a major contributor to the building of the first cathedral of New Orleans between 1724 and 1727, providing considerably more material than even Bienville, and apparently more than anyone else on the donor list.

On a 1723-4 map, Francois Trudeau, "an early colonist," is shown as having a "ribbon concession" (strip of land) between Bayou St. John and Bayou Chapitoulas, in what is now the Bayou St. John neighborhood of New Orleans.

In 1730 Trudeau was named as one of a few "reliable persons" who were put in charge of raising and commanding local militia forces, in his case near New Orleans, in response to a ferocious attack by Indians on Natchez (Fort Rosalie) late in 1729.

By 1731 Trudeau had a large plantation south of New Orleans with 30 adult slaves and 23 slave children, and owned a house in town on Rue St. Philip. By 1737 he was a member of the Superior Council of the colony. Despite his high position, life could be dangerous. During this period Trudeau had to turn one of his slaves, Mazama of the Bambara tribe, over to public justice, for mutinous conduct, violence, and repeatedly threatening the life of Madame Trudeau, Jeanne Louise Burel.

At his death, Francois Trudeau owned various properties, including a plantation south of New Orleans, with a width of 16 arpents and "the usual depth," with an old house, various buildings and four indigo manufactories, and household and industrial items listed on an eleven page inventory, including furniture, wearing apparel, crockery, pewter, slaves, cattle, furniture, buildings and lots.

In a major statement, well-regarded historian Marcel Giraud affirmed that the five families of Trudeau, Burel, Trepanier, Chauvin and Carriere and their marriages "formed the original foundation of Creole society." (Here of course Giraud is referring to persons born in French Louisiana, but of French descent, who created the unique Creole culture, cuisine and style that survives to this day.)

Higginbotham ends his classic book on Old Mobile by stating that when Bienville departed the colony of French Louisiana, he likely felt that "there was a new day dawning. There were some remarkably hearty and enterprising inhabitants present in his colony - men like Saucier, Rivard, La Loire, **Trudeau**... - men who had lifted themselves up by their own initiative, and who, whatever might lie ahead, would carry the colony forward in this execrable and defiant land."

Evidence for arrival, residence and land and slave ownership (paragraph one above):

Jay Higginbotham, *Old Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711* (Mobile: Museum of the City of Mobile, 1977) pp. 163, 186-7, and back matter map of Old Mobile.

Charles R. Maduell, Jr., *The Census Tables for the French Colony of Louisiana* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. (GPC), 1972) pp. 9, 10, 14, 17, 114-5, 135. Page 14 shows "Trudant" as a "carpenter from Longueuil, Canada."

The biographical items discussed above after paragraph one are not attached, but can be found at:

Henry P. Dart, "The First State Trial in Louisiana," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 14, No. 1, January, 1931, pp. 6-9, 18-20, 26-29. (Trial of Bienville.)

Winston de Ville, *Mississippi Valley Melange* (Ville Platt, LA: Provincial Press, 1998) pp. 27-32. (The building of the first Cathedral.)

Reverend Conrad M. Widman, editor, "New Orleans, The Capital of the Colony and the Seat of Government and the Courts of Justice - Its Origin and Present State," IN *Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia*, Volume X, 1899, pp. 201-7. This piece describes the settlement of New Orleans in March 1718 and its conditions through about 1751. It states that it is from an unpublished French collection of letters and manuscripts, probably all or partly by Mr. Darby. (Since this is available only in a relatively few locations, the entire article is enclosed.) Other later authors assert that this account is by long term New Orleans resident Jonathas (sic) Darby, that for a time the original manuscript was lost, and that Bienville's diary from June 1718 only says that, "We are working at Nouvelle Orleans with as much zeal as the shortage of men will permit...." See Shannon Lee Dawdy, *Madame John's Legacy (16OR51) Revisited: A Closer Look at the Archaeology of Colonial New Orleans* (New Orleans: University of New Orleans, 1998) pp. 26, 29; Shannon Lee Dawdy, *Building the Devil's Empire: French Colonial New Orleans* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2008) pp. 87-8; and Joan Garvey and Mary Lou Widmer, *Beautiful Crescent: A History of New Orleans* (New Orleans: Garmer Press, 1982) pp.23-4 (not enclosed).

Marcel Giraud, *Histoire de la Louisiane Francais* (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1966) Volume III, p. 321. (Trudeau in New Orleans prior to the end of 1718, with his cattle. Also Volume IV, p. 253, re Trudeau as an early settler of New Orleans.)

Dunbar Rowland and Albert Sanders, *Mississippi Provincial Archives, 1704-1743, French Dominion* (Jackson, Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1932) Volume III, pp. 248, 265. (Trudeau fighting off Spanish invaders and having his house purchased and moved to Biloxi. Note that the fight with the Spanish is also described in Francois-Xavier Martin, *The History of Louisiana* (Gretan, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing, 1975 reprint) p. 131, but Trudeau is described as a "Canadian officer," and he with "only twelve Indian allies" defeated 100 Spaniards and "killed or drowned" ten of them.)

J. Hanno Deiler, *The Settlement of the German Coast of Louisiana and the Germans of Creole Descent* (Baltimore: GPC, 1992 reprint) pp. 66-7. (Horses in the 1721 Census.)

Edna Freiberg, *Bayou St. John in Colonial Louisiana, 1699-1803* (New Orleans: Harvey Press, 1980) pp. 48, 369. (Trudeau's strip of land in Bayou St. John.)

Marcel Giraud, *A History of French Louisiana: The Company of the Indies* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1987) (in English), Volume Five, pp. 274-5, 406. (Trudeau and Burel as founders of Creole society and Trudeau as a militia leader.)

Roulhac Toledano, Mary Louise Christovich and Betsy Swanson, *New Orleans Architecture*, Volume VI, Faubourg Tremé and the Bayou Road (Gretna, LA, Pelican Publishing, 1980) p. 88. (Trudeau as a member of the Superior Council. Also see *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Volume 5, Number 3, July 1922, p. 130, for a list of members of the Superior Council, including Trudeau, as of 4 May 1737.)

Shannon Lee Dawdy, *Building the Devil's Empire*, op. cit., p. 213. (Conduct of the slave Mazama.)

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Jay Higginbotham, *Old Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711* (Mobile: Museum of the City of Mobile, 1977) pp. 163,180, 309-12, 327-31, 429-30, 467, back matter maps. (Various references to Trudeau.)

Baptism of Francois Trudeau: Date \_\_21 Dec 1673\_\_Place \_\_ Notre Dame de Montreal, Canada

Evidence:

Programme de Recherche en Demographie Historique (PRDH), *Repertoire des Actes de Bapteme, Mariage, Sepulture, et des Recensements du Quebec Ancien* (Montreal: Les Presses de L'Universite de Montreal, 1980) Vol. 5, p. B 391.

Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes* (DGFC) (Montreal: Eusebe Senecal & Fils, 1859) Vol. 7, pp. 374-5.

Death: Date \_\_11 Sep 1739\_\_ Place \_At the residence of his son in law, Sr. Delapomeray, New Orleans, French Louisiana\_\_

Evidence (attached):

Nuncupative will of Francois Trudeau, 11 September 1739, dictated to Sr. Henry, Royal Notary, at the residence of Sr. Delapomeray (Trudeau's son in law). Original document in French Colonial archives, Old US Mint, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, document number 2697-13206 through -13211. Also file index cards giving a summary translation of the documents. Francois Trudeau in his will gives 4000 livres to his son-in-law, (Pierre) Gabriel de Juzan. (A nuncupative will is dictated on a deathbed to a recorder and witnesses.)

Mrs. Rosario Centanni and Sidney L. Villere, "Census of d'Artaquette - Louisiana Province," IN *New Orleans Genesis*, Vol. V, No. 20, September, 1966, p. 351. This has the death of Francois Trudeau, husband of Jeanne Burel, on 9 September 1739. The date from the more original document, the will listed above, is used instead.

"Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana LIV," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* (LHQ), Volume 15, Number 3, July 1932, pp. 508-9. This shows that by 1746 Francois Trudeau, deceased, had had before his death a daughter Francoise Trudeau who married (Pierre) Gabriel Juzan, both now deceased, and that this couple had a child (Pierre) Gabriel Juzan (II) who is now a minor, and his share in Francois Trudeau's estate is 3000 livres.



[659] 42-67/659  
Testamento de Pedro Juzan  
Otro Mafael Hidalgo  
Otro Diego Alvarez  
Otro Juan Gallego  
Otro Juan Fontanilla  
Juan Gallego  
Juan Fontanilla  
Hugo Kuby  
M. P. de  
Hugo Kuby



# 659 .

1802 signature page of the Mystic Will of Pedro (Pierre) Juzan

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**Francois Trudeau was married to Colonial Ancestor:**  
**Jeanne Louise Burel** (or Burrel, Burelle)

Date \_\_\_Aug 1704\_\_\_\_\_ Place: Old Mobile, French Louisiana \_\_

Evidence:

Jay Higginbotham, op. cit., pp. 186-7, citing ADM.

Jeanne Louise Burel arrived on the famous 44-gun French ship *Pelican* on 22 July 1704 at Massacre Island, French Louisiana (now Dauphin Island, Alabama) with her parents Etienne Burel (a pastry cook) and Marguerite Rousseau, sisters Genevieve and Marguerite, and brother Louis. Also on board were about 23 single "cassette" girls, seeking marriage in the New World. (See Higginbotham, pp. 160-190.) Jeanne Louise is not listed on a commonly-used list of "Pelican girls," but her sisters are, and Higginbotham, using original sources, found that she was on board the vessel. Of course, she and her sisters were not typical cassette girls, in that they traveled with their parents, but they were on board and were destined for marriage in the New World. Indeed, within about a month of arrival she was engaged and married to Francois Trudeau.

Not much else is known of Jeanne's life specifically, although it is certain that she must have suffered from heat, disease, insects, floods and other problems in the new settlements at Old Mobile, Dauphin Island, and then New Orleans. But one episode has come down to us (besides the Mazama slave threat, mentioned above), namely, the "Battle of the Pews," as follows.

In about 1723 the Capuchin Fathers of New Orleans built a little church in a room in their house, in which they reportedly suffered extremely and "almost died" because of difficult conditions in the colony. When times improved a bit they found a larger house to use for a church, donated by a person who had returned to France. Parishioners brought their chairs from home or stood for the services. Several inhabitants suggested that the fathers build pews instead, and rent them out to members of the congregation, in order to raise funds for the church. Everyone consented and the pews were built at a cost of seven to eight thousand livres, a large sum. (This is so large that it may be a mis-translation.) The sale was undertaken 14 October 1723. But "Mrs. Trudeau, the wife of a carpenter and mother in law of the cashier, wished to distinguish herself. When she saw that the pews near the front were already taken she wished to get a closed one. She was not permitted to do so."

Mrs. Trudeau vigorously complained to various officials that the priests should not have built the pews and given them out first- come first-served without the written permission of the Superior Council of the colony. She wanted the pews removed and/or a closed pew for herself. Member of the Council M. Perry "called the Capuchins on the carpet." Sieur Duval, the first church warden, became involved in the escalating dispute, as the Perry faction tried to use this dispute to humiliate him. The Father Superior of the Capuchin Fathers became quite upset, and asked the reasonable question of, "Who would pay for the pews?" if they were removed. He eventually threatened to resign (!) over the episode. Various parties wrote to officials in France, complaining about the matter. The matter boomeranged onto Councilman Perry, who was rebuked since he had a front row pew but did not in fact use it by coming to Mass every Sunday, as was his duty.





The replica Pelican sinks in the Mississippi

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How the battle ended is not clear, nor is it clear if Mme. Trudeau ever received her enclosed pew. But surely she got her wish when the new Cathedral was finished, just a few years after this episode, since her husband contributed so much towards its building. Perhaps this Battle of the Pews was one of the reasons he was so generous.

This episode is taken from Dunbar Rowland and Albert Sanders, *Mississippi Provincial Archives, 1701-1729, French Dominion* (Jackson, Mississippi: Mississippi Department of Archives and History, 1929) Volume II, pp. 387-389; and from Charles O'Neill, *Church and State in French Colonial Louisiana* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966) pp. 152-3 (not enclosed).

Birth of Jeanne Louise Burel:

Date\_25 Sep 1683\_ Place \_St. Ignace Du Cap, St. Ignace, Canada\_\_

Evidence:

PRDH, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. B 372.

Baptism: Date\_5 Oct 1683 Place \_\_ St. Ignace Du Cap, St. Ignace, Canada\_\_

Evidence:

PRDH, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. B 372.

DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 96.

Burial: Date \_\_10 Sep 1733 \_\_ Place \_\_ New Orleans, French Louisiana

Evidence:

Earl C. Woods and Charles E. Nolan, *Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of New Orleans* (New Orleans: Archdiocese of New Orleans, 1987) Vol. 1, p. 37 (citing SLC B1, 84.)

**#2. Name: \_\_Francoise Marie Trudeau** (sometimes called Marie Francoise Trudaut or Trudot, or Maria Francisca Trudeau)

Evidence of Relationship to #1:

*Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of Mobile, Alabama* (SRCCAM) (Mobile: Archdiocese of Mobile, 2001) Vol. 1, Section 1, 1704-1739, p. 49. This record states that Francoise Marie Trudaut was born of the "legitimate marriage between Francois Trudaut, resident of Dauphin Island, and Jeanne Burel, his wife." Note that this is the first and only volume published from the Sacramental Records. The listing immediately below is for the records themselves, which cover a much longer period, are much more extensive, which are located at the Archdiocese of Mobile, and which may be searchable upon application.

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SRRCCAM, handwritten transcripts and WPA (Work Projects Administration) typewritten transcripts of original Archdiocese of Mobile records of birth, marriage and death, with certification as a true copy by Karen Horton, Archivist, Archdiocese of Mobile; Section 1, 1704-39 Baptisms, Page 24, Act 159. This typed WPA transcript provides the same information at the SRRCCAM printed volume immediately above.

Winston DeVille, *Gulf Coast Colonials* (Baltimore, GPC, 1968) p. 62. This states that "Francois Marie (sic), daughter of Francois Trudaut (habitant of Fort Louis, habitant of Dauphine Island) and Jeanne Burrell, was born 31 January 1715."

"Succession of Francois Trudeau, 1739, Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, XXII," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 7, No. 3, July 1924, pp. 485-6. This states that on 29 September 1739 the "Attorney General of the King informed the Council (Superior Council of Louisiana) that Sieur Francois Trudeau has died at the house of his son-in-law..." and discusses the tutoring of "the heirs of Pierre Gabriel de Juzan, his wife Marie Françoise Trudeau, daughter of deceased Sr. Francois Trudeau." (Note that page 489 of this publication gives the size and general description of Francois Trudeau's estate at the time of his death.)

LHQ Volume 15, Number 3, pp. 508-9, op. cit.

Birth of Françoise Marie Trudeau: Date 30 Jan 1715 Place Dauphin Island, French Louisiana (now Alabama)

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit.  
SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit.  
DeVille, op. cit.

Baptism of Françoise Marie Trudeau: Date: 2 Feb 1715 Place Fort Louis, Old Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit.  
SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit.

Death of Françoise Marie Trudeau: Date 24 Mar 1736 Place (new) Mobile, French Louisiana (now Alabama) (Note: she tragically died at the age of just 21.)

Evidence:

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1: Burials 1726-1740, page 28, act 89. This states that "on 25 March 1736 ... I buried the body of Marie Françoise Trudeau, wife of Mr. Juzan, Aide-Major, who died the day before."

Winston De Ville, *Mobile Funerals, 1726-1764: Alabama Church Records of the French Province of Louisiana* (Ville Platte, LA: 1994), p. 8.

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**Married to: Pierre Gabriel Juzan (I)** (sometimes called Gabriel Juzan, Pedro Juzan, Peter Juzan, or Jusan or Lusan or Juzant; often called "the Aide-Major")

Date \_\_\_29 Apr 1735\_\_\_ Place: Mobile, French Louisiana\_(or New Orleans)

Evidence:

Alice D. Forsyth, *Louisiana Marriage Contracts* (New Orleans: Polyanthos, 1980) p. 21. Signing this marriage contract for "Monsieur Juzan" was "Monsieur de Bienville, Gouverneur of the Province of Louisiana (and) Monsieur Diron, Commandant at Mobile," and other notables.

Mrs. Fred O. James, "Index to the French and Spanish Translations of Original Documents," IN *New Orleans Genesis*, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 1962, p. 381.

Pierre Gabriel Juzan was born in Versailles, France on 6 June 1697. His father was Pierre Juzan, valet de chamber to the Count of Maurepas and Pontchartrain. Pierre Gabriel Juzan served in the King's Black Musketeers in 1714, in the Regiment of Bearn as ensign, second lieutenant, lieutenant and garcon major, and the Battalion of Redon in the Militia of Brittany. In 1730 he left his position as Aide-Major of militia, and was assigned to Louisiana at the post of Natchez (Fort Rosalie) with the rank of Aide-Major. He reported on the state and intentions of the Natchez Indians and other tribes, and was assigned to New Orleans and also to Forte Conde in (new) Mobile. He was killed at the age of 39 at the Battle of Ackia, 26 May 1736, in what is now Mississippi, while fighting the Chickasaws. His body was apparently left on the battlefield, since the French had to withdraw from the battleground after this defeat.

For an original and translation of the birth document for Pierre Gabriel Juzan and for information on his parents, see James A. L. Miller, Jr., "Some French Church Records, Copied from Original Records (and) Translated Into English," *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly* (DSGQ), Vol. 33, No. 4, November 1996, pp. 163-4 (not enclosed).

For more information on Juzan's activities in Louisiana see Dunbar Rowland and A.G. Sanders, *Mississippi Provincial Archives (MPA), French Dominion (FD)* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1984) Vol. IV, pp. 111-114; also MPA FD Vol. 1, pp. 197, 208, 306 (not enclosed). Also see the well documented short biographical manuscript (enclosed), by Luke W. Finlay, *My Juzan Ancestry*, 1991.

**#3. Name: Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II)** (often called "the Indian Commissioner")

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Evidence of Relationship to #2:

Letter and attachment from The Catholic Center of Mobile, September 28, 1992, to Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, with translation of birth record. This shows Act 766, birth of Pierre Jusan on 20 March 1736 as son of the legitimate marriage of Pierre Jusan (Juzan), Aide-Major, and Marie Francoise Trudot (Trudeau).

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 314.

Richard Chastang's Juzan Binder, Private library of Juzan and other Mobile family records, Saraland, Alabama. Copy of original birth/baptism record of Pierre Juzan, 23 March 1736, from the legitimate marriage of Pierre Juzan, "aide major" and Marie Francoise Trudot.

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"Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana, XXVI, Supplemental Index No. 3," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 8, No. 2, April 1925, pp. 293-4. (Note: this refers to the minor son "aged about three months" of Pierre Gabriel Juzan (I), deceased, as Pierre Francois de Juzan, but all other records refer to the son as Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) or as Pierre Juzan or Gabriel Juzan. The "Francois" is likely a clerical error introduced because the grandfather is named Francois.)

LHQ Volume 15, Number 3, pp. 508-9, op. cit.

"Minutes of the Session of the Superior Council of Louisiana, March 5, 1746," *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 21, No. 4, October 1938, pp. 1008-9. This describes the transfer of tutors of "Gabriel Jusan, minor son of the late Gabriel Jusan and of the late Francoise Trudeau..."

Birth of Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II):

Date 20 Mar 1736 Place Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 314.

Letter and attachment from The Catholic Center, September 28, 1992, op. cit.

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit.

Sherry Hicks, *1786 Spanish Census of the Mobile District* (January 2000) p. 4 (On line document at <http://trackingyourroots.com/data/1786cen.htm>). This document (enclosed) shows Pedro (Pierre) Juzan, 50 years old, with no marriage partner listed, in the Mobile District in 1786; thus implying a birth date of 1736. This census information is also available in more traditional form at Johnnie Andrews Jr. and William D. Higgins, *Spanish Census Reports at Mobile* (Mobile: Bienville Historical Society, 1973), no page numbers (not enclosed).

Baptism: Date: 23 Mar 1736 \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_(new) Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 314.

Letter and attachment from The Catholic Center, September 28, 1992, op. cit.

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit.

Death of Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II): Date 17 April 1802

Place in or near Mobile (now in the state of Alabama)

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Evidence:

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 5, Burials 1780-1803, pages 86-7, Act 222. This states that "today, 17 April 1802...I... gave church burial in the church cemetery to the body of deceased Pierre Juzan, Commissioner of Indians, a native of this parish...he was 66 years old."

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit., copy of original of death and burial record of Pedro Juzan, 17 April 1802

Johnnie Andrews, Jr., *Creole Mobile: A Compendium of the Colonial Families of the Central Gulf Coast, 1702-1813* (Pritchard, AL: Bienville Historical Society, 1974) p. 37. This shows "Pedro Juzan (Adult) Died \_\_\_ April 1802." Andrews was well known for collecting original documents about Mobile history and publishing copies or abstracts.

Mystic will of Pedro Juzan (II) and certifications, New Orleans Notarial Archives, Pedro Pedesclaux, Notary, PP Volume 42, Pages 649-684, front and back (two folios), date of act: 23 September 1802, date of will: 27 March 1802. This will was written and sealed in Mobile but opened and investigated in New Orleans six months later. It states that Pedro is a native of Mobile, that he is the legitimate son of Pedro Juzan and Francisca Trudeau, that he is 66 years old, that he first married Catarina Paran (Catherine Parant) and by her had a legitimate son Franscico Juzan, that Pedro married Pelagie Lorenzo (Lorreins) and had no heirs by her. (A "mystic will" is one which is signed in the presence of witnesses, folded and placed in an envelope, sealed with wax, the envelope is usually also signed by the witnesses, and the will is kept sealed, secret or "mystic" until opened after the death of the party. Juzan's original will in the Archives shows all these characteristics, including the unusual folds in the paper (not present in most notarial documents), witness signatures on the will and envelope, and the triple wax seals. For a fuller translation, see attachments.)

Pierre Gabriel "Don Pedro" Juzan (II) (1736-1802) initially served as an officer in the French "naval infantry" (marines) and later rose to become a very important figure in the Gulf Coast and Mobile. He was resident in Mobile all or most of his life, as shown by his signing an oath of loyalty (as "Piere Zuzan") to George III in Mobile in 1764, during the British occupation, his signing a petition from Mobile in 1772 (as "P. Juzan"), and as taking an oath of loyalty in 1780 (as "P. Juzan") to King Charles III during the Spanish takeover of Mobile. (See Albert Tate, Jr., "The French in Mobile, British West Florida, 1763-1780," *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Volume XX, Number 2, May 1983, pp. 61-68; not attached.)

It was in this latter period, during the American Revolution, that Juzan played his most prominent part. The best source on this is the detailed biography entitled *Jose de Ezpeleta, Gobernador de la Mobila, 1780-1781*, by F. de Borja Medina Rojas (Sevilla, Spain: Escuela de Estudios Hispanico-Americanos de Sevilla, 1980) pp. 38, 107-9, 111, 117, 121-3, 144, 154-6, 168, 213, 274, 287, 296, 308, 317, 322-3, 334, 340-1, 363, 386, 391-2, 434 - all references to Juzan (not attached). Since this information has apparently never been previously presented in English, it is given at some length here.



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The Rohas detailed account in Spanish, drawing almost exclusively on original sources in Spanish colonial archives, makes it clear that Juzan was the right hand man of Spanish Governor Ezpeleta of Mobile. Juzan was appointed "Commissioner for the Indians," a new post, and was responsible for all of the Governor's relations with the Indians. He briefed the Governor on British and Indian activities, identified ways in which the Spanish administration was harming its own goals, and undertook what we would now call "counter-intelligence" against spies from British Pensacola who were reporting on the situation in Spanish Mobile.

With the Spanish Governor's concurrence, Juzan launched an informal guerilla war against the British, using his Indian allies, after a letter was found and translated which showed that the British had just launched a similar guerilla campaign against the Spanish. Juzan formed and led an armed company of Indian fighters, free blacks, and even enslaved blacks (if he obtained the owner's permission). Following British practice, he awarded 10 silver pesos and a barrel of tafia (similar to brandy) for each capture of an enemy prisoner or deserter, but only if the prisoner had not been tortured by his captor.

For his "integrity, valor, conduct, capabilities and loyalty to the Spanish regime" Juzan was also given the title of "Capitan a Guerra del Partido del Tombecbe" (War Captain of the Tombigbee District) with full "military and political jurisdiction." In his district, he "had to power to issue commands and demand assistance, and he had to be obeyed" on pain of punishment.

Juzan attempted to capture James Colbert, leader of a band of renegade whites and blacks who were attacking Spanish shipping and posts, but was unsuccessful. He issued orders for the capture of Colbert "vivo o muerto" (dead or alive), and sent friendly Indian patrols after Colbert. He led and sent patrols to intercept unfriendly Indians trading with or going to British-held Pensacola.

At one point when Spanish forces in Mobile were reduced, Governor Ezpeleta placed Juzan in a position of leadership at the fort there, specifying that the sergeant in charge had to "clear all actions" with Juzan. By then, the Spanish garrison in Mobile had been reduced to a paltry 32 men in all. The British in Pensacola were much better manned and supplied, and Juzan complained that the British were able to give numerous gifts or bribes to their Indian allies, while the Spanish had little tobacco or gunpowder to spare. Juzan's own son went to Pensacola, possibly to get some of these gifts, or perhaps on a spying mission. (The name of this son is not given, but it was likely his legitimate son Pierre Francois Juzan, born in 1759.)

For his troubles during this period, "Don Pedro" Juzan was paid 40 pesos per month, and received 3 pounds 12 ounces of fresh bread, 3 pounds of fresh meat, and 12 ounces of rice per day.

Juzan led a detachment that scouted a British outpost on the Perdido River on what is now the eastern boundary of Baldwin County, Alabama, with the goal of encouraging British desertions. He was successful in capturing four British deserters.

Juzan established a large plantation north of new and Old Mobile. This plantation is probably the listening and interdiction post mentioned in the Rojas book, the center of Juzan's Tombigbee district administration, and the location of a hostile Indian raid which "captured all of Juzan's goods and ruined him totally."

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After the Revolutionary period, Juzan apparently made a comeback financially, since at his death in 1802 the veracity of his will was attested to in 30 pages of certifications by a number of the leading citizens of Mobile.

A map in the Rojas volume shows the location of Pedro Juzan's plantation, and although the river contours are a bit different, I estimate that the plantation was in the vicinity of latitude 31.058489, longitude -87.986739, northeast of Chastang, Alabama. This town was apparently named for the Chastang family that owned two plantations in the area, including one right across the river from the Juzan plantation (according to the Rojas map). This family intermarried with Daniel Juzan in the next generation, as described below.

The Juzan plantation was located about 6.5 (air) statute miles north of Old Mobile (lat/long: 30.968611, -87.993889), which had been abandoned by this time, and about 26.5 (air) statute miles north of new Mobile.

Based on his extensive service against British forces and for the Spanish -- informal allies of the American Patriots -- Pierre ("Don Pedro") Juzan (II) has recently been identified as a propositus for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is listed as DAR ancestor number A135441.

**Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) married (1st) to: Catherine Parant**

Date \_\_\_1 Nov 1758\_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 121, act 123. This record shows that "Pierre de Juzan, Ensign in the troops detached from the Navy, native of Mobile, son of Pierre de Juzan, Aide-Major at Mobile... and Catherine Parant, native also of Mobile..." are marrying. (Parant was probably about 23 years old at the time.)

Jacqueline O. Vidrine, *Love's Legacy: The Mobile Marriages* (Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana, 1985) pp. 280-281. This record shows "Pierre de Juzan, ensign in the detached troops of the Marine, native of Mobile...(marrying) Catherine Parant, native of Mobile..." Vidrine notes the tragic facts that "Pierre Juzan (II)'s mother was buried 25 March 1736, when he was only five days old, and his father was killed two months later, in the war against the Chickasaws."

Mystic will of Pedro Juzan (II), op. cit.

**Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) and (probably) Henriette Livoix \***

Date: about 1758-1760 Place: probably Mobile, the Tombigbee district, or New Orleans

Evidence:

It is clear from at least five original documents, as discussed below, that Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) is the father of Daniel Juzan, the person in the next generation in this line of descent. But the mother of Daniel, and the second relationship of Pierre's, must be reconstructed at some length, and is not absolutely certain.

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The facts are as follows: Catherine Parant, the first wife of Pierre Juzan (II), tragically died on 31 Dec 1759, after only 13 months of marriage. (SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 4, Burials, 1760-1769, (attached) shows that "Catherine de Juzan" was interred in the parish cemetery on 1 January 1760 and died the day before, on 31 December 1759. Also see Winston De Ville, *Mobile Funerals*, op. cit., p. 39.)

Catherine and her husband had had a legitimate child, called Pierre Francois Juzan (erroneously called Muzan in the initial transcript but later corrected by hand) on 20 September 1759. (SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 3, Baptisms, 1745-1759, page 47, act 274, attached.) Also see original record from Richard Chastang's Juzan Binder (attached). This record states the child's parents are Pierre Juzan, Officer of Troops detached from the Navy, and Catherine Parent, so this is clearly the correct couple. This child is named as Francisco Juzan in the mystic will of his father Pedro Juzan (II))

The exact date of Daniel Juzan's birth is not known, only the year. That year is 1760, and is obtained from two sources:

1. Johnnie Andrews, in his *Creole Mobile*, op. cit., p. 37, citing "record or source number 101," states that the birth year of Daniel Juzan is 1760; and Andrews obtained and relied on original records. However, a search of all of the SRRCCAM records from 1759 through 1765 did not reveal an original for source 101, and SRRCCAM act 101 is clearly not the correct item, so it is not certain what source Andrews used. Friends of Andrews (who is now deceased) report that he numbered his personal library, so this may be a reference which has now been lost.
2. Mobile Genealogical Society (MGS), *Death Notices, (Local and Foreign)* (Mobile: MGS, no pub. date) page for 1825 activities (no sequential page numbers). This document states that Daniel Jusong (Juzan) died on 22 May 1825, and was 65 years of age. Note that 1825 minus 65 equals 1760.

Catherine Parant cannot have had a child by Pierre Juzan in September 1759 and had another child (Daniel) in 1760, while dying at the end of 1759. Thus it appears that she cannot be the mother of Daniel Juzan.

One other candidate for the legitimate mother of Daniel Juzan is Pelagie Lorreins. But Pelagie formally married Pierre Juzan (II) in 1794, much later. And Pelagie was born in 1762 and died in 1848 (see proofs below under her marriage), and hence was not even alive when Daniel Juzan was born in 1760.

Pedro Juzan (II) in his 1802 mystic will states that he only had two wives-- Catherine Parant and Pelagia Lorriens -- with one legitimate child by Catherine Parent, namely Pierre Francois Juzan, and no legitimate children by Pelagie Lorreins. This will is extremely unusual, in that it has only three pages of substance, but over 30 pages of certifications by many of the most powerful persons in Mobile. These persons repeatedly certify that the will is really that of Pedro Juzan, that it is his signature on the will, that he was in sound mind when he made it and placed it in a triple-wax-sealed envelope in the presence of witnesses, etc. The will was unusual enough that it was transferred to New Orleans to be opened, and was only opened many months after the death. An official investigation led by the Deputy Governor was undertaken to establish that the will was legitimate, and it was found to be so. It seems likely that Pedro was concerned that some of his various children other than Pierre Francois Juzan might contest the will.

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Unfortunately, the administration of the will and any contestations have not been found to date and appear to be lost.

There is one other possible named candidate for the mother of Daniel Juzan. This is Henriette Livoix. She only appears in the historical record once, in the 15 May 1796 marriage record of Margueritte Juzan and Santiago (Jacques) Laurens. The exact language is "Marg.ta Juzan, daughter of Don Pedro Juzan and Mdm(?) Henrieta Livoix." (Liroix? Lisoix?) (Citation below, transcript and copy of original document attached.) Note that this does not say "legitimate" daughter, which is the phrase usually used in the register, and which is even used in the previous line for the groom, "Don Santiago Laurens, legitimate son of Santiago Laurens and Maria Luisa Beaudin..." This record is not signed by either Henrieta Livoix or Pedro Juzan, but is signed by a member of the Lorreins family, probably Jacques Lorriens or possibly Pelagie Lorreins (who had married Pedro Juzan (II) two years before, in 1794). So perhaps the Lorriens family approved of this marriage, but did not want Don Pedro to include illegitimate children like this in the 1802 will. Possibly these illegitimate children were taken care of before the death of Pedro (II) by quiet gifts.

The date of this marriage for the daughter of Henrietta Livoix and Pedro Juzan is 15 May 1796, thirty six years after the birth of Daniel Juzan in 1760. So it is possible that Henrietta Livoix had an affair with Don Pedro Juzan (II) around 1758-60, was the mother of Daniel in 1760, and also had Margueritte Juzan some years later, in time for Margueritte to marry in 1796. (A birth record for Margueritte Juzan is not in evidence.)

An extensive search of various records in Mobile and New Orleans has not revealed any other information on Henrietta Livoix or on a family with a similar name. (The only close items are a Catholic baptism in Mobile on 4 March 1760 of a Marie Henriette De Livoy, but this seems rather late and the name doesn't match very well, and the much later birth in Mobile of a Joseph Lerois, on 30 November 1812.)

Of course it is also quite possible that the mother of Daniel Juzan is an unknown woman from an unofficial liaison. Pierre Gabriel "Don Pedro" Juzan (II) was friends with key Indian chiefs, was later made the Indian Commissioner, spoke several Indian languages, often lived among the Indians, had his plantation up-country away from town, and interacted every day with the Indians. Hence it is possible that an unknown mistress, likely an Indian woman, was the mother. Other possibilities are a liaison with a mulatto, African or African-American slave, or a free woman of color, or perhaps a married or unmarried white woman that needed to conceal the liaison.

Interviews on 14 and 19 February 2011 with Richard Chastang of Saraland, Alabama, a leading Creole and Indian researcher in Mobile, who worked for many years as the historian of the Mobile Archdiocese records, showed that some possible descendants have stated that a candidate for the mother of Daniel Juzan and several other "motherless" children of Pedro Juzan (II) is Marie Henrietta Rochon. However, no documents or proofs of this family-lore-based assertion have come to light, Chastang's careful Juzan charts show no proofs for this relationship, and David Sprinkle's book on the Rochon family (see the citation later under Daniel Juzan) does not assert this contention.

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A definite proof for the carriage of the bloodline through three generations, and substantial evidence for the existence of a mother who could not be acknowledged, is contained in the 1800 birth/1802 baptism record for Elizabet Arminte Juzan, in Book 2 of the *Records of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Mobile*. This clearly states in Act 331 (copy of original attached; citation below) that the father of Elizabet Arminte Juzan is Daniel Juzan, and that Elizabet's "paternal grandfather" is Don Pedro Juzan (hence the key bloodline from Don Pedro to Daniel to Elizabet), and her "maternal grandparents" are "Don Juan Bautista Lorendini and Dona Lucia Couliret..." This all matches correctly with the known facts. But the point that the paternal grandmother of Elizabet is not named, while all the other three grandparents are named, is good evidence that neither the early Catherine Parant nor the later wife Pelagie Lorreins is the mother of Daniel Juzan and grandmother of Elizabet Juzan, and that the missing grandmother could not be officially acknowledged. (Elizabet Arminte will carry the bloodline down to the next generation, since she intermarried with the Toulmins.)

Examination of the original baptism record in Mobile for Yrene (Irene) Juzan on 26 March 1813 (attached) shows, in the same fashion, that her "legitimate" parents are Daniel Juzan and Louise Lorendine, that the "paternal grandparent is Pierre Juzan," and the paternal grandmother is unlisted. Both maternal grandparents are listed.

Similarly, the baptism record (attached) in Mobile for Jean Baptiste Daniel Juzan on 10 April 1803 lists Daniel Juzan and Louise Lorendine as the "legitimate" parents, and "paternal grandfather, Pierre Juzan," paternal grandmother unlisted, and both maternal grandparents listed.

In almost identical fashion, the baptism record (attached) of Marguerite Suzanne Juzan in Mobile on 18 August 1805 shows her "legitimate" parents as Daniel Juzan and Louise Lorendine, "paternal grandparents Pedro Juzan," no paternal grandmother listed, and both maternal grandparents listed, and these are the same as in the other three records above. (The transcript does not say Pedro, it has a blank, but the word "Pedro" is clear in the original record.)

Thus we have four original documents showing that Daniel Juzan is the son of Pedro Juzan (II), and all fail to list Daniel's mother. This cannot be a coincidence. (A fifth similar document will be introduced below.)

Researcher Richard Chastang states that it is unusual for a grandparent to be omitted in the Mobile Archdiocese records, and that often the priests had no hesitation in naming children as illegitimate when that was the case. Apparently in this instance the prominence of the family led to a more tactful description.

In any case, the bloodline of Trudeau to Juzan to Toulmin is not endangered by our unfortunate lack of certain knowledge of the mother. Perhaps future research will clarify her identity.

For proofs of all this, see the following attached records:

*Records of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Mobile* (RCICM), Sacramental Registers Book 2, Act 331, 9 April 1802, pp. 73-4, from LDS tape 2047321, tape footage numbers (reel markers) 729-730. (This is a copy of the original handwritten record in the priest's journal, showing the birth on 20 September 1800 and baptism on 19 April 1802 of Elizabet Arminte Juzan, with father Daniel Juzan and grandfather Pedro Juzan (II), as discussed above.)

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SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 8, Baptisms, 1781-1850, page 147, act 345 (with act "331" written in below; this is a transcript of the same Elizabet Arminte Juzan birth/baptism record).

Richard Chastang Juzan binder, op. cit., copy of original birth/baptism record for Elizabet Arminte Juzan.

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 213, Act 213 (transcript of marriage of Jacques Laurens and Marguerite Juzan, stating that Marguerite is the daughter of Pierre Juzan and Henriette Liroix (Livoix?)).

Richard Chastang Juzan binder, op. cit., copy of original 1796 marriage record of Santiago (Jacques) Laurens and Margarita Juzan, stating that Margarita is the daughter of Pedro (Pierre) Juzan and Henriette Liroix (Livoix?)).

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Book 2, Baptisms 1781-1850, page 229, Act 518 (transcript of birth and baptism of Irene Juzan in 1813).

Richard Chastang Juzan binder, op. cit., copy of original birth/baptism record for Yrene (Irene) Juzan, with birth on 5 March 1812 and baptism on 26 March 1813.

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Book 2, Baptisms 1781-1850, pp. 159-60, Act 369 (transcript of baptism of Jean Baptiste Daniel Juzan).

Richard Chastang Juzan binder, op. cit., copy of original birth/baptism record for Juan Bautista (Jean Baptiste) Daniel Juzan, with birth on 20 March 1803 and baptism on 10 April 1803.

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Book 2, Baptisms 1781-1850, page 181, Act 410 (transcript of baptism of Marguerite Suzanne Juzan in 1805).

Richard Chastang Juzan binder, op. cit., copy of original baptism record on 18 August 1805 for Margarita Suzana (Marguerite Suzanne) Juzan.

**Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) married (2<sup>nd</sup>) (but third relationship) to Pelagie Loreins** (or Lorreins or Laurence)

Date \_\_15 Mar 1794 Place\_\_\_ New Orleans

Evidence:

Mystic will of Pedro Juzan (II), op. cit.



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Woods and Nolan, op. cit., Vol. 5, pp. 216, 249-250. This marriage record shows that "Pedro Jusan, (son of Pedro Jusan, "mayor" (should be Major) in the former fort of Mobile and of Maria Francisca Trudeau" (Marie Francoise Trudeau)) is marrying Pelagia Loreins on 15 March 1794 in New Orleans. This record also notes that the Pedro who is getting married is the "commissioner of the Indies" (should be Commissioner of the Indians), and that Pedro is the "widower of Cathalina (Catherine) Parant." This latter wording is significant, since no other legitimate marriage of any woman with Pedro, other than Catherine, is mentioned. Page 250 of this source gives the parents of Pelagia (Santiago Loreins and Maria Luisa Baudin), notes that Pelagia is a native of New Orleans, and cites SLC, M5, 93. Note that this record is additional proof of the link between Pedro (Pierre) Juzan I the Aide Major and (Pedro) Pierre Juzan II, the Indian Commissioner.

Vidrine, op. cit., pp. 280-281. A note to this record states that Pierre (II) "married again" in 1794 to Pelagie Lorreins, daughter of Jacques Lorreins dit Tarrascon, fils, and Marie Louis Bodin dit Miragouin."

Woods and Nolan, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 172. This birth record of "Pelagie Laurence" seems to match well with the Vidrine note immediately above, and states that the parents of Pelagie Laurence (apparently Lorreins) are Jacques, surnamed Tarascon, and Louise Beaudin. Thus Pelagie Lorreins was (per this record) born on 11 January 1762 and baptized 20 January 1762, in New Orleans, in the Roman Catholic faith. Hence Pelagie was 32 when she married the 58-year-old Pedro Juzan (II) in 1794, and was not even alive when Daniel Juzan was born in 1760.

Library of Congress, *American State Papers, House of Representatives, 23<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Public Lands*, Vol. 6, pp. 943-944. Available and obtained on line from the Library of Congress American Memory Project at:

<http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/ampage?collId=llsp&fileName=033/llsp033.db&recNum=967>.

This Library of Congress item shows that Pelagie Loriens was "formerly the widow of Peter (Pierre, Pedro) Juzon, deceased," that she and Peter lived together on a tract of land granted to them in Alabama for several years before 1787, and that Pelagie is alive and vigorously pursuing her land claim, as heir of Peter, as of 24 October 1833.

Death notice, *Louisiana Courier*, 25 October 1848, Page 2, Column 5, from New Orleans Public Library On-Line Obituary Index. The death information states: "Mme. Pelagie Juzan, 87 years old."

Note that after Pierre Juzan (II) died in Mobile, Pelagie Loriens went back to New Orleans. She likely went back to live in the house in which she had been raised, built by her parents, Jacques (Santiago) Lorreins and Marie Beaudin or Baudin. This house is well known in New Orleans, although mis-named, as the "Old Spanish Custom House" at 1300 Moss Street in Bayou St. John. It actually never served as a public building, but was always a private residence. It was constructed in about 1780-1784 and is described as the oldest house in Bayou St. John and one of the oldest residences in New Orleans. It sold at auction in 2009 to a private bidder for \$1,045,000 and is now (2011) being restored.

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**#4. Name: Daniel Juzan**

Evidence of Relationship to #3 (Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) and possibly Henriette Livoix, or an unknown woman):

RCICM, op. cit., pp. 73-4 (Shows the link from Pedro (Pierre) Juzan (II) to Daniel Juzan and his wife Luisa Lorendini, down to the baptism of their daughter Elizabet Arminte Juzan. See discussion above.)

SRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 8, Baptisms, 1781-1850, page 147, act 345 (with act "331" written in below). (Same information as RCICM immediately above.)

SRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 210, act 210. This is another proof (the fifth) of the carriage of the bloodline from Pierre Juzan (II) to Daniel Juzan, in that it is the marriage document of Daniel with his first wife Marie Louise Lorandine (Laurendine), and states that this is the "marriage between Daniel Juzan, son of Pierre Juzan [no mother mentioned], and Maria Luisa Lorandine..." (both of her parents are listed).

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit., copy of original record of 1796 marriage of "Danl Jusan, hijo de Sr. Piere Jusan" with Maria Luisa Laurendini.

Birth:           Date \_ 1760\_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_ Mobile, Alabama \_\_\_

Evidence:

Johnnie Andrews, *Creole Mobile*, op. cit., p. 37, states that "Daniel Jusong (Juzan) was born in 1760, # 101."

Mobile Genealogical Society (MGS), *Death Notices, (Local and Foreign)* op. cit. This document states that Daniel Jusong (Juzan) died on 22 May 1825, and was 65 years of age. Note that 1825 minus 65 equals 1760.

Death:           Date \_\_\_22 May 1825\_\_\_\_\_ Place\_\_Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

MGS, *ibid.*, which gives the death date of 22 May 1825. The other proofs below derive from the date of the will.

David A. Sprinkle, *Rochon and Related Families* (Pritchard, AL: Bienville Historical Society, 1992) p. 98 (typed copy of will of Daniel Juzan, dated 9 May 1825, County of Mobile, AL)

Will and Testament of Daniel Juzan, New York Public Library, available on line at: <http://digitalgallery.nypl.org/nypldigital/dgkeysearchresult.cfm?keyword=juzan%2C+daniel>

(This NYPL on-line image of the original handwritten will of Daniel Juzan is also dated 9 May 1825, and has a very shaky signature markedly different from the writing in the body of the will. This appears to be the original will of Daniel and is almost certainly his original signature; see the discussion below under Justine Laurent.)

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Mobile Probate Court, Mobile, Alabama, Will Book 1, 1813-1837, pp. 110-111. This shows the will of Daniel Juzan recorded in the Will Book on 9 May 1825. See the discussion below under Justine Laurent re an interesting omission from this document.

Johnnie Andrews Jr., *Mobile Records: 1812-1834: A Compendium of Historical and Genealogical Records of Early/American Mobile* (Pritchard, AL: Bienville Historical Society, 1984) p. 11. This record gives the "death of Daniel Juzan" on 9 May 1825.

**Daniel Juzan married (1st) to: Mary Louisa Laurendine \***

Date 8 Feb 1796 Place: Mobile, Alabama \_\_\_\_\_

(Note: it is Mary Louisa Laurendine who is the mother of Elizabet Armita Juzan, later Toulmin, born in 1800, in the next generation.)

Evidence:

SRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 210, act 210 (enclosed earlier). This is the marriage document of Daniel with his first wife Marie Louise Lorandine (Laurendine), and states that this is the "marriage between Daniel Juzan, son of Pierre Juzan, and Marie Louise Lorandine..."

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit., copy of original record of 8 Feb 1796 marriage of "Danl Jusan, hijo de Sr. Piere Jusan" with "Maria Luisa Laurendini."

Lynne S. April and Eugenia W. Parker, "Laurendine," *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly*, Vol. 34, No. 4, November 1997, p. 168. This shows the marriage of Maria Luisa Lorandini (born 24 Aug 1780) marrying Daniel Juzan on 8 Feb 1796, citing Baptismal Book 2, p. 7 and Marriage Book 1, Act 28, of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Mobile.

Johnnie Andrews, *Creole Mobile*, op. cit., p. 37. This record shows Daniel Juzan marrying Maria Luisa Lorandini in 1795, and later having a daughter Amante (or Amente or Armithe), who was born in 1800.

RCICM, op. cit., pp. 73-4. This describes the "legitimate marriage" of Daniel Juzan and Luisa Lorendini, although it does not give the date.

Juzan et al. v. Toulmin, 9 Ala 662 (1846), *Reports of Cases at Law and in Equity, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of Alabama* (Tuscaloosa: M.D.J. Slade, 1846) Vol. 9, pp. 662-3. This oft-cited case involved the 2000 acre St. Louis Tract in north Mobile, and states that "in 1795 Daniel Juzan and Louisa Laurendine...intermarried in the vicinity of Mobile..."

SRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 8, Baptisms, 1781-1850, page 7, act 12. This gives the birth date of Marie Louise Lorendini as 24 August 1780, with a baptism date of 2 July 1781, the "legitimate daughter of Jean Baptiste Lorandini and Lucia Couleret." Note that Marie Louise was only 15 when she married the 36-year-old Daniel Juzan.

Chastang's Juzan Binder, op. cit., copy of original of birth (and baptism) record of Maria Luisa Lorandini, 24 August 1780

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Lynne S. April and Eugenia W. Parker, op. cit., p. 168, gives the death date of Maria Louisa Lorendini (Laurendine), wife of Daniel Juzan, as 1812.

**Daniel Juzan married (2nd) to: Marguerite "Goton" or "Gatton" Chastang**

Date 20 May 1813 Place: Mobile, Alabama

**Evidence:**

Clinton P. King and Meriem A. Barlow, *Will Book I: 1813-1837, Transcripts, Mobile County Probate Court, Mobile, Alabama* (Mobile, MGS, 2010) p.4. (Oddly, this Will Book shows the certification of the marriage of Daniel Jusan and Margrite Chestang (sic), both of the county of Mobile, on 20 May 1813.

Mobile Genealogical Society (MGS), *Mobile County, Alabama: Marriage Records* (Mobile: MGS, December 1984) Vol. 1 (1813-1850), p. 65. This shows the marriage of Daniel Juzan and Margaret Chastang on 20 May 1813.

Johnnie Andrews, *Mobile Records*, op. cit., p. 22, shows Daniel Jusan marrying Marguerite Chastang on 20 May 1813.

Sprinkle, op. cit., p. 96. The typed transcript of the will of Marguerite cites her "legitimate marriage" to "Daniel Juzan."

**Daniel Juzan's 3<sup>rd</sup> Relationship: Informal Liaison with Justine Laurent, a "free woman of color"**

Date about 1814-25 Place: Mobile, Alabama

**Evidence:**

Sprinkle, op. cit., p. 98. (Typed transcript of will of Daniel Juzan, citing by name his five children by "Justine, a free woman of color who now lives with me.")

Handwritten will of Daniel Juzan, from the New York Public Library, op. cit. (This also shows Daniel's relationship with "Justine" (no last name given).

Pigeon Hole Documents, Mobile Probate Court, Petition of Justine Laurent, Guardian, for Legacy (n.d.) This document, filed between 1825 and 1828, petitions the County Court of Mobile County to force Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin, administrator of the estate of Daniel Juzan, to pay the \$1000 legacy promised in the will of Daniel Juzan to the five "children of color" of Justine Laurent.

Estate accounting of Daniel Juzan, Mobile Probate Court, AEA document book 1, page 61, 19 July 1828. This document shows that Justine Laurent was (eventually) paid by Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin a \$1000 "legacy willed to the Children of said Justine Laurent by Daniel Juzan..."

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A very interesting element of Daniel Juzan's will is the selective editing apparently done on it. The handwritten will obtained from the Mobile Probate Court appears at first to be the most original version. But this almost certainly not so. This version states that Daniel "bequeaths unto Delphin, Dalcour, Camine, Martlett and Mirone children of colour who, now, live with me, the sum of one thousand dollars..." The typed version from David Sprinkle, op. cit., p. 98, states that Daniel gives the \$1000 to the named five "children of colour **which I have had by Justine, a free woman of colour**, who, now, lives with me."

The handwritten version with the shaky signature, held at the New York Public Library, has this same wording. Thus the handwritten version from the Probate Court is apparently a copy made by a clerk in a courthouse Will Book, who edited out the embarrassing phrase about living with Justine, while the typed Sprinkle version apparently was made from the original will document, now held at the New York Public Library.

**#5. Name: "Amante" Elizabet Arminta Juzan**

Evidence of Relationship to #4:

RCICM, op. cit., pp. 73-4. (Describes the "legitimate marriage" of Daniel Juzan and Luisa Lorendini, with child "Elizabet Arminta" Juzan, and birth date and baptism date, in Mobile.)

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 8, Baptisms, 1781-1850, page 147, act 345 (with act "331" written in below)

David A. Sprinkle, op. cit., p. 98. This will of Daniel Juzan describes "my... children to wit...Amante (Elizabeth) Toulmin, wife of Theophilous (Lindsay) Toulmin..." (sic)

Johnnie Andrews, Jr., *Creole Mobile*, op. cit., p. 37. (Recall this states that "Amante (Amente, Arminthe) Juzan was born in 1800.")

Birth:           Date 20 Sep 1800 \_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_\_Mobile\_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

RCICM, op. cit., pp. 73-4. (Recall that this gives the date of birth in Mobile of 20 September 1800 for Elizabet Arminte Juzan.)

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 8, Baptisms, 1781-1850, page 147, act 345 (with act "331" written in below).

Picture of Tombstone of Amant E. Toulmin, "who died October 1<sup>st</sup>, 1862, aged 62 years and 7 months, dearly beloved wife of T.L. Toulmin," in the Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. (1862 and 10 months minus 62 and 7 months yields 1800 and 3 months, correct to the year but not the month.)

Johnnie Andrews, Jr., *Creole Mobile*, op. cit., p. 37, which states that Amante (Amente, Arminthe) Juzan was born in 1800.

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Baptism:      Date  9 April 1802 \_\_\_\_\_ Place  \_\_\_Mobile (now Alabama)

Evidence:

RCICM, op. cit., pp. 73-4.

Death:        Date  \_1 Oct 1862  \_\_\_  Place\_\_\_probably Toulminville, Alabama, now part  
of Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

Picture of Tombstone of Amant E. Toulmin, op.cit. (The Toulmin Burying Ground was moved to Spring Hill Cemetery from Toulminville in about the 1960s.)

Mary J. Toulmin Bible family pages, copy obtained in 1977 by George Bowers Toulmin from Toulmin Gaines III. These state: "Died, at ½ past 6 oclock P.M. on the first day of October 1862, my dearly beloved wife Amante E. Toulmin, after long and great suffering - aged 61 years and 7 months. We had been married 41 years, 4 months, & 14 days. T.L. Toulmin." Other relevant statements: "Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin married Amante E. Juzan at her aunt's house in Mobile County, Alabama State, by Mr. Sontag of Mobile on the 17<sup>th</sup> of May, 1821." "Edmund Pendleton (Toulmin) was born 10<sup>th</sup> Sept 1829 at 6 oclock, A.M.;" "Died, on July 4, 1866, Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin aged 70 years." "Married, on the 11 of April 1849, by Rev. J.A. Massey, E.P. Toulmin, oldest son of T.L. and A.E. Toulmin, to Fanny E. Bowers." This Bible family section also contains the births of 63 slave children and the deaths of 21 slaves.

**Married to:  \_ Theophilus Lindsey (or Lindsay) Toulmin  \_\_**

          Date  \_\_\_17 May 1821\_\_\_\_\_  Place: Mobile, Alabama  \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

Martha Johnson Toulmin Bible family pages, copies obtained in 1977 by George Bowers Toulmin from owner/descendant Robert Pendleton Gaines of Pensacola. Statements include: "Theophilus Lindsay Toulmin, eldest son of Harry and Ann, intermarried with Mary Caller in the year 1819 and afterwards with Amy Juzon (sic) in 1821." Also: "Theophilus L. Toulmin was born at Lexington, Kentucky in June 1796."

MGS, op. cit., pp. 65, 122. (This record shows "Arminth Juzan" marrying "Theoph L. Toulmin" on 13 May 1821.)

Mobile County Probate Court, Marriage License Information (MCPC MLI), on-line database at:<http://probate.mobilecountyal.gov/> This database shows Theophilus L. Toulmin marrying "Aroniritha Jeojan" (sic!) on 13 May 1821, in book 0 (sic), page 298.

Johnnie Andrews, Jr., *Mobile Records*, op. cit., p. 25, shows "Armintha Juzan" marrying "Theoph. L. Toulmin" on May 13, 1821.

Mary J. Toulmin Bible family pages, op. cit. (It is reasonable to assume that the above evidence refers to the issuance of the marriage license on the 13<sup>th</sup>, while the actual marriage took place on the 17<sup>th</sup>, as stated in the family Bible, and as accepted here.)



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Picture of memorial grave marker for Theophilus L. Toulmin, "died July 4, 1866, Aged 70 years" at the Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Springhill Cemetery, Mobile.

Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin was born on 4 July 1796 in Frankfort, Kentucky, the son of Judge Harry Toulmin (1766-1823), one of the founding fathers of Alabama. At age 17, T.L. Toulmin enlisted in General Andrew Jackson's army and rose to the rank of lieutenant during the Creek Indian War. He became Brigadier General of the Alabama State Militia, Sheriff of Mobile County, State Senator from 1838 to 1864 (with some short interruptions) and Postmaster of Mobile. In 1840 he was on the Democratic Electoral Ticket, and was Chairman of the national Electoral College when in the US Senate Chamber, the College cast the vote for Martin Van Buren as President and R. M. Johnson as Vice President. T.L. Toulmin founded Toulminville and built a large creole-style home there in about 1825. In 1974 this home was relocated to the campus of the University of South Alabama and restored, and it remains there today. It is on the National Register of Historic Places. T. L. Toulmin died on 5 July 1866 in Toulminville, Alabama, and is now buried in the Toulmin Burying Ground at Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile.

There are numerous interesting records in the Mobile County Probate Court records and archives relating to T. L. Toulmin, including these three:

A handwritten "solemn oath" dated 12 August 1834, in which T. L. Toulmin, "sheriff elect" of Mobile County swears that he has not "given or accepted a challenge in writing or otherwise to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon either in or out of this state..." since "the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty six" (eight years before this oath). He goes on to promise that he will not engage in single combat with any deadly weapon during the time of his stay in office. (Mobile County Probate Court, Official Bond (OB) Book B, item 6; originally Book B, page 62.)

A printed loyalty "Proclamation Oath" signed on 5 August 1865, in which Theophilus L. Toulmin solemnly swears to "faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and abide by and support all Laws and Proclamations which have been made during the existing Rebellion with reference to the Emancipation of Slaves..." This of course is the oath required by the Union following the end of the Civil War. (Mobile County Probate Court, Archival Records Files, File 36, page 3865.) (Re slaves, the 1850 US Federal Census Slave Schedules (Roll M 432, Mobile County, AL) shows that T.L. Toulmin owned a total of 63 slaves.)

A receipt on 10 May 1830, in which "T.L. Toulmin, Shff. of said county" pays for a "Pillory and Whipping Post, made by J.K. Collins" for a price of \$13.50. It is signed "T.L. Toulmin, Shff. M.C." (Sheriff of Mobile County) (Mobile Probate Court Archival Record Files (MPC-ARF), file 33, page 859.) Interestingly, on this same topic, the previous Sheriff, James P. Bates, paid \$25.00 on 4 December 1826, "For having erected a whipping post, platform and furnishing materials." (MPC-ARF, file 33, page 525.) Thus the whipping post was apparently worn out in just four years! And Sheriff Toulmin got his post for half price, despite four years of inflation. After Sheriff Toulmin installed his whipping post, the next one bought was apparently not for eight years, when on 29 November 1838 \$50 was paid for "making a whipping post..." (MPC-ARF, file 33, page 1440.) Perhaps a little mercy was introduced during this period, since the post lasted twice as long.

The above Probate Court documents are enclosed.

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For more information on T. L. Toulmin, see short biographies (not enclosed) in:

William Garrett, *Reminiscences of Public Men in Alabama for Thirty Years* (Atlanta: Plantation Publishing, 1872) pp. 170-171.

Thomas M. Owen, *History of Alabama and Dictionary of Alabama Biography* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing, 1921) pp. 1677-8.

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, "Toulmin Family," IN *The Heritage of Mobile County, Alabama* (Clanton, AL: Heritage Publishing, 2002) p. 327.

Harry T. Toulmin (1916-2002), *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album* (Fairhope, AL: Private printing, c. 1998). (Copy in the Mobile Public Library, Genealogy and Local History Division.)

**#6. Name: Edmund Pendleton Toulmin**

Evidence of Relationship to #5:

Pigeon Hole Files, Mobile County Probate Court, File number 49 372, file on estate of Theophilus L. Toulmin, deceased. The first record in this file, dated 12 January 1867, shows that T.L. Toulmin died intestate in Mobile County on 4 July 1866, that there is no widow of the deceased, and that the children of T.L. include Edmund P. Toulmin, resident of Mobile. Another record in the file, dated 18 July 1877, states that the heirs are satisfied with the distribution of the estate, and includes the signature of "E.P. Toulmin."

1850 US Census, Mobile, Mobile County, Alabama, Roll M432 \_\_11; page 445B; Image: 344 (obtained from www.ancestry.com). This record shows T.L. Toulmin, planter, born about 1796 in Kentucky, with wife Amante born Alabama in about 1800, and son Edmund, laborer, born about 1829.

Mary J. Toulmin Bible family pages, op. cit.

Birth:           Date \_\_10 Sep 1829 \_\_    Place\_\_   Toulminville (now part of Mobile, AL)

Evidence:

Tombstone of Edmund P. Toulmin, Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. This states "Our Noble Father, Edmund P. Toulmin, Born September 10<sup>th</sup>, 1829, died February 16<sup>th</sup>, 1883."

Mary J. Toulmin Bible family pages, op. cit.

1850 US Census, op. cit.

Death:           Date \_\_16 Feb 1883\_\_\_\_    Place \_\_Mobile, AL \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

Tombstone of Edmund P. Toulmin, *ibid.*

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Pigeon Hole Files, Mobile County Probate Court, File number PH 514 F 98 (mistakenly labeled as the "Edward P. Toulmin" file). This states that "Edmund P. Toulmin departed this life intestate on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of February 1883, was an inhabitant of this county, and that Petitioner George B. Toulmin is the oldest son of said E.P. Toulmin..."

Edmund Pendleton Toulmin was the fourth child but first son of General T.L. Toulmin and Amante Juzan Toulmin. Before the Civil War he lost his leg in a riding accident. After the war he was associated with several cotton ginning partnerships in Mobile, while he worked to shift his farming operations from cotton to more profitable vegetables. This was fairly successful, but unfortunately he died at the rather early age of 54.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album, op. cit.

**Married to: \_\_\_Frances "Fanny" Eugenie Bowers \_**

Date \_\_\_11 Apr 1849\_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_Mobile, AL\_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

Clinton P. King and Meriem A. Barlow, *Marriages of Mobile County, Alabama, 1813-1855* (Baltimore: GPC, 1985) p. 15 (obtained from www.ancestry.com.)

1860 US Census, Southern Division, Mobile, Alabama, Roll M 653\_17, Page 111 (obtained from www.ancestry.com). This record shows Fanny E. Toulmin age 28 from Connecticut, husband Edmund P. Toulmin, cotton weigher, age 29, from Alabama, and son George B. Toulmin, age 7, born in Alabama.

Tombstone of Francis E. Bowers, Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. This states "Our Beloved Mother, Francis E. Bowers, wife of Edmund P. Toulmin, Born May 6, 1830, died Dec. 6, 1906, She was a friend to the poor."

Mobile County Probate Court, Marriage License Information (MCPC MLI), op. cit. This record shows Edward P. Toulmin marrying Francis E. Bowers on "04/10/1849," citing "book 8, page 367."

Mary J. Toulmin Bible family pages, op. cit. (It is reasonable to assume that the above evidence refers to the issuance of the marriage license on the 10<sup>th</sup>, while the actual marriage took place on the 11<sup>th</sup>, as stated in the family Bible and as accepted here.)

Copy of original Mobile County, Alabama marriage license between Edmund P. Toulmin and Francis E. Bowers, "tenth day of April 1849."

Mobile County, Alabama Return of a Death and Physician's Certificate of Death, for Fannie Bowers Toulmin, of 417 Spring Hill Road, died 6 December 1906 at 8 a.m., born in Connecticut, 76 years old, to be interred in Toulminville Cemetery.

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Frances "Fanny" Eugenie Bowers Toulmin was born in Middletown, Connecticut 6 May 1830, and died in Mobile 6 December 1906. She was the daughter of George Phillips Bowers of Middletown, and her mother was Laura Eugenie Florian, the daughter of Jean Baptiste Florian Jolly de Pontcadeuc and Marguerite Marie LeDet de Segrais of Brittany. These latter two had escaped the French Revolution and settled first in England, then in New Orleans in 1809. Some of Jean-Baptiste's letters describing his travels down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers and his stay in the New Orleans area are preserved at the Library of Congress, while others have been found, translated and transcribed by the applicant.

Fanny married "Ned" (Edmund P.) Toulmin at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Mobile. Together they had eight children but only four survived to maturity. These tragedies led her to write a series of sad poems and reflections, which were only discovered in an abandoned house in 1984, almost eighty years after her death.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**#7. Name: George Bowers Toulmin**

Evidence of Relationship to #6:

1860 US Census, *ibid*.

Pigeon Hole Files, Mobile County Probate Court, File number PH 514 F 98, op. cit.

Birth:           Date 10 Jan 1853           Place Toulminville, Mobile, AL

Evidence:

Tombstone of George B. Toulmin, Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. This states "George B. Toulmin, 1853 - 1934" and also "Agnes Harris, wife of Geo. B. Toulmin, 1851-1924, She lived for others."

1900 US Census, Kusters, Mobile, Alabama, Roll T623\_31, Page 25B, ED 88 (obtained from [www.ancestry.com](http://www.ancestry.com)). This record shows George B. Toulmin, born Jan 1852 (sic but actually off by one year) in Alabama, with wife Agnes Toulmin, born in 1852 (should be April 1851) in Alabama, married in 1874 (correct) and with son George, born in Alabama in Oct 1888 (correct).

Death:           Date 27 Jul 1934           Place Huntsville, AL,  
buried Toulmin Burying Ground, Spring Hill, Mobile, AL

Evidence:

*The Mobile Post*, August 3, 1934, obituary of "George Bowers Toulmin...which sad event took place in Huntsville last Saturday...a scion of one of Alabama's famous families...socially prominent for many years, and was the life of Church parties and annual picnics."

Alabama Center for Health Statistics, Madison County, Certificate of Death for George B. Toulmin of Toulminville, Mobile, Alabama, born on 10 January 1853 in Alabama, husband of Agnes Harris Toulmin, son of Edmond (should be Edmund) P. Toulmin and Frances Bowers, died on 27 July 1934 at Monte Sanyo Mountain, Huntsville, Alabama, after a stay of two months.

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Tombstone of George B. Toulmin and Agnes Harris Toulmin, op. cit.

George Bowers Toulmin was the second son of Edmund Pendleton and Frances Eugenie Bowers, but the first of their children to survive to maturity. Like all their children, he was born at the General T.L. Toulmin house in Toulminville. George B. received a limited education but developed a considerable reputation as a writer, raconteur, entertainer and bon vivant. Some of his creations were published in the paper and some were privately circulated, as being too risqué for the time. All these stories were eventually collected by his grandson Harry Theophilus Toulmin and published as the book *Geo. B. Toulmin Says: The Writings of George Bowers Toulmin* (Daphne, AL: The Village Press, 1990) pp. 1-157.

George B.'s career began as a cotton weigher in Mobile, eventually rising to weigh-master and owner of his own cotton firm, Toulmin and Company. This company also included a tannery on Toulmin Spring Branch in Toulminville. Later he transitioned the firm into manufacturing harnesses, saddles and related hardware, and thence into building materials.

In 1906 George B. organized a relief train to go to Coden, Alabama to assist the victims of a huge hurricane which had destroyed the area. There he found his sister, Helen Mary Toulmin Ewing, who had barely survived the storm by climbing into the branches of a tall live oak tree and clinging there all night.

Beginning in 1908, George B. Toulmin served as the president of the Toulminville School Improvement Association. To raise funds for the school, he and the Association put on extravagant comic fairs, known as the Great Bingville Fairs of Toulminville. These were based on a popular comic strip and lasted through 1920. Most of the prominent residents of Toulminville, including George B., played parts at the Fairs, usually as country bumpkins. At their height, the Fairs brought in some 40,000 people, mostly from Mobile, and raised \$15,000, a very large sum for the time. (These fairs are documented in another Harry T. Toulmin book, *The Great Bingville Fair: People and Places of Early Toulminville* (Daphne, AL: The Village Press, 1983) pp. 1-154.)

During World War I George B. Toulmin served as the chairman of the Mobile County Draft Board. He died a year after his eightieth birthday party, which was attended by hundreds of well-wishers from all over south Alabama. His draft will, undated and unsigned, refers to several life insurance policies that are "all paid up" but have "50 percent loans against them," lists his "three good suits of clothes" that he wishes to leave to his sons, and provides bequests to his wife Agnes and son George Abbot Toulmin, and other relatives.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**Married to: \_\_\_\_\_ Agnes Jane Harris** (sometimes known as Jane Agnes)

Date 13 Jan 1874 Place: Toulminville, Mobile, AL

Evidence:

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Clinton P. King and Meriem A. Barlow, *Marriages of Mobile County, Alabama: 1856-1875* (Mobile: Alabama Ancestors, 1986) pp. 87, 205. This shows the marriage of George B. Toulmin and Agnes J. Harris, 1/13/74, citing record 26/275.

Tombstone of George B. Toulmin and Agnes Harris Toulmin, op. cit.

Copy of original Mobile County, Alabama marriage license between "George B. Toulmin and Agnes J. Harris, maiden now 18 years" issued 10 January 1874, and certification that the marriage was solemnized at the house of "Edmd Toulmin, Toulminville," signed "J. A. Massey, D.D., Rector, Trinity Ch Mobile" on 13 January 1874.

George B. Toulmin Family Bible, *The Comprehensive Self Interpreting Family Bible* (Hartford, CT: Worthington, Dustin and Co., 1873), family pages, in the possession of Llewellyn M. Toulmin. These pages show the marriage of "George B. Toulmin and wife Agnes J. Harris in Toulminville the Thirteenth day of January 1874" and the birth on "Tuesday at 4 p.m. October 23<sup>rd</sup> 1888, George Abbot (Toulmin), Third son of Geo. B. and Agnes H. Toulmin."

Mobile County Probate Court, Marriage License Information (MCPC MLI), op. cit. This record shows "George B. Toulmin" marrying "Agnes J. Harris on 01/10/1874," citing Marriage Book 26, page 275.

Alabama Center for Health Statistics, Mobile County, Certificate of Death for Agnes Harris Toulmin, of Toulminville, Alabama, married to George Bowers Toulmin, born 5 April 1851 in Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama, and died 2 December 1924.

Agnes Jane Harris (1851-1924) was born at Montgomery Hill, Baldwin County, Alabama, and married George B. at Trinity Episcopal Church in Mobile, and they remained lifelong parishioners there. She had six children, all of whom grew to maturity. She and her children kept numerous pets, including dogs, cats, goats, goldfish, birds, chickens, rabbits, pigs and even flying squirrels. At the time, Toulminville was very much a country and a farming community, and Agnes assisted her husband in managing the family's grape arbors, fruit, nut and citrus trees, milk cows, poultry and vegetable garden.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**#8. Name: George Abbot Toulmin**

Evidence of Relationship to #7:

1900 US Census, op. cit.

1910 US Census, Kusters, Mobile, Alabama, ED 70. This shows George B. Toulmin age 59 born in Alabama, Sand, gravel and building materials manager (?) with wife Agnes H. Toulmin, age 59, born in Alabama, with "son George A. Toulmin," age 21, born in Alabama.

Toulmin Family Bible, op. cit.

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Birth:            Date \_\_\_23 Oct 1888\_\_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_ Toulminville, Mobile, AL \_

Evidence:

Toulmin Family Bible, op. cit.

1900 US Census, op. cit.

Tombstone of George Abbot Toulmin, Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. This gives his full name and dates of "Oct. 23, 1888; Aug. 7, 1976."

World War I Registration Card, for George Abbot Toulmin, born "October 23, 1888 in Toulminville, Alabama."

US Coast Guard World War II application to the Captain of the Port of Mobile for an Identification Card. This typed application states that "George A. Toulmin" with "Social Security number: None" of "2300 St. Stephens Road (Toulminville) Mobile 17, Alabama" born "October 23, 1888" in "Toulminville, Mobile County, Alabama," and with "Occupation: Assistant Area Representative: Committee for Congested Production Areas, Executive Office of the President, United States Government," is applying for the card.

Toulmin/DeNeefe Family Bible, *The Reference Passage Bible New Testament*, family page, in the possession of descendant Robert E. DeNeefe IV. States: "George Abbot Toulmin, born at Toulminville, Alabama, October 23, 1888, m Oct 27, 1910, d Aug 8, 1976." Also states: "Miriam Jones (Toulmin) born at Seguin, Texas, Sept. 24, 1892," "Harry Theophilus Toulmin born at Toulminville, Ala., August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, The Gables."

Death:            Date \_\_\_7 Aug 1976 \_\_\_\_ Place \_\_\_\_ Daphne, Baldwin Co., Alabama

Evidence:

Toulmin/DeNeefe Family Bible, *ibid.*

Tombstone of George Abbot Toulmin, op. cit.

*Mobile Press*, 9 August 1976, obituary entitled "Former County Commissioner Toulmin Dies," giving age of 87, birth place of Toulminville, death place of Daphne (Alabama), wife Miriam Jones Toulmin, son Harry T. Toulmin of Daphne, and biography.

State of Alabama, Baldwin County, Certificate of Death of George Abbot Toulmin, born "10/23/88" and died at Villa Mercy, Daphne, Alabama, on 7 August 1976, with father George B. Toulmin and mother Agnes Harris, wife Miriam Jones, and occupation of "License Comm, Mo. Co."

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George Abbot Toulmin was born in Toulminville and graduated from Barton Academy in Mobile. He subsequently taught mathematics at Barton Academy for four years, then was named the principal of the Prichard School (Alabama). Just before World War I he was successively a court reporter, court secretary, and deputy clerk in the US District Court in Mobile. During the war, he worked as a lofts-man laying out concrete ships at the Concrete Shipyard in Mobile. This led to an interest and expertise in concrete, and he established his own business, Toulmin Concrete Tile Company, a very successful firm.

During the Depression and later in World War II, George Abbot Toulmin was a forester and camp director with the Alabama State Forestry Commission and Civilian Conservation Corps, superintendent of roads for Mobile County, field supervisor of the US Employment Service for South Alabama, and Assistant Area Representative of the Committee for Congested Production Areas, Executive Office of the President.

In 1950 Toulmin was elected to the Mobile County Board of Revenue and Road Commissioners (essentially the County Commission).

In 1954 Toulmin was appointed to fill a vacancy as License Commissioner of Mobile County, and he subsequently ran for and was elected numerous times to this post, until his retirement at age 81. He was so popular that he never had to spend more than \$200 on any one re-election campaign. He was Scoutmaster of Troop 25 of Toulminville, a member of the vestry at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Mobile, and a 33<sup>rd</sup> degree Mason.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**Married to: \_\_\_Miriam Jones** (no middle name)

Date \_\_\_27 Oct 1910\_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_Mobile, AL \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

Tombstone of George Abbot Toulmin and "Miriam Jones Toulmin, Sept. 24, 1892 - June 29, 1986."

Will of George Abbot Toulmin, Mobile Probate Court, Alabama, Book 109, page 198, signed 10 June 1962 and recorded 7 Sep 1976. This short will states that he gives all his property to his "dear Wife, Miriam Jones Toulmin...and appoint my son Harry T. Toulmin and daughter Jane Abbot Toulmin joint executors..."

Mobile County Probate Court, Marriage License Information (MCPC MLI), op. cit. This record shows "George A. Toulmin marrying Miriam Jones on 10/27/1910," citing Marriage Book 43, page 81.

Copy of Mobile County Alabama Probate Court original documents, Marriage Book 43, p. 81; including marriage bond of \$200, statement that there is no obstacle to the marriage, marriage license for "Geo. A. Toulmin and Miriam Jones, Maiden over 18 years of age," and certification that the marriage was solemnized, signed 28 October 1910 by Percy W. Jones, Minister (and father of the bride).

Alabama Center for Health Statistics, Baldwin County, Certificate of Death, for Miriam Jones Toulmin, born in Texas on 24 September 1892 and died 29 June 1986 at Villa Mercy, Daphne, Alabama.



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Toulmin/DeNeeffe Family Bible, op. cit.

Miriam Jones (1892-1986) was born in Seguin, Texas, the daughter of Reverend Percy Walton Jones, a learned Episcopal minister who could read and write Hebrew, Greek and Latin. Miriam's mother was Percy's first cousin, and hence was Ann Walton Jones Jones.(!) Miriam attended schools in Toulminville and Mobile, including Barton Academy. She married George Abbot Toulmin at the Trinity Episcopal Church in Mobile.

Miriam Jones Toulmin was an early advocate of women's rights and became the first president of the League of Women Voters of Toulminville. She held numerous offices in the Toulminville Civic Club, School Improvement Association, PTA, and American War Mothers. During World War II she worked for the Alabama State Employment Service and the Mobile Air Service Command at Brookley Field.

After the war Miriam Toulmin managed various apartments that she owned, and became proficient in plumbing and other building trades. She drove to check on her apartments in a miniature Crosley roadster, a rather remarkable sight in Toulminville and Mobile. She died at age 94.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**#9. Name: Harry Theophilus Toulmin**

Evidence of Relationship to #8:

Will of George Abbot Toulmin, op. cit.

1930 US Census, Toulminville and Prichard, Mobile, Alabama, Roll 40, Page 12A, ED 17, Image 823.0 (obtained from www.ancestry.com). This record shows parents George A. Toulmin (born in Alabama) and Miriam J. Toulmin (born in Texas) with son Harry C. Toulmin (should be Harry T. Toulmin) born in Alabama, age 13.

*Mobile Register*, 12 June 2002, obituary. This shows "Harry Theophilus Toulmin, age 85, died Monday, June 10, 2002...survived by his wife Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin of Fairhope, his son, Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin and his wife Susan Little Toulmin...was the son of the former County Commissioner and License Commissioner George Abbot Toulmin and his wife Miriam Jones Toulmin."

Toulmin/DeNeeffe Family Bible, op. cit.

Birth:           Date \_16 Aug 1916\_\_\_\_\_ Place \_Toulminville, Mobile, AL

Evidence:

Alabama Birth Certificate, Certified copy, number 515, dated 16 August 1916 for Harry Theophilus Toulmin. States that he was born on that date at 12:10 a.m., to Miriam Jones Toulmin and George Abbott Toulmin.

Mobile Register, op. cit.

US Passport, issued February \_\_, 1963 to Harry Theophilus Toulmin, showing birth date of "Aug. 16, 1916 (and) Birthplace: Alabama, USA."

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Toulmin/DeNeeffe Family Bible, op. cit.

Death:           Date 10 Jun 2002           Place Daphne, Baldwin Co., AL

Evidence:

Alabama Certificate of Death for Harry Theophilus Toulmin. Record shows date of death of June 10, 2002 in Baldwin County, Alabama at Mercy Medical Hospice, with father George Abbot Toulmin and mother Miriam Jones and surviving spouse Mary Morgan Duggar.

*Mobile Register*, 12 June 2002, op. cit.

Harry Theophilus Toulmin was born at "The Gables" in Toulminville and named for his great-grand uncle, Judge Harry Theophilus Toulmin, who had served as the Colonel of the 22<sup>nd</sup> Alabama Infantry during the Civil War, fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Atlanta, and had died a respected Federal judge in 1916, the year young Harry was born. Young Harry attended Gorgas and Murphy High Schools in Mobile, and later graduated from the University of Alabama with a B.A. in political science and public administration. He worked for the Interstate Commerce Commission, National Youth Administration and, early in World War II, the Office of Price Administration. He served in the US Army for three years during the war, first as an enlisted man and later as a lieutenant as an infantry training officer. For part of the war he was stationed on the French island of New Caledonia in the South Pacific. Everyone else in his division of 15,000 men received orders to go to the deadly jungles of New Guinea, but his orders were lost, and he remained in New Caledonia, unit-less and order-less, for several months, requesting orders. Finally he applied for Officer Candidate School back in the US and was accepted.

After the war Harry joined the non-profit consultancy Public Administration Service, and he undertook personnel and budget analysis assignments in the US for 35 different local and state governments. He was hired as the Budget Director for the new Metro Dade County, Florida, a consolidated county-city government which was quite controversial and which he had helped to promote and create. In just a year as Budget Director he re-organized 35 different county units with 6500 employees, and saved enough funds that he was able to deliver a substantial tax reduction in the millage rate.

Toulmin returned to PAS in 1959 and was assigned to clean up the financial administration of Papa Doc Duvalier in Haiti, under a contract with the US Agency for International Development (USAID). But this was too big a job even for USAID and Harry, and he was pulled out after just three months of a two year contract, and sent instead to Thailand. There he spent five years setting up the first Bureau of the Budget (the equivalent of the US Office of Management and Budget) for the Royal Thai Government, working from an office in the King's Royal Palace. He subsequently undertook shorter budget and personnel assignments for USAID and the World Bank in Newfoundland, South Vietnam (during the Vietnam war), the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia, Kenya and Turkey.

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Returning to the US, Harry worked on public administration reform projects in Atlanta, Minnesota, Birmingham, Alabama, and elsewhere. After his retirement, he wrote an autobiography and the two previously mentioned books on Toulmin and Toulminville history.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**Married to: \_\_\_\_\_Mary Morgan Duggar**

Date 25 Oct 1941 \_\_\_\_\_ Place: Tuscaloosa, AL \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence:

*The Mobile Press Register*, October 12, 1941, "Duggar-Toulmin Engagement is Announced." Article shows marriage will be in Tuscaloosa.

Wedding announcement of Mary Morgan Duggar to Harry T. Toulmin, on Saturday, the twenty fifth of October, 1941, in Tuscaloosa.

Joint tombstone of Harry Theophilus Toulmin and Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, Toulmin Family Burying Ground, Spring Hill Cemetery, Spring Hill, Mobile, Alabama. This gives their full names and dates of "Aug. 16, 1916-June 10, 2002" for Harry and "Aug. 12, 1919-Dec. 25, 2003" for Mary.

Marriage Certificate for Harry Theophilus Toulmin and Mary Morgan Duggar, by R.S. Watson, 25 October 1941, Tuscaloosa County, Alabama.

"Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin: A Celebration of Her Life," program for her memorial service at the Fairhope (AL) Unitarian Fellowship, 2 January 2004. Gives birth and death dates and marriage with Harry T. Toulmin.

*Baldwin Register* (Baldwin County, Alabama), 30 December 2003, obituary titled "League of Women Voters Activist Mary Toulmin Dies." Gives death date of 25 December 2003 at Mercy Medical in Daphne, Alabama, age 84, son Llewellyn (should be Llewellyn) Morgan Toulmin, and biographical details.

Alabama Center for Health Statistics, Baldwin County, Certificate of Death for Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin. Record shows she was born 12 August 1919, daughter of Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar and Ida Flora Morgan, died 25 December 2003 at Mercy Medical, Daphne, Alabama.

Alabama Bureau of Vital Statistics, Verification of Birth Record and Certificate of Birth for Mary Morgan Duggar, Mobile County, Alabama, 12 August 1919. Also birth certificate and birth announcement card.

Mary Morgan Duggar was born in Mobile, the second child of Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar, M.D. and Ida Flora Morgan. She attended Murphy High School in Mobile and evinced an early interest in theater, speech and public issues. She received a B.A. in speech and an M.A. in speech and drama from the University of Alabama. Her thesis, later expanded into an 800-page opus, was on the history of the theater in Mobile from 1808 to 1861. During World War II she worked as a personnel classification analyst at Brookley Field in Mobile, and later worked in radio.

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After Harry joined PAS, his assignments around the US were rarely more than three months long, so Mary became adept at living out of her car trunk as she (and son Llewellyn) tagged along. In Thailand, Harry's title was PAS Chief of Party, but Mary was the real Chief of Party, as she had to formally entertain Thai, American and foreign dignitaries and colleagues at least once a week for five and a half years. Having servants (driver, cook, wash amah, handyman, gardener and guard) helped, but sometimes created more management problems than actual production.

After the family returned to the US and stayed in Atlanta for several years, she attended library school at Emory University and received her MLS in 1967. She subsequently worked for the Mobile Public Library as a reference, extension and audiovisual librarian, retiring in 1980.

Mary was a leading member of the League of Women Voters in Florida and Alabama. In Baldwin County she attended virtually every County Commission meeting as the official LWV observer, for sixteen years. After several years, new commissioners came to her for training and advice, and when she finally surrendered her post, she was given an award for public service by the Baldwin County Commission.

Both Mary and Harry were very active in the Fairhope (Alabama) Unitarian Fellowship. Both, like their parents before them, were also active in genealogical research.

Source: Harry. T. Toulmin, *The Toulmin Family Photo Biographic Album*, op. cit.

**#10. Name: Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin** (the applicant)

Evidence of Relationship to #9:

Certified copy of Alabama Birth Certificate, for Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin, son of Harry Theophilus Toulmin and Mary Morgan Duggar, at Mobile Infirmary, Mobile, Alabama 28 April 1951.

Last Will and Testament of Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin, page 1, leaving estate "to my son, Llewellyn M. Toulmin." From Llewellyn Toulmin files.

Birth:           Date \_\_\_ \_\_\_   Place \_\_\_ Mobile Infirmary, Mobile, Mobile County, AL

Evidence:

Alabama Birth Certificate for Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin, op. cit.

United Nations Laissez-Passer (passport) for Llewellyn Morgan Toulmin, for use on World Bank projects.



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State of Georgia Birth Certificate for Susan Elizabeth Little

*Eastern Shore Courier* (Baldwin County, Alabama) 21 May 1981, article on "Toulmin-Little Marry in Washington, DC," stating marriage took place in Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home in Alexandria, Virginia.

Susan Elizabeth Toulmin was born in DeKalb County, Georgia, the second of three daughters of William Douglas Little, Comptroller of Southern Bell, and his wife Lillian Vera Simpson. Susan attended Birmingham Southern College and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, receiving a B.A. in political science. She moved to Washington, DC and was immediately hired as a reference librarian at the Library of Congress. She worked in reference for a year, then joined the nascent computer division, getting in on the ground floor of library automation. She worked for the Library for 33 years, retiring in 1998. She and Lew met on an airplane coming from Atlanta to Washington, DC in 1978, after visiting their respective parents. She has accompanied Lew on many foreign assignments and trips, and has visited over 100 countries and sovereign territories. She is a member of the DAR and the Society of the Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.

Susan and Lew are ninth cousins, through their common ancestor Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon, an early settler at Jamestowne. In 2010 they attended a family reunion of proven American and English Ligon descendants at Madresfield Court, the moated, fortified Ligon manor house in Worcestershire, England, that served as the inspiration for Evelyn Waugh's classic novel and the PBS series *Brideshead Revisited*.

\* \* \*

Although not relevant to the First Families of Louisiana, it may be of interest that there is information on some ancestors on these lines, even earlier than Francois Trudeau and Jeanne Louise Burrell.

These are:

Parents of Francois Trudeau: Father (of Francois Trudeau): Etienne Truteau (Trudeau), the son of Francois Trudeau and Catherine Matinier, of N.D. de Cogne, diocese of La Rochelle, Aunis. Mother (of Francois Trudeau (1673-1739)): Adrienne Barber, born 1652, married to Etienne Trudeau on 10 Jan 1667 in Montreal, Canada.

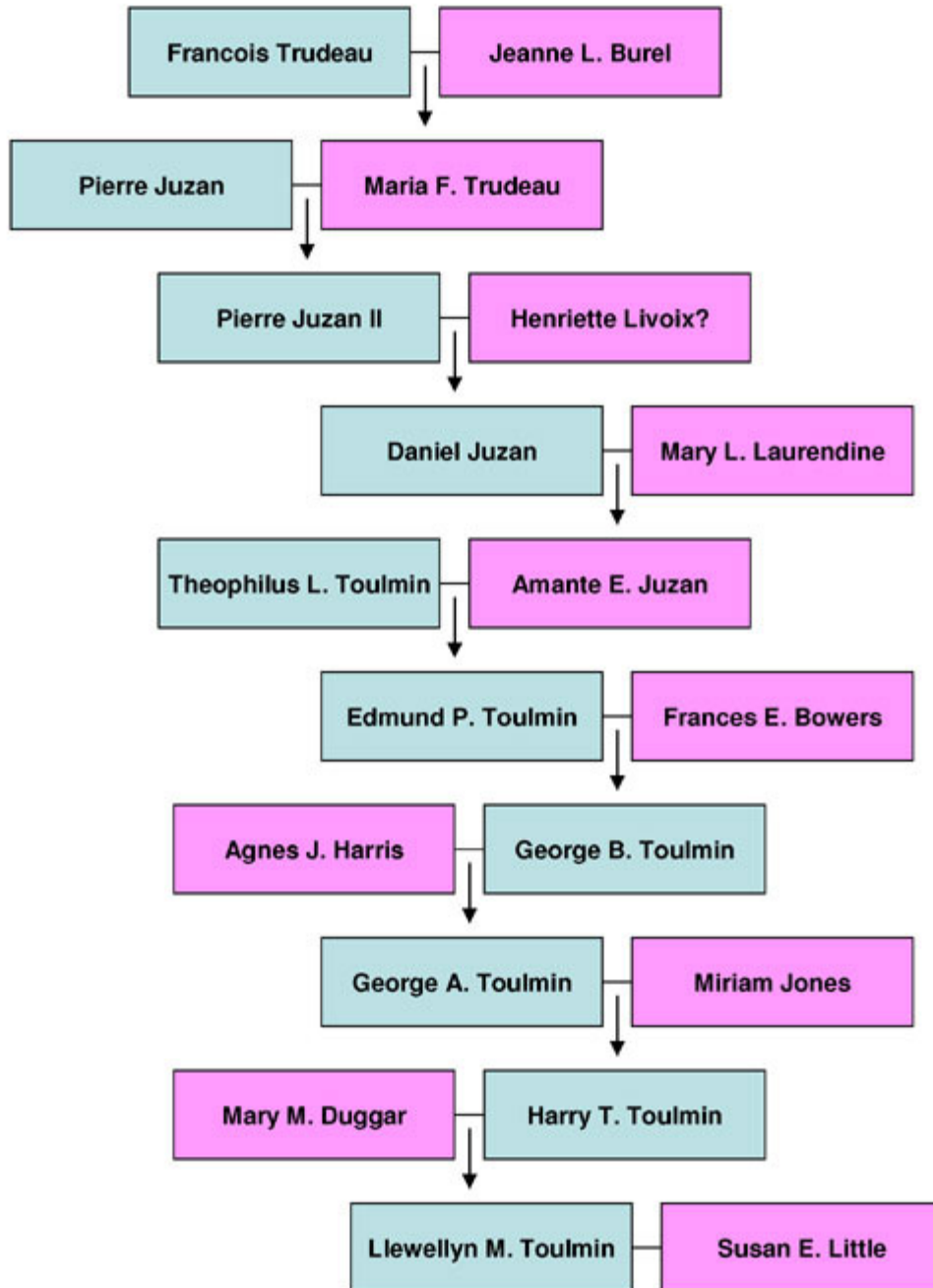
Evidence:

PRDH, op. cit., Vol. 5, p. B 391.  
DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 7, pp. 374-5.

Parents of Jeanne Louise Burrell: Father: Etienne Burrelle (Burrell), born 1656, the son of Pierre Burel (Burrell) and of Jeanne Vanier, of St. Severin. Mother: Marguerite Roussel, of Mathurin Ducheron. Etienne Burrell and Marguerite Roussel were married 10 Nov 1682 in Cap St. Ignace, Canada.

# First Families of Louisiana

## Line of Descent from Francois Trudeau and Jeanne Burel to the Applicant Llewellyn Toulmin



Trudeau-Burel descent from the founding of New Orleans to Lew Toulmin

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Evidence:

PRDH, op. cit., Vol. 3, p. B 372.  
DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 96.

More information on generations before these is available (in French) in the Truteau (Trudeau)family association newsletter at [www.truteau.org](http://www.truteau.org).

#end#