

912-7295212  
Kingsland 5299

4000 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.  
Washington 16, D. C.  
18 February 1964

Rev. Robert E. H. Peeples  
Folly Field,  
Hilton Head Island, S. C.

Dear Robert:

I was so very glad to receive your letter dated 27 Jan. 1964, and to make contact with another cousin. Since the receipt of your letter, I have checked, rechecked, compared dates, names, places, etc., and rewritten my data on the Bourdeaux family making it more readable and understandable. However, it goes without saying that there remains points of question and confusion. Extreme difficulty and much time arises when in the sifting of data one finds that the recorders of it quote (or themselves make) errors in recording dates, names, places and fail to give the full text of data found and the correct reference from which it has been taken. Then the long process involved in comparing conflicting data to determine the facts, involves hours of time. These factors in my endeavors make my attempts endless in time. I shall not promise to send you the Bourdeaux history, as I have it, to you on any certain date for it will be of considerable length and the typing of it will take time. However, it will be as soon as possible and as time will allow.

In the meantime, the following information may give you sufficient data to work on in your efforts to prove Judith De Bourdeaux as the wife of Pierre Robert, Jr.:

First Pertinent Dates -

- 1670 The first settlement in the Province of Carolina was made at Port Royal, on the western banks of the Ashley River. *Beaufort Co.*
- 1671 Port Royal was abandoned and the settlement was moved further northward up the western banks of the Ashley River, and it was named Charles Town.
- 1677 Arrival of the second group of settlers among whom was Jacques De Bourdeaux (I), and his family. He was granted 500 A. referred to as a "Towne Lott." (No.)  
(In my letter to Mrs. Hendricks, dated 21 Jan. 1964, a copy of which she sent

No  
12158

on to you, I was in error as to the time of the arrival of Jacques (I) in Carolina, 1695 or 1696, for the latter was the date of his Registration for himself and his family as required by the British. *for naturalization*

- 1680 The second removal of the settlers, the site of (old) Charles Town. The removal was to Oyster Point formed by the confluence of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, which became the foundation of the present city of Charleston. The settlement was called "Charles Town" until 1782 when it was called "Charleston."
- 1683 The Charles Town area was divided into four Counties - Berkeley, Cravens, Colleton and ~~Carteret~~ *Granville*
- 19 Oct 1692 Jacques (I) ~~purchased~~ *granted* a Towne Lott, in Berkeley County. *granted Charles Town*
- 1693 Jacques (I) purchased a Towne Lott, in Berkeley County.
- 1696 Jacques (I) Registered himself and his family. *"Ravenel Liste"*
- 1697 Jacques (I) was granted 400 A. In Berkeley County, ~~Charles Town~~. *granted 100 A (adjoining)*
- 1698 Jacques De Bourdeaux (I) died.
- 1706 The four Counties were divided into Parishes - the De Bourdeauxs' lived in St. Thomas Parish.
- 1719 The Province of Carolina was divided into North Carolina and South Carolina.

? Thus, the date of the arrival of Jacques De Bourdeaux (I) and his family was ~~1677~~ <sup>1686</sup> at ~~(old) Charles Town, Province of Carolina~~. This date is based on the record of his First Land Grant, dated in ~~1677~~ <sup>1697</sup> of a Towne Lott of 400 A. Judith De Bourdeaux was the youngest of his three daughters and was apparently a young girl at the time of the arrival in Carolina. The sons of Jacques (I): - Anthoine (I), Jacques (II) and Israel (I), all settled in Berkeley County, St. Thomas Parish. In 1706, when the Counties were divided into Parishes, Jacques (I) property was a part of St. Thomas Parish, Berkeley County. Thus, I have established the location of him and his sons.

If you can locate a history or records of St. Thomas Parish, or a history of Berkeley County, perhaps you can find the proof you are seeking as regards Judith De Bourdeaux - such as a Marriage Bond, License to Marry, a record of marriage in the French Church records of St. Thomas Parish.

Rev. Robert Clute

There is also the possibility that Judith and Pierre were married by the Rev. Pierre Robert in the French Huguenot Church at Jamestown and it would be recorded in the Church records, or the St. James Parish records, if these can be located. I would like to find the birth dates of the three sons of Jacques (I), which possibly can be found in the St. Thomas Parish records, or the records of Berkeley County, by writing to the County Seat, the name of which I do not know - should you learn the name of the County Seat of Berkeley County, I would appreciate knowing also.

According to my data, Jacquess De Bourdeaux (I) did leave a Will, dated in 1699, or prior thereto, which possibly can be found in the Clerk of Court Records or the Probate Court Records, for Berkeley County, at the County Seat. The Executors named by Jacques (I) died before qualifying for the Executorship, and Anthony Poitevin was appointed the Administrator of the Estate of Jacques (I).

I have incorporated the Robert data you gave in your letter into the Bourdeaux history. Your line of descendancy from Jacques (I) is the same as mine - yours through his daughter Judith De Bourdeaux and mine through his son, Anthoine De Bourdeaux (I). Daniel Bourdeaux (II) was the great grandson of Jacques (I), who married Esther Martha Smith, the great grand daughter of Thomas Smith, First Landgrave. Their daughter, Eliza Martha Bourdeaux married my great, great, great grandfather, Alexander Juhan. Alexander Juhan's life and affairs became deeply entwined with the life and affairs of his father-in-law after his marriage. His only living relatives in America were a sister, Maria Elise (Juhan) Godard who lived in Charleston and a younger brother, who I have not been able to identify as yet, who lived in Virginia.

No, I am not familiar with your cousin's book "Our Family Circle" or "Carolina Pioneers." Actually, I gave up on tracing the Smith family long ago, for I realized that one could spend a lifetime on it and never unravel it satisfactorily. I have not included anything more than a brief history of the Smiths in the Juhan Genealogy, primarily to show the relationship and give a brief background. I am still of the opinion that Thomas Smith, First Landgrave was the son of John Smith of Chard and not Thomas Smith (I). The only Thomas Smith (prior to the First Landgrave Thomas) to appear in the Smith Lineage is Sir Thomas Smith (I), who had to be the son of Sir George Smith (I) and Joan Walker. This Sir Thomas Smith (I) was the first Governor of the East India Company in 1600 and resided in London. This was too many years prior

to the birth date of Thomas Smith (II) First Landgrave, for Sir Thomas Smith (I) to have been his father. John Smith (II) was the son of Sir Nicholas Smith and Dorothea (Horsey) Smith, who married Joan Adkins (or Atkins) and were the parents of Thomas Smith (II) First Landgrave. Further confirmation of this is found in Somerset House, England, in the Will of John Adkins (father of Joan) of Chard, Somerset, Clothier, wherein he bequeathes "Unto my daughter Joan or Joanna Smith, wife of John Smith, one shilling. I give unto my grandson, Thomas Smith, (b. 1648) ten pounds to be paid him within twelve months of my decease."

I have been unable to learn whether or not Sir Thomas Smith (I) was married - I am inclined to think he might not have been. I would like very much to have copies of the Wills of Aaron Atkins, of the widow - Mary Atkins, of Joan Atkins and of Gov. Thomas Smith if it is possible. If you do not have the time to type them off for me, and are willing to send them to me, I shall make copies for myself and return them to you. Their contents may unravel some of the present confusion. You have not mentioned it, but I feel certain that you must know that Thomas Smith, First Landgrave remarried after the death of his first wife, Sabena de Vignon D'Arssens, a very wealthy widow who owned Medway Plantation. She pre-deceased Thomas, leaving him a very wealthy widower. The historical accounts of him give the impression that Medway Plantation was his original home, but it was not - he inherited ~~it~~ it from his second wife. They are both interred at Medway Plantation and ironically enough her grave is not marked but his has a very ornate and large monument.

Now to your questions. Re: The difference between Bourdeaux and Bordeaux. The difference is in the spelling only. The correct spelling is "Bourdeaux" but I have seen it Bordos, Bordeaux and even Birdeaux. In France and England it was spelled "Du Bourdeaux"; in Carolina it became "De Bourdeaux;" and later "Bourdeaux." As to the prefix "De" it is nothing more than a preposition meaning from, away from, of, out of, etc. "Du" has the same meaning. "De La" means of the. These prepositional prefixes were added to the surnames by the individuals. At Court many noblemen put on the title of "Count" or "Marquis," just as they would put on a fine coat - such as "Count de Conde," etc., and no one protested these self-given titles. Others, on the contrary, did not even adopt the "De", which was wrongly believed to indicate noble birth. The "De" was often used by plain artisans, added to the surname to give it prestige or added recognition. The titles

of Count, Duke, Marquis, etc., were in many instances, titles of nobility granted by the King to the Court and Provincial nobilities, but the "de" had no significance except to mean "of," etc.

"Evereaud Purcell Du Bourdeaux" was the spelling of the name in England - in records of Carolina it has been shown as "Evremond." Again I think that the difference in spelling has been the result of mis-copying. "Evereaud", I think would mean Edward, and "Evremond" would mean Edmond.

Now the Postscripts to your letter. No. 1 as regards Jacques De Bourdeaux has been answered in the first part of this letter. No. 2 - I have a copy of Anthoine De Bourdeaux's (I) Will. His home was in St. Thomas Parish, Berkeley County. Of his sons, Anthony (II), Daniel (I), Israel (II) and James (III), I have very limited data. I do have a copy of the Will of James (III), who was the father of Daniel Bourdeaux (II), the father of Eliza Martha Bourdeaux, who married my ancestor, Alexander Juhan.

Re: Your notations on Anthony Poitevin as a witness to the Wills of a Judith Gardon and a Thomas Hepworth in 1725 and 1727 - I assume this to be the Anthony Poitevin who married Margeurite (Margery) De Bourdeaux, the daughter of Jacques (I) - am I correct?

The next notation is puzzling. "In Will of John Postell, Jr., dtd. 26 Feb. 1732, he mentions bequest to his son, Peter, by Mr. Anthony Poitevin." This reads as though Peter was illegitimate - a child of Poitevin and John's wife Margeurite - am I correct? Was this Anthony Poitevin the husband of Margery De Bourdeaux, or could he have been her son?

Your next notation is the Will of Anthony Poitevin, dtd. 16 May 1731, which leaves his estate to his wife, Hannah, as Executrix, and a bequest to Peter Postell. This could not be the Anthony Poitevin who married Margery De Bourdeaux unless Margery died and Anthony remarried Hannah. What is your identity of the Poitevin in these two paragraphs?

Re: Pagett. "Brabant Plantation" was the original home of Daniel Braband and Madelaine (or Magdeline) De Bourdeaux, the dau. of Jacques (I), located in St. Thomas Parish, Berkeley County. The original plantation was enlarged in 1709 when an adjoining 500 A, of land, including a plantation, etc., belonging to the Estate of Jacques De. Bourdeaux (I) was transferred to Daniel and Magdeline Brabant by Quit Claim Deeds executed by the heirs of Jacques(I)

Anthoine de Bourdeaux (I), Margery (De Bourdeaux) Poitevin and Judith De Bourdeaux. Francis Pagett apparently, in later years, purchased the plantation of the Brabants, as well as the plantation of the Poitevins. The family of Pagett owned "Brabant Plantation" up until the Civil War when it was broken up. The plantation is described in the book "South Carolina Plantations," by Samuel G. Stoney. Do you know whether or not this book is available for purchase in Charleston? I have tried, to no avail, to obtain a copy in this area.

*Legation's  
Bk Store  
Chas.*

I have been accepted as a member of the S. C. Hist. and Gen., Soc. and am awaiting acceptance by the Huguenot Society having sent in my lineage. I shall make one or the other of them the Trustees of my records.

I appreciate your invitation to attend your family reunion in June in Allendale, and will give it all consideration. I note on the map that Allendale is not too far from Barnwell, S. C., the location of the plantations of Daniel Bourdeaux (II) and Alexander Juhan. Thus, if I am able to attend I would like to be able to do some research there while I am in the area. I shall keep you advised on this matter. I was the unfortunate victim of a heart attack two years ago- completely unforeseen and unexpected- for there is no history of heart trouble on either side of my family, and since then my activities have been curtailed to some extent. Prior to it, every year I drove from coast to coast, from north to south but have not attempted a journey of any distance since, however, I have no fear of doing so. So we will see.

It has been gratifying and a great pleasure to meet another cousin and I shall hope to hear from you again when your time will allow. In the meantime, I shall type as soon as possible my data on the Bourdeauxs for you.

Sincerely,

*Betty Frank*  
Betty Frank

*John Adams  
Charles  
John  
John Smith  
Thomas Smith  
5/16/48  
Sir Nicholas Smith - Dumfries  
Kenney*