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Eleven Generations and 313 Years in Mobile: Including the Founding and Early Builders of Mobile, New Orleans, Dauphin Island and Pensacola

Part 1

by

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Introduction

This series of four articles traces the line of descent of Mobile colonial early residents Etienne Burel and Marguerite Roussel, their daughter Jeanne Louise Burel, and her husband Francois Trudeau, down through the Juzan family to the present day Toulmins of Mobile. This descent includes, remarkably, eleven continuous generations of Mobile area residents over a period of 313 years.

This line was originally prepared for a successful application to the First Families of Louisiana (and retains the FFLA format for the convenience of readers who wish to apply to this organization), but could also be used for applications to the First Families of Alabama and other heritage and lineage societies. These will be mentioned at the appropriate places.

The line includes information on the founding, founders or builders of colonial Mobile, New Orleans, Dauphin Island and Pensacola. Generally the presentation includes an assertion (e.g. birth or baptism) and detailed items of evidence, often with discussion of the evidence. Mini-biographies of line members are presented where information is available. Brothers and sisters off the main line, detailed proofs for spouses off the line, and branches off the line, are usually not presented, for space reasons. Other researchers are encouraged to document the branch connections and present them in the *DSGQ* or other journals.

Generation #1. Colonial Ancestor: Etienne Burel (or Burrel, Burelle)

Colonial residences in what is now the USA:

Old and New Mobile, French Louisiana, 1704 onwards; New Orleans, French Louisiana; before 1736.

Etienne Burel was born in 1656 in St. Severin, Paris, Isle de France, the son of Pierre Burel and Jeanne Vanier. He became a pastry cook, and emigrated to Cap St. Ignace in Canada, where he married Marguerite Roussel (widow of Mathurin Ducheron dit Deslauriers) in 1682. He returned to Paris with his family about the turn of the century, but seized the chance for a free passage to Louisiana after learning of St. Vallier's search for colonists.

Etienne and his family sailed aboard the famous French ship *Pelican*, which carried the well-known 23 single "Pelican girls" to marry single men in Old Mobile. Etienne brought his wife Marguerite Roussel, their three daughters Jeanne, Genevieve and Marguerite and son Louis to the New World, where they were among the first 85 European settlers of French Louisiana. They anchored off Isle de la Massacre (now Dauphin Island) on 24 July 1704. Etienne and his family settled in Old Mobile, where he opened what was almost certainly the first tavern in the tiny town, and sold wine, brandy and pastries.

(Therefore the descendants of Burel may qualify for membership in the Flagon and Trencher lineage society, which honors colonial tavern owners.)

Burel is listed in the 1 August 1706 Census of Mobile, with a “wife and child.” According to Higginbotham, Burel was at this time the first and “only grandfather in Mobile.”

In 1708 Etienne Burel was a witness in the first major trial in Louisiana/Alabama history, the trial of the Governor, Sieur de Bienville. Here Burel testified under oath that Bienville’s administration was sound and that the Governor should not be imprisoned for fraud and abuse of powers. He stated that Bienville, far from stealing the King’s wine, often gave sick colonists wine from his own supply. Burel averred that he “was well satisfied with Bienville’s administration, and he prayed God that he would never live under any other.” It is surprising that Burel testified in this way, since Bienville had previously fined Burel and closed his tavern in the center of town for six months, for stealing from the King’s warehouse! Burel had been found guilty by Bienville and La Salle of purchasing 150 livres of stolen goods from a soldier, but eventually Pastor de la Vente persuaded La Salle of Burel’s innocence, and got his stiff fine of 300 livres waived.

Evidence:

Jay Higginbotham, *Old Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711* (Mobile: University of Alabama Press, 1977) prologue, no page number (dimensions of the *Renommée*), pp. 163, 186-7, and back matter map of Old Mobile (proofs re paragraph one above); also pp. 163,180, 227, 234, 309-12, 327-31, 429-30, 467, back matter maps (tavern, trial and other items).

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

Lillian C. Bourgeois, *Cabanocey: The History, Customs and Folklore of St. James Parish* (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Co., 1957) p. 71. (States that in 1706, there were only 85 Europeans living in French Louisiana.)

Cyprien Tanguay, *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes* (DGFC) (Montreal: Eusebe Senecal & Fils, 1859) Vol. 1, p. 96.

Charles R. Maduell, Jr., *The Census Tables for the French Colony of Louisiana* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co. (GPC), 1972) p. 9.

Birth: 1656; St. Severin, Paris, France

Evidence:

Jay Higginbotham, *Old Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711* (Mobile: University of Alabama Press, 1977) p. 234.

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

Death: 1736, New Orleans, Louisiana

Evidence:

Mrs. Fred O. James, “Index to the French and Spanish Translations of Original Documents, Louisiana State Museum” in *New Orleans Genesis*, Vol. 1, No. 4, September 1962, p. 383. (States: “1736: Succession of Etienne Burel.”)

Generation #1 Cont.: Marriage of Etienne Burel to Marguerite Roussel: 10 November 1682; Cap St. Ignace, Canada

Evidence:

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

Higginbotham, op. cit., p. 134.

List of the "Filles du Roi" at http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/Filles_list.htm

Marguerite Roussel (or Rousseau) was born in 1646 (or 1656), the daughter of Jean Roussel and Louise Meni, in Rouen, Normandy, France. She emigrated to Canada in 1670, then married first Mathurin Duchiron (or Ducheron), dit Deslauriers, on 28 September 1673. She later married Etienne Burel on 10 November 1682, had five children, returned with him from Canada to France, then sailed with him from France to Mobile in 1704.

As a young single female immigrant to Canada, her descendants qualify for membership in the Canadian lineage society, La Société des Filles du Roi et Soldats du Carignan -- the Society of the Daughters of the King and the Soldiers of the Regiment of Carignan. According to the society's website:

The filles du roi, or King's Daughters, were some 770 women who arrived in the colony of New France (Canada) between 1663 and 1673, under the financial sponsorship of King Louis XIV of France. Most were single French women and many were orphans. Their transportation to Canada and settlement in the colony were paid for by the King. Some were given a royal gift of a dowry of 50 livres for their marriage to one of the many unmarried male colonists in Canada. These gifts are reflected in some of the marriage contracts entered into by the filles du roi at the time of their first marriages.

The filles du roi were part of King Louis XIV's program to promote the settlement of his colony in Canada. Some 737 of these women married and the resultant population explosion gave rise to the success of the colony. Most of the millions of people of French Canadian descent today, both in Quebec and the rest of Canada and the USA (and beyond!), are descendants of one or more of these courageous women of the 17th century.

Evidence:

List of the Filles du Roi at http://www.fillesduroi.org/src/Filles_list.htm

DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 1, pp. 96 and 207.

Yves Landry, *Orphelines en France, Pionnières au Canada: Les Filles du Roi au XVIIe Siècle* (Montreal: Lemeac Editeur, 1992), Part 2: *Repertoire Biographique Des Filles Du Roi*, p. 366. (Arrival in Canada in 1673.)

Glenn R. Conrad, *The First Families of Louisiana* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Claitor's Publishing Division, 1970) Vol. 1, p. 117.

Birth of Marguerite Roussel: 1646; Rouen, Normandy, France

Evidence:

DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 207 (under "Ducheron").

Death: after 1706, likely Old Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

Richard Nelson, "The Parant and Allied Families Connection from Canada to Louisiana," wc.rootsweb.ancestry.com. (No firm evidence produced; rather she "disappears from the record after 1706")

Generation # 2. Jeanne Louise Burel

Proof of Relation between Jeanne Louise Burel and Gen. 1:

Higginbotham, op. cit.

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. 3, p. B 372.

Jeanne Louise Burel arrived on the famous French ship *Pelican* with about 23 single "cassette" girls, seeking marriage in the New World. (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. It was a compliment to him that she and her parents chose Trudeau, since there were only two European women ashore in the entire colony, many more men, and it was a "sellers' market."

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 major episode has come down to us, 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.

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 a very large amount towards its building. Perhaps this “Battle of the Pews” was one of the reasons he was so generous.

Evidence:

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 in Charles O’Neill, *Church and State in French Colonial Louisiana* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966) pp. 152-3. (The “Battle of the Pews.”)

Sue A. Marasco, *Remembering the King on the Crescent: Louis XIV’s Cultural Order and the Founding of New Orleans* (Nashville, Tennessee: Vanderbilt University, Ph.D. dissertation, 2008) pp. 65-67. (The “Battle of the Pews.”)

Marcel Giraud, *A History of French Louisiana* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1966) Vol. 1, p. 154. (Only two women in the colony.)

Higginbotham, op. cit. (Other material above.)

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: 5 Oct 1683; St. Ignace Du Cap, St. Ignace, Canada

Evidence:

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

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

Burial: 10 September 1733; 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).

Generation #2 Cont.: Francois Trudeau

Colonial Residences:

Old Mobile, French Louisiana, 1702 onwards; Pensacola, Spanish Florida, short periods in 1707 and 1709; Dauphin (Massacre) Island, French Louisiana, 1715; New Orleans, French Louisiana; before 24 Nov 1721 (and likely at the founding in March 1718; or near the end of 1718) through 1739.

Marriage of Francois Trudeau to Jeanne Louise Burel: August 1704; Old Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

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

Francois Trudeau (sometimes spelled Trudant, Trudaut, Truteau, Trudot or Trudo), the son of Etienne Truteau and Adrienne Barbier, was born in Cap St. Ignace, Canada in 1673. His family traced its origins back to Longeuil, France, with a family crest of two battering rams and a motto of “Trudo” – meaning “I thrust” in Latin.

Trudeau sailed with Pierre Le Moyne d’Iberville on the 46-gun frigate *Renommée* or the frigate *Palmier* in the 1701-2 expedition to settle the new colony of French Louisiana. (The *Renommée* was built in 1698, and was only 118 French feet long (probably length on deck, not overall), and 32.5 French feet wide (or 125.8 by 34.6 English feet).) “Master carpenter” Trudeau disembarked in early 1702 and helped build the first fort in the Mobile area, Fort Louis de la Louisiane at Old Mobile. He is thus the earliest Mobile area resident in the 313-year Burel-Trudeau-Juzan-Toulmin line discussed here. He is shown (as “Francois Trudo”) living in the central section of town, at the corner of Rue de Pontchartrain and Rue de Serigny, in the 1704-5 map of Old Mobile (Higginbotham, back matter). Trudeau was in the Census of Old Mobile of 1 August 1706 with a wife and child (Maduell, p.9).

Trudeau was sent in August 1707 to warn the leaders of Spanish Pensacola of an impending attack from hostile British and Indian forces. He was then loaned to the Spanish to help them rebuild their fort and hospital after the battle. Trudeau did not do well out of this episode, losing all his clothes and tools and 200 pesos in gold coins. He was next 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.

Trudeau survived this battle, then became involved in 1708 as a witness in the trial of the Governor, Sieur de Bienville. Here, like his father-in-law, Trudeau testified under oath that Bienville’s administration was sound.

At his swearing-in at the trial, Trudeau testified that he was a carpenter, 34 years old, of the “Catholic, Apostolic and Roman religion.” In his detailed 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.

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 is clear that Trudeau and family had moved from Old Mobile to Dauphin Island, since his daughter Marie Françoise was born there and her baptismal record describes him as a “resident of Dauphin Island.” (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 the new city of New Orleans near the end of March 1718. Jonathas (sic) 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, it appears very likely that he was there at the founding. Unfortunately, Bienville’s and Darby’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 first New Orleans 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 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.”

The French colonial “Council of Commerce” (apparently the Superior Council) assembled at Dauphin Island on 26-30 October 1719, 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 24 November 1721, Trudeau was firmly established as one of the first residents of New Orleans, French Louisiana, with a family of seven children, and one Indian and 31 black slaves (Maduell, p. 17). He had quickly risen 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.

Francois Trudeau, “an early colonist,” is shown on a 1723-4 map 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.

Trudeau was named in 1730 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 in 1739, 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.

Sieur Trudeau's ownership of 16 (linear) arpents of land at the "usual depth" of 40 (linear) arpents (Smith vs. New Orleans Canal and Banking, 14 March 1899, *The Federal Reporter* (St. Paul: West Publishing, 1899) Vol. 93, p. 902) means that the total size of his estate was 23,592,960 square feet or 541.6 acres $[((16 \times 192) \times (40 \times 192)) / 43560 = 541.6]$. This means that his descendants qualify for membership in the National Society Sons and Daughters of Antebellum Planters 1607-1861, which honors large planters who owned more than 500 acres in what is now the continental United States.

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." (Emphasis added.) 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." (Emphasis added.)

Evidence:

Jay Higginbotham, op. cit., pp. 163, 186-7, and back matter map of Old Mobile (proofs re paragraph one above); also pp. 163, 180, 309-12, 327-31, 429-30, 467, back matter maps. (Various other references to Trudeau.)

Stanley C. Arthur and George C. H. de Kernion, *Old Families of Louisiana* (New Orleans: Harmanson, 1931) pp. 92-3. (Trudeau family crest and origin in Longueil.)

Lawrason Brown, Allen K. Krause and Harry A. Pattison, *Edward Livingston Trudeau: A Symposium* (Kessinger Publishing, 2007) p. 19. (Trudeau sailing with d'Iberville.)

James Alfred Locke Miller, Jr., of Winston-Salem, NC, letter of 22 June 1996 to Johnnie Andrews of Mobile, copy in the Foley, Alabama library, Genealogy Division. (Trudeau arriving in 1702.)

Charles B. Reed, *The First Great Canadian* (No stated location: Forgotten Books on line, originally published 1910, online version 2013) pp. 113, 215-7, index p. 262. (Frigate *Palmier*.)

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 Longueil, Canada.")

Sue A. Marasco, op. cit., p. 77. (Trudeau warning the Spanish in August 1707.)

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. Other later authors assert that this account is by long term New Orleans resident Jonathas (sic) or Jonathan 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; Joan Garvey and Mary Lou Widmer, *Beautiful Crescent: A History of New Orleans* (New Orleans: Garmer Press, 1982) pp.23-4; and Richard Campanella, *Bienville's Dilemma: A Historical Geography of New Orleans* (Lafayette, LA: University of Louisiana at Lafayette, 2008) p. 110.

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.)

Lillian C. Bourgeois, *Cabanocey: The History, Customs and Folklore of St. James Parish* (Gretna, Louisiana: Pelican Publishing Co., 1957) p. 71. (Horses in 1721 Census; she also notes that in 1706, Francois Trudeau was one of only 85 European settlers living in French Louisiana.)

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 Treme 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.)

Birth of Francois Trudeau: 21 Dec 1673; Place: Montreal, Canada

Evidence:

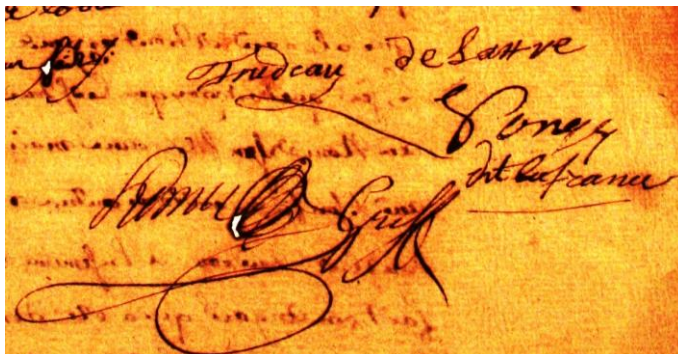
PRDH, op. cit., Vol. 5, p. B 391.

DGFC, op. cit., Vol. 7, pp. 374-5.

Death: 11 September 1739; at the residence of his son-in-law, Sr. Delapomeray, New Orleans, Louisiana

Evidence:

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 numbers 2697-13206 through 2697-13211. 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.)



Signatures of Francois Trudeau (top center) and witnesses on his 1739 will, now at the Old US Mint, Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans

Mrs. Rosario Centanni and Sidney L. Villere, "Census of d'Artaguette – 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.

Generation #3. Francoise Marie Trudeau (sometimes called Marie Francoise Trudaut or Trudot, or Maria Francisca Trudeau)

Evidence of Relationship to Gen. #2:

Sacramental Records of the Roman Catholic Church of the Archdiocese of Mobile, Alabama (SRRCCAM) (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.

SRRCCAM, handwritten transcripts and WPA (US 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.” Page 489 of this publication gives the size and general description of Francois Trudeau’s estate at the time of his death.

“Records of the Superior Council of Louisiana LIV,” *Louisiana Historical Quarterly*, Volume 15, Number 3, July 1932, pp. 508-9. This shows that by 1746 Sr. Francois Trudeau, deceased, had had before his death a daughter Françoise 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.

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

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 49 (States that the godparents include Marie Magdaleine de la Motte, daughter of the Governor of Louisiana.)

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit.

DeVille, op. cit.

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

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit.

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit.

Death of Françoise Marie Trudeau: 24 Mar 1736; (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.

Generation #3 Cont.: Françoise Marie Trudeau married to Pierre Gabriel Juzan (I) (sometimes called Gabriel Juzan, Pedro Juzan, Peter Juzan, or Jusan or Lusan or Juzant or Yuzan (!); often called “the Aide-Major”): 29 Apr 1735; Mobile, French Louisiana, (or possibly in 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 chambre (manager of the household) to the Count of Maurepas and Pontchartrain, the French Minister of the Navy. Pierre Gabriel Juzan served in the King's Black Musketeers in 1714, in the Regiment of Bearn as ensign, second lieutenant, lieutenant and garçon 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 with the Karer Grenadiers. His body was apparently left on the battlefield, since the French had to withdraw from the battleground after this defeat.

Evidence:

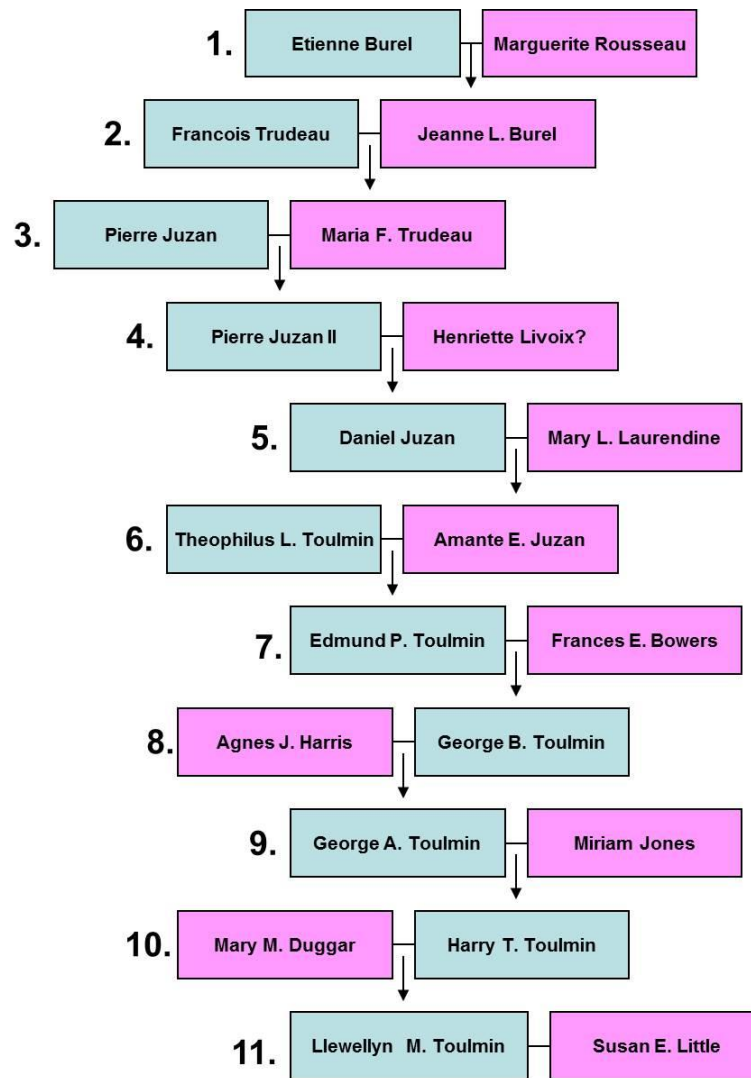
James A. L. Miller, Jr., "Some French Church Records, Copied from Original Records (and) Translated Into English," *Deep South Genealogical Quarterly (DSGQ)*, Vol. 33, No. 4, November 1996, pp. 163-4. (Has an original and translation of the birth document for Pierre Gabriel Juzan and information on his parents.)

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 (this contains a letter from Juzan assessing the fighting readiness of the Natchez Indians); also MPA FD Vol. 1, pp. 197, 208, 306.

Luke W. Finlay, *My Juzan Ancestry* (Annapolis, Maryland: unpublished manuscript, 1991). (Cites Archives Municipales, Versailles, France; Paroisse Notre Dame de Versailles, B.M.S. 1697, Register 34, p. 45 verso, re early life in France of Pierre Gabriel Juzan; and French National Archives, Colonies, C13.A.16, folios 225 et seq. for his military service.)

(Note that Pierre Gabriel Juzan's residence in Natchez and his death in battle in Mississippi may qualify descendants for membership in the Order of the First Families of Mississippi, which requires an ancestor resident before 10 December 1817.)

The graphic shows the entire eleven generation, 313-year line of Mobilians in the Burel, Trudeau, Juzan and Toulmin descent.



In part 2 of this series, in the next issue of *DSGQ*, we will continue tracing this line down to the present day.

#end of Part 1#

Eleven Generations and 313 Years in Mobile: The Burel-Trudeau-Juzan-Toulmin Line

Part 2

by

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

This article continues the series on the Burel, Trudeau, Juzan, Toulmin line down to the present day.

Generation #4. Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) (often called “the Indian Commissioner”)

Evidence of Relationship to Gen. #3:

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 Juzan on 20 March 1736 as son of the legitimate marriage of Pierre Juzan (Juzan), Aide-Major, and Marie Francoise Trudot (Trudeau) (letter in possession of the author).

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 314. (For full references on evidence such as this, see Part 1 of this series.)

Richard Chastang’s Juzan Binder, in his 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.

“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, op. cit., pp. 508-9.

“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 Juzan, minor son of the late Gabriel Juzan and of the late Francoise Trudeau...”

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.

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. Since this information has apparently never been previously presented in English, it is given at some length here.

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 guerrilla 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 guerrilla 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 ten 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 Tombeche” (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.

Don Pedro 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.”

A letter from this period, dated 15 June 1780, from “P. Juzan” still exists, apparently written to the Governor of Louisiana to apprise him of the situation in and around Mobile and Pensacola. Juzan states that he has commissioned “a Savage” to hunt down the brigand Colbert, that this “Savage” has “Negros searching with great vigilance” for Colbert, and that Juzan fears that Colbert has apparently already tried to kill him (Juzan) once via an Indian delegation that supposedly came in peace, and that Juzan fears other attacks, despite the Governor’s reassurances. He states that “in closing, sir, I do not desire anything else than to attack our Enemies...”

After the Revolutionary period, Juzan apparently did well 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.

Peter J. Hamilton states that Juzan was granted a one-league (three mile) tract of land on 18 December 1781 on both sides of the Mobile River, at Twenty One Mile Bluff. This is south of my estimate above, and is located at about 30.910805, -87.961414, north-east of Creola. Hence this is likely a different property.

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.

Evidence:

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. (Residency of Pierre Gabriel Juzan.)

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, describing his life and service as Indian Commissioner. In Spanish only.

P. Juzan letter of 15 June 1780; AGI (Archivo General de Indias) Cuba 1233, f 643, on-line at: <https://www.unf.edu/floridahistoryonline/Projects/uchize/section3.html#09071780>.

Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1897) p. 263. (Tract of land near the present day Creola.)

Birth of Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II): 20 March 1736; (new) Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCCAM, op. cit., p. 314. (States the birth was on the 20th and the baptism on the 23rd of March.)

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 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.

Baptism: 23 March 1736; (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): 17 April 1802; in or near Mobile (now in the state of Alabama)

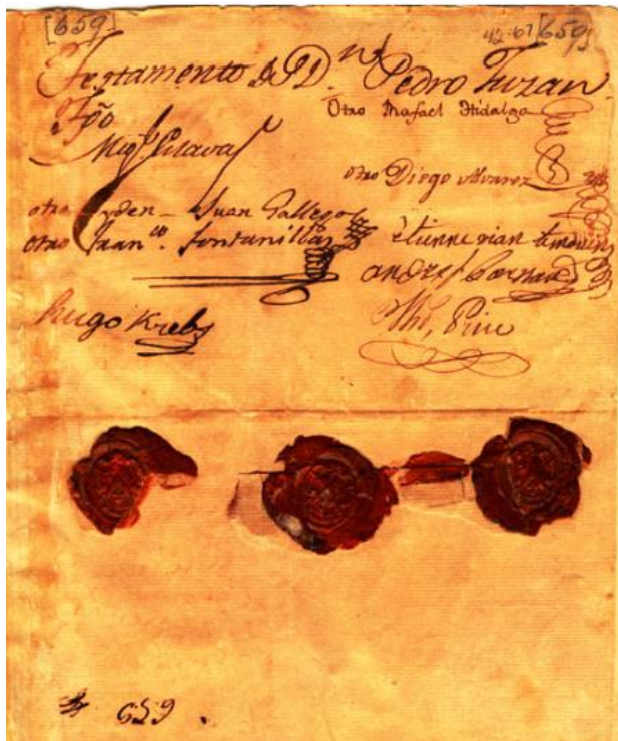
Evidence:

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 death/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 Francisco 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.)



The cover of the 1802 mystic will of Pedro (Pierre) Juzan (II), showing his signature (upper right), the witness signatures, and the three wax seals

Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) married (1st) to: Catherine Parant; 1 November 1758; Mobile, French Louisiana

Evidence:

SRRCCAM 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) (probably partnered with) Henriette Livoix: about 1758-1760; probably Mobile, the Tombigbee district, or New Orleans

Evidence and Discussion:

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.

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, 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 (or Francisco) 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). Also see original record from Richard Chastang’s Juzan Binder. 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:

First, 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.

Second, Mobile Genealogical Society (MGS), *Death Notices, (Local and Foreign)* (Mobile: MGS, no pub. date) page for 1825 activities (no sequential page numbers). This volume 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.

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 appears 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.) 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 Lorreins or possibly Pelagie Lorreins (who had married Pedro Juzan (II) two years before, in 1794). So perhaps the Lorreins 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.)

Researcher Jennifer Mieirs, who has examined the Juzan family at some length (citations below), makes the following statements about Henriette Livoix: First, that Henriette’s maiden name was de St. Agnet and she married Lt. Herceauaux (?) (or Huvaud?) de Livoy (or Livoix) and he pre-deceased her. Second, that this couple had three children, with Mobile baptismal records for Pierre Jacques de Livoy on 17 July 1758 and 1 March 1760 for the other children, Marie Henriette De Livoy and Louise Elizabeth Armanthe De Livoy. (There is a 4 March 1760 baptismal record in the SRRCCAM transcripts for Marie Henriette De Livoy, with parents Jacques Huvaud de Livoy, Infantry Lieutenant, and Henriette de St. Agnet.) Therefore, Mieres argues that Henriette Livoix could not have had Daniel Juzan at some other time in 1760, since she was busy having these children. Third, that in 1764 a Madame De Livoy is named as a French inhabitant of Mobile, swearing allegiance to the British crown. Fourth, that a 1769/70 deed in Mobile names a property owned jointly by Pedro Juzan and Henriette De Livoy, thus making it clear that they were living together by that time, but apparently she was not taking his name. (Peter J. Hamilton supports this assertion; citation below.) Fifth, that Daniel Juzan’s complete name was Pierre Daniel Juzan and that his possible mother’s complete name was Henriette Barbara de Cloches de Agnette (but no proofs are supplied).

Of course it is also quite possible that the real 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.

Jennifer Meiers also asserts in her Juzan analysis that Marie Henrietta Rochon was the neighbor of Peirre Juzan (II) and is likely the mother of Daniel Juzan, but provides no proof.

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 Elizabeth Arminthe Juzan, in Book 2 of the *Records of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception of Mobile*. This clearly states in Act 331 (citation below) that the father of Elizabeth Arminthe Juzan is Daniel Juzan, and that Elizabeth’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 Arminthe will carry the bloodline down to the next generation, since she intermarried with the Toulmins.) (It is possibly significant that there is a great similarity between the names of Elizabet Arminthe Juzan, born 1800, and Louise Elizabeth Arminthe de Livoy (Livoix), born 1760. Perhaps this is some evidence of a connection.)

Examination of the original baptism record in Mobile for Yrene (Irene) Juzan on 26 March 1813 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 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 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 and prove her identity.

Evidence citations:

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 Arminthe Juzan, with father Daniel Juzan and grandfather Pedro Juzan (II), as discussed above.)

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 Arminthe Juzan birth/baptism record).

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

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 213, Act 213 (transcript of 1796 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 Livoix (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 1803 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.

Jennifer Meiers, "The Juzan Family, Part 1 and Part 2," at http://jenniferhsrn.blogspot.com/2013_02_01_archive.html (Analysis of Henriette Livoix as the possible mother of Daniel Juzan.)

Peter J. Hamilton, *Colonial Mobile* (Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1897) p. 235. (States that Juzan and Livoy jointly own a property adjacent to John Favre in Mobile.)

Jennifer Meiers, "Pierre Charles Juzan," www.findagrave.com.

Pierre Gabriel Juzan (II) married (2nd) (but third relationship) to Pelagie Loreins (or Lorreins or Laurence): 15 Mar 1794; New Orleans

Evidence:

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

Woods and Nolan, op. cit., Vol. 5, pp. 216, 249-250. This marriage record shows that "Pedro Juzan, (son of Pedro Juzan, "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, 23rd Congress, 1st 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 Lorient 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 (which she ultimately lost), 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.”

After Pierre Juzan (II) died in Mobile, Pelagie Lorient 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 misnamed, 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 as of 2011 was being restored. It was valued on Zillow.com in 2015 at \$1,159,305.

Generation #5. Name: Daniel Juzan

Evidence of Relationship to #4 (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 Arminite Juzan. See discussion above.)

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

SRRCCAM 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 of Daniel 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.

We know fairly little about Daniel Juzan except his birth, death, one major posthumous lawsuit, and that he had an active and controversial love life! (Thus continuing a family tradition.) We do know that he acquired “by will, Daniel Ward’s property north of Fish River, [Rio de Pez] and (on) May 2, 1808 we find him selling 30 or 40 arpents front to Henry Baudin for \$200.” (Hamilton, op. cit., p. 516.) Fish River is in Baldwin County, and discharges into beautiful Weeks Bay, in the southeast corner of the larger Mobile Bay. Thus Daniel apparently considered the Eastern Shore of the Bay as part of his Mobile area home, which is true for many of the persons in the Juzan-Toulmin line.

The major lawsuit developed as follows, years after Daniel died. Daniel Juzan (possibly illegally) took his wife's inheritance from her father of the 2000 acre St. Louis Tract in west Mobile, and in September 1815 divided this property amongst his children. (Some lawyers have argued that under Spanish and US law this land belonged to his wife and her children, and was not Daniel's to dispose of.) Then in April 1816 he sold (or leased? – this point is also in contention) the same property to David Files for \$3900. Files paid installments to Juzan totaling \$2000 before he (Files) died intestate and bankrupt.

This Tract, owned by Files, was then acquired by Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin (who will appear later in this line), for \$800. He married the daughter of Daniel Juzan, and was eventually sued by his brother-in-law and other relatives in 1831, six years after Daniel's death. (No doubt creating enormous family tensions.) They claimed that they were entitled to all or a portion of the St. Louis Tract, and had been defrauded. He claimed he had bought what he thought was a perfect title, then later gave the plaintiffs reasonable remedy when the title defect was identified.

The result was a complex lawsuit which went first to the Court of Chancery and finally in 1846 (after 15 years of dispute), to the Alabama Supreme Court. (See K. P. Jones and P. J. Gandrud, *Alabama Records*, Vol. 92, Aug. 1947, Alabama Supreme Court, Jan. Term, 1846, Juzan et al. vs. Toulmin, p. 56; also *Report of Cases, Supreme Court of Alabama, Second Ed.*, (St. Paul: West Publishing, 1908) Book 14, Vols. 9-10, Jan. Term, 1846, 9 Ala. 662, Juzan v. Toulmin, pp. 261-275.) The Court stated that Toulmin "took high rank in society," and had "intelligence and gentlemanly bearing," and eventually upheld his claim to the Tract he had purchased, determining that he had already given a reasonable (if not generous) settlement to the plaintiffs. This case is repeatedly cited in later contract law disputes in Alabama and many other states for its clarifications of contractual terms and responsibilities.

Now for Daniel's birth, death and controversial love life:

Birth: 1760; (new) 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: 22 or 23 May 1825; (new) Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

Charles J. Torrey, *Death Notices in Mobile Newspapers: 1820-1829* (Mobile: MGS: 1992?), which quotes the *Mobile Commercial Register* of 24 May 1825 (p. 3, col. 5) as follows "Died: yesterday morning, at an advanced age, Mr. Daniel Juzan."

MGS, op. cit., 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, Alabama.)

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.)

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.

Gen. # 5, Cont.: Daniel Juzan married (1st) to: Mary Louisa Laurendine: 8 February 1796;
Mobile, Alabama

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

Evidence:

SRRCCAM transcripts, op. cit., Section 1, Marriages 1724-1832, page 210, act 210. 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 Juzan, hijo de Sr. Piere Juzan” 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), op. cit. (Also available at: *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 west Mobile, and states that “in 1795 Daniel Juzan and Louisa Laurendine...intermarried in the vicinity of Mobile...”

SRRCCAM 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.

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: 20 May 1813; 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 Juzan 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 Juzan 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 3rd Relationship: Informal Liaison with Justine Laurent, a "free woman of color": about 1814-25; Mobile, Alabama (Marguerite Chastang Juzan had reportedly died at age 32, after just 13 months of marriage and one child, in June 1814; see ancestry.com tree a43203 (1), which asserts that Marguerite died in June 1814 and her will "was proved in open court." Hence the controversial relationship with Justine Laurent may have begun around 1814 or 1815.)

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).

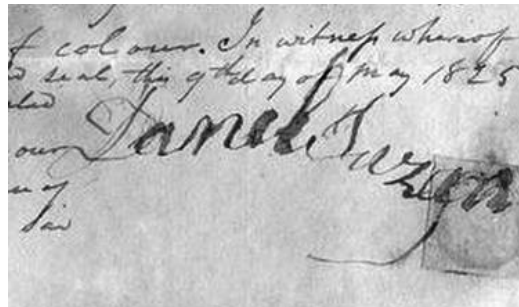
Pigeon Hole Documents, Mobile Probate Court, Petition of Justine Laurent, Guardian, for Legacy (n.d.) This document, filed between 1825 and 1828, petitions the County Court of Mobile County to force Theophilus Lindsey Toulmin, administrator of the estate of Daniel Juzan, to pay the \$1000 legacy promised in the will of Daniel Juzan to the five "children of color" of Justine Laurent. (Ironically, Sheriff Toulmin is a later member of the Juzan-Toulmin line, was the husband of Daniel's daughter Elizabet (Amante), and was likely trying to avoid any reduction in her inheritance.)

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..."

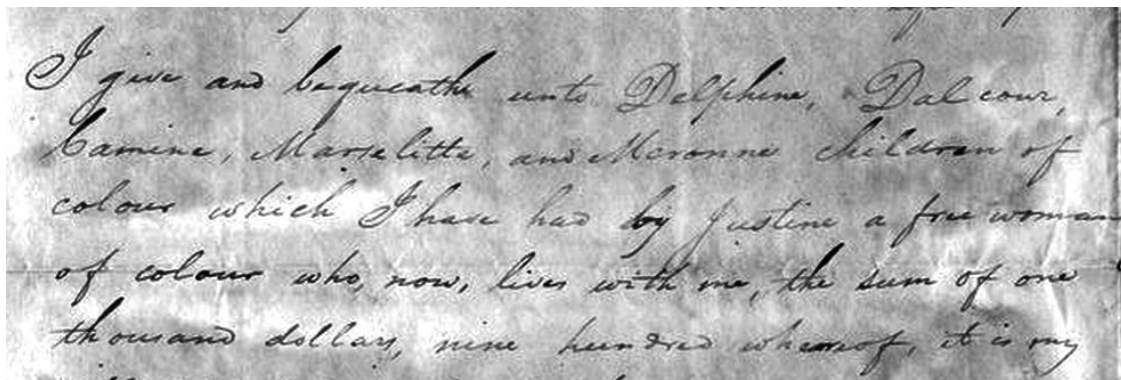
A very interesting element of Daniel Juzan's will is the selective editing apparently done on it. The handwritten will obtained from the Mobile Probate Court appears at first to be the most original version. But this almost certainly not so. This version states that Daniel "bequeaths unto Delphin,

Dalcour, Camine, Martlett and Mirone children of colour who, now, lives 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.” (Emphasis added.)

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

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature is written on aged, slightly stained paper. The name 'Daniel Juzan' is clearly legible, though the ink is somewhat faded and the handwriting is somewhat shaky. Above the signature, there is some faint, partially legible text that appears to be 'of colour. In witness whereof'.

Shaky signature of Daniel Juzan on his 1825 will

A photograph of a handwritten document in cursive script. The text is written on aged paper and is somewhat faded. The key phrase is: 'I give and bequeath unto Delphine, Dalcour, Camine, Marslette, and Meronne children of colour which I have had by Justine a free woman of colour who, now, lives with me, the sum of one thousand dollar, nine hundred whomof, it is my'.

Key phrase from 1825 Daniel Juzan will that was edited out in the Mobile courthouse official copy

In part 3 of this series, in the next issue of *DSGQ*, we will continue tracing the descent of the Burel, Trudeau, and Juzan line down through the Toulmins and to the present day.

#end of Part 2#

Eleven Generations and 313 Years in Mobile: The Burel-Trudeau-Juzan-Toulmin Line

Part 3

by

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

This article continues the series on the Trudeau, Burel, Juzan, Toulmin line down to the present day.

Generation #6. “Amante” Elizabet Arminta Juzan

Evidence of Relationship to Generation #5 (Daniel Juzan and Mary Louisa Laurendine):

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: 20 September 1800; 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).

Tombstone of Amant E. Toulmin, “who died October 1st, 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.

Baptism: April 1802; Mobile

Evidence:

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

Death: 1 Oct 1862; Toulminville, Alabama, now part of Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

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 o'clock 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 17th of May, 1821." "Edmund Pendleton (Toulmin) was born 10th Sept 1829 at 6 o'clock, 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.



Amante Elizabet Juzan Toulmin

Gen. #6 Cont.: Amante Elizabet Juzan married to Theophilus Lindsey (or Lindsay) Toulmin;
17 May 1821; 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 13th, while the actual marriage took place on the 17th, as stated in the family Bible, and as accepted here.)

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 Lexington (or Frankfurt), 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, served as an Ensign and rose to the rank of First Lieutenant during the Creek Indian War and War of 1812. He served in Carson’s Regiment and Major Smoot’s Battalion of Mounted Gunman of the Mississippi Militia in 1813 at Fort Claiborne. 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 (now part of western Mobile) and built a large creole-style home there in about 1825-8. 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.



The T.L. Toulmin house in Toulminville, before the move and restoration

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.

Based on his military and civilian service, descendants of T.L. Toulmin may qualify for membership in the Order of the Indian Wars of the United States (for male descendants), the Continental Society, Daughters of Indian Wars (for female descendants), the General Society of the War of 1812, and the Descendants of Sheriffs and Constables of Colonial and Antebellum America.

There are numerous interesting records in the Mobile County Probate Court 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 was apparently not purchased for another 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 Toulmin period, since the post lasted twice as long!

Recall that it was T.L. Toulmin who was the key figure in the St. Louis Tract lawsuit and the \$1000 controversy with Justine Laurent, discussed earlier in this series.

For more information on T. L. Toulmin and proofs of above statements, see short biographies 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.)



Brig. Gen. and Sheriff Theophilus L. Toulmin

#7. Name: Edmund Pendleton Toulmin

Evidence of Relationship to Gen. #6:

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.

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.

Evidence:

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

Birth: 10 Sep 1829; Toulminville (now part of Mobile, Alabama)

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 10th, 1829, died February 16th, 1883."

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

1850 US Census, op. cit.

Death: 16 February 1883; Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

Tombstone of Edmund P. Toulmin, *ibid*.

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 16th 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..."

Gen. #7 Cont.: E. P. Toulmin married to Frances "Fanny" Eugenie Bowers: 11 April 1849; Mobile, Alabama

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.)

Ancestry.com, *Florida Marriage Collection, 1822-1875* (shows Edmund P. Toulmin marrying Francis Eugenie Bowers on 11 April 1849, in Escambia County, Florida, not in Alabama)

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 10th, while the actual marriage took place on the 11th, 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.

Frances "Fanny" Eugenie Bowers Toulmin was born in Middletown, Connecticut on 6 May 1830, and died in Mobile 6 December 1906. She was the daughter of George Phillips Bowers of Middletown, a member of the famous Bowers trading and shipping family that traces back to early Massachusetts history and to the immigrant George Bowers, who arrived in Scituate, Massachusetts by 1636. Fanny's 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 a killer mob in 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 author.

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.

Evidence:

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, "The Florian Letters," http://www.themosttraveled.com/new/the_florian.html (Various Florian documents.)

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

Generation #8. Name: George Bowers Toulmin

Evidence of Relationship to #7:

1860 US Census, *ibid*.

Pigeon Hole Files, Mobile County Probate Court, File number PH 514 F 98, 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, (in possession of the author) 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.

Evidence:

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



George B. Toulmin and Agnes Jane Harris Toulmin

Birth: 10 Jan 1853; Toulminville, Mobile, Alabama

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, Kosters, Mobile, Alabama, Roll T623_31, Page 25B, ED 88 (obtained from 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: 27 Jul 1934; Huntsville, AL, buried Toulmin Burying Ground, Spring Hill, Mobile, AL

Evidence:

The Mobile Post, August 3, 1934, reporting the death 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.

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

Gen. #8 Cont.: Married to: Agnes Jane Harris (sometimes known as Jane Agnes): 13 January 1874; Toulminville, Mobile, Alabama

Evidence:

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 23rd 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, the daughter of Henry Louis Harris and Sarah Ann McDonald. Through her father's mother, Eliza Williamson Walker, Agnes was descended from Brig. Gen. Andrew Williamson, the "Benedict Arnold of South Carolina."

Agnes 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.

Evidence:

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

Llewellyn M. Toulmin, "Backcountry Warrior: Brig. Gen. Andrew Williamson, the 'Benedict Arnold of South Carolina' and America's First Major Double Agent; Part 1," *The Journal of Backcountry Studies* (on-line), March 2012, Vol. 7, Issue 1.

In part 4 of this series, in the next issue of *DSGQ*, we will continue tracing the descent of the Burel, Trudeau, and Juzan line down through the Toulmins and to the present day.

#end of Part 3#

Eleven Generations and 313 Years in Mobile: The Burel-Trudeau-Juzan-Toulmin Line

Part 4

by

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

This article concludes the series on the Burel, Trudeau, Juzan, Toulmin line down to the present day.

Generation #9: George Abbot Toulmin

Evidence of Relationship to Gen. #8:

1900 US Census, op. cit.

1910 US Census, Koters, Mobile, Alabama, ED 70. This shows George B. Toulmin age 59 born in Alabama, as a “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.

George Abbot Toulmin was born in Toulminville in 1888 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 (northwest of Mobile). 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 33rd degree Mason.



Commissioner George A. Toulmin

Evidence:

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.

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

Birth: 23 Oct 1888; Toulminville, Mobile, Alabama

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 16th, 1916, at 12 o’clock noon, The Gables.”

Death: 7 August 1976; Daphne, Baldwin County, Alabama

Evidence:

Toulmin/DeNeefe Family Bible, op. cit.

Tombstone of George Abbot Toulmin, op. cit.

Mobile Press, 9 August 1976, op. cit., 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."

Gen. #9 Cont.: George A. Toulmin married to Miriam Jones (no middle name): 27 October 1910; Mobile, Alabama

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.

Toulmin/DeNeefe 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.



Miriam Jones Toulmin

Evidence:

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

Generation #10. Harry Theophilus Toulmin

Evidence of Relationship to #9:

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/DeNeefe Family Bible, op. cit.

Harry Theophilus Toulmin was born at “The Gables” in Toulminville in 1916 and was named for his great-grand uncle, Judge Harry Theophilus Toulmin, who had served as the Colonel of the 22nd 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. 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, was accepted, and served out the war as an infantry training officer, with the rank of Lieutenant. (As a result of his WW II service on the French possession of New Caledonia, west of the International Date Line, he and his descendants are eligible for membership in the lineage societies of the Order of World War II, the Order of Lafayette, and the Military Order of the Carabao.)

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 county millage rate.

Toulmin returned to PAS in 1959 and was assigned to clean up the financial administration of the dictator Papa Doc Duvalier in Haiti, under a contract with the US Agency for International Development (USAID). But since Duvalier's regime was immensely corrupt, the dictator was worshipped as a voodoo demi-god by a large part of the population, and was propped up by his infamous and violent militia, the Tonton Macoutes, 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. He and his family were sent instead to Thailand. There Harry had much more success, and 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.

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 (*A Life's Memoir*) and the two previously mentioned books on Toulmin and Toulminville history (*Geo. B. Toulmin Says* and *The Great Bingville Fair*). He also published the comprehensive *A Catalogue of Toulmins*, written by English cousin George H. Toulmin. Harry and Mary lived first in Daphne, Alabama next to the Bayside Academy, then moved to Homestead Village in Fairhope.



Harry and Mary Toulmin at their 50th Wedding Anniversary, held at the Eastern Shore Art Center in Fairhope, Alabama

Evidence:

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

Harry T. Toulmin, *A Life's Memoir* (Fairhope, Alabama: The Village Press, 1999).

Birth: 16 August 1916; Toulminville, Mobile, Alabama

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, 12 June 2002, op. cit.

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

Toulmin/DeNeeffe Family Bible, op. cit.

Death: 10 June 2002; Daphne, Baldwin Co., Alabama

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.

Gen. 10 Cont.: Harry T. Toulmin married to Mary Morgan Duggar: 25 October 1941, Tuscaloosa, Alabama

Evidence:

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

Wedding announcement card of Mary Morgan Duggar to Harry T. Toulmin, on Saturday, 25 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 was born in Mobile on 12 August 1919, 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.

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," since 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 a commendation for public service by the Baldwin County Commission.

Both Mary and Harry were very active in the Fairhope Unitarian Fellowship. Both, like their parents before them, were active in genealogical research. Mary was a member of the Society of the Lees of Virginia, for proven descendants of Richard Lee, the 1639 immigrant to early Jamestowne. She died on 25 December 2003 in Daphne, Baldwin County, Alabama.

Evidence:

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

Baldwin Register, 2003, op. cit.

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

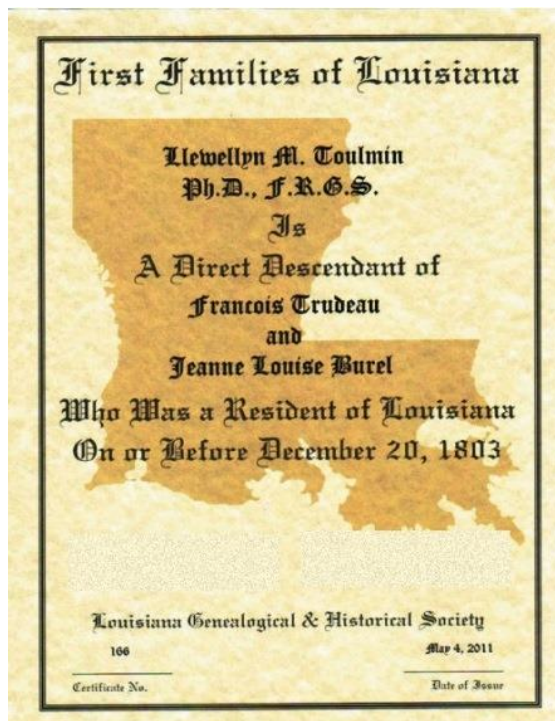
Alabama Center for Health Statistics, Baldwin County, Certificate of Death for Mary Morgan Duggar Toulmin. Record shows she was born 12 August 1919, daughter of Llewellyn Ludwig Duggar and Ida Flora Morgan, died 25 December 2003 at Mercy Medical, Daphne, Alabama.

"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 Llewelyn (should be Llewellyn) Morgan Toulmin, and biographical details.

Generation #11: Llewellyn "Lew" Morgan Toulmin, the author, born in Mobile, Alabama, married **Susan Elizabeth Little** of Atlanta, Georgia in 1981. Lew and Susan are ninth cousins, through their common ancestor Lt. Col. Thomas Ligon of early Jamestowne, Virginia. They reside in Silver Spring, Maryland and Fairhope, Alabama. Lew was accepted into the First Families of Louisiana based on the Burel-Trudeau-Juzan-Toulmin line presented here, and is a member of over 40 other lineage societies. His website is www.themosttraveled.com and includes a section with stories on "adventures in genealogy." Susan is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Society of the

Descendants of Washington's Army at Valley Forge.



#end of series#