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ARCHANGE GODBOUT'S BAILLON, DE MARLE, AND LE SUEUR FAMILIES OF FRANCE

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INTRODUCTION

The following article is a translation of Father Archange Godbout's work on the Baillon, de Marle, and Le Sueur families of France. It was originally published in the *Mémoires de la Société généalogique canadienne-française* 1:1 (January 1944):37-43. It is translated and published with the kind permission of the Société généalogique canadienne-française of Montréal.

These families play an important role for any French-Canadian who descends from Catherine de Baillon and her husband Jacques Miville, Sieur des Chênes, son of Pierre Miville of Switzerland and Charlotte Maugis. In addition to the work of Godbout, René Jetté has done further research on her ancestry which pushes it back several generations.¹ Jetté has uncovered several clues that indicate a possible descent from royalty for Catherine de Baillon.²

In this translation, the original documentation style of the article is retained as much as possible. Godbout's original notes are in parentheses in the text. The additional clarifying notes and sources of the translator and editor are found in the footnotes. The outline form Godbout used has been modified for the sake of clarity. Some words, especially titles indicating social rank and position and legal terms have been left in French but definitions are provided in the footnotes. Unless otherwise noted, definitions of terms come from the Petit Larousse.³

¹René Jetté, Dictionnaire généalogique des Familles du Québec, with the collaboration of the Programme de recherche en démographie historique (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1983), pp 817-818. The Beauvillier family that Jetté mentions on p 818 can be traced further in Potier de Courcy's Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la maison royal de France..., 4th ed (Paris, vols 4 and 9 in 2 parts, 1879; Paris: Éditions du Palais Royal, 1968), vol 4, pp 656-693.

²René Jetté, Traité de généalogie (Montréal: Les Presses de l'Université de Montréal, 1991), pp 112-114 and 595-598.

³Petit Larousse illustré 1990 (Paris: Librairie Larousse, 1989).

BAILLON, DE MARLE, AND LE SUEUR FAMILIES OF FRANCE

BAILLON

The Baillon family is a noble family allied with the Le Roy de La Potherie and the Sabrevois families.⁴ It has continued in Canada in the Miville-Deschênes family. The genealogy of this family is drawn up from the following manuscripts in the Bibliothèque nationale de Paris: *Cabinet d'Hozier*, t 24; *Nouveau d'Hozier*, t 21, *Dossiers bleus*, t 52; *Pièces originales*, t 171; *Preuves de St-Cyr*, t A, f 340; *Familles de Paris*, f 56; *Nouvelles Acquisitions françaises*, t 2056; etc.⁵

The blazon of the Baillon family is *de gueules à une tête de léopard d'or, bouclée de 3 annelets de meme*, or *de gueules au muffle de lion d'or tenant 3 annelets de même*, or again *de gueules à la teste de lion d'or baillonné de 3 annelets de même*.⁶ Guyon de Baillon, Chevalier of Malta in the first half of the sixteenth century, carried *de gueules à la teste de léopard d'or bouclée de trois baillons entrelacés de mesme* (Ms Franç 32400, f 42).⁷

⁴Godbout does not elaborate on Catherine de Baillon's relationship to the Le Roy de la Potherie and Sabrevois families back in France. Nor is this relationship documented in Jetté, Dictionnaire généalogique, pp 721 and 1028. Through the de Marle family, she also was related to the Hotman family of Paris and consequently the d'Ailleboust family of Canada. *Ibid*, p 4. It would be interesting to show what Catherine's exact relationship was to her noble cousins who also came to Canada. One wonders what impact her emigration had on Le Roy and Sabrevois joining the Marines and serving in Canada? Also, what influence, if any, did the emigration of d'Ailleboust to Canada have on her decision to make the perilous journey? Lastly, was she part of a milieu that did not consider emigration to Canada as either whimsical or outrageous?

⁵Specifically, Godbout was using the following documents from the d'Hozier Cabinet de Titres: *Cabinet d'Hozier*, ms 30905, t 24, Baillon; *Nouveau d'Hozier*, ms 31246, t 21, Baillon; *Dossiers bleus*, ms 29597, t 52, Baillon; and *Pièces originales*, ms 26655, t 171, Baillon. See Henri Omont, Catalogue des Manuscrits Français de la Bibliothèque nationale: Anciens petits fonds français, III, nos 25697-33264 (Paris: Ernest Leroux, Éditeur, 1897), pp 105, 146, 165, and 170. Note that *t* stands for tome or volume and *f* for folio page. The d'Hozier family were the royal genealogists of the King of France.

⁶It is notoriously difficult to translate heraldic blazons for the untrained. Nevertheless, we offer you the following rough translations: On a red field is placed a golden leopard head surrounded by three rings in the same direction, or on a red field the muzzle of a golden lion holding three rings in the same direction, or even a red field with the head of a golden lion muzzled by three rings in the same direction. These arms are clearly an example of canting arms. That is, they make a pun of the surname baillon (gag or muzzle). The three rings act as a gag in the lion's mouth. For a clear illustration of this coat-of-arms see Dictionnaire national des Canadiens français (1608-1760), 3 vols (Montréal: Institut généalogique Drouin, 1965; rev. ed, 1975) vol. 3, pp 1369-1371.

⁷This is roughly translated as: On a red field with the head of a golden leopard surrounded by three muzzles intertwined in the same direction. Note that *Ms Franç* refers to the French Manuscripts Collection at the Bibliothèque nationale de Paris. A *Chevalier* of Malta would be a knight in the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

According to some, this family was originally from Italy and descended from Pierre de Baillon, nephew of the field marshal of that name. He was killed in 1356 in the Battle of Poitiers and was buried at the Jacobins in that city.⁸ Guy, Sieur de Louanville, in Beauce, was descended from Pierre. He was a cavalry standard bearer in the company of Captain La Hire. Matry, Sieur de Louanville, father of Michel, Vicomte de Caudebec, was descended from Guy. However, there is no proof for this genealogy.⁹

I. **BAILLON**, Mathurin de, who, with his son Michel, a bourgeois of Chartres and Vicomte de Caudebec, delivered bail for Maître Adam de Baillon, the collector of aides and tailles in Chartres in the year 149... (See the *caut de la Chambre*).¹⁰

II. **BAILLON**, Michel was the son of Mathurin. He was the Vicomte de Caudebec (Seine-Inférieure), that is to say a collector of aides and other finances for the King.¹¹ Jean Aubert, a practitioner in Courlaye in 150.., cautioned [guaranteed] him in that capacity. The 2 July 1515 he made bail in the Judicial Records of the Judges of Caudebec in the capacity of Vicomte.¹² He was also Seigneur de Louanville, in Beauce, and married Jeanne le Seigneur, the daughter of Adam, Seigneur d'Espretot (Epretot, Seine-Inférieure). Their children were:

A. Jean, Sieur de Louanville, married to Jeanne Lecrey. Their son Odet was the Seigneur des Forges in the Viscounty of Paris by acquisition he made 24 October 1557. He was a secretary of the King and treasurer of the royal household.¹³ He

⁸Jacobins refers to a Dominican monastery in Poitiers.

⁹Godbout is referring to a bogus de Baillon genealogy in the d'Hozier collection. In the Armorial général this information is repeated. It claims that Michel, Vicomte de Caudebec, was the son of Matry de Baillon, Seigneur de Louauville (*sic*). However, as Godbout's work shows, this ancestry is rooted in the bourgeoisie and not the nobility. L. P. d'Hozier, Armorial général ou registres de la noblesse de France, 7 vols in 13 parts, 2nd ed (Paris: Firmin Didot, 1868-1873), vol 7, part 1, pp 65-70.

¹⁰The term *bail* meant to deliver goods in trust, upon a contract expressed or implied that the trust would be faithfully executed on the part of the bailee. The collecting of *aides* and *tailles* means that he was a tax collector. That is, Adam de Baillon collected a sales tax on consumable items and a tax on commoners. He is referred to as *Me* or *Maître*. This means master and often denotes a lawyer. Roland Mousnier, Institutions of France under the Absolute Monarchy, 1598-1789 2 vols (Chicago: Univ of Chicago Press, 1979-1984), vol 1, p 757. The *caut of the Chambre* might refer to a cartulary kept by the chamber of the town of Chartres. A cartulary is a collection of charters.

¹¹Seine-Inférieure refers to a department (county) in France now called Seine-Maritime.

¹²Although we now consider a *Vicomte* (or Viscount) to be a noble rank between Count and Baron, at that time it also could mean a bourgeois appointed to be a *vice-comitis*. This would be someone acting as a district administrator or official for a titled noble or even the King. C. E. Lart, "French Noblesse," The Genealogists' Magazine 7:5 (March 1936):229-242, p 234.

¹³A *secrétaire du roi* was a special notary who worked for the King. It was a much sought-after position since it conferred nobility to the office holder. André Lapeyre and Rémy

then became secretary in the King's Chamber and commissioner of war in 1568. Odet eventually became general treasurer of the Mediterranean fleet and died in 1573.¹⁴ He married 1. Jeanne de Moulins, daughter of nobleman Jacques de Moulins, Seigneur de Rochefort (contract of 13 December 1556), and 2. Jeanne Leclerc, daughter of Pierre, Sieur de Grandmaison, and Marie du Thier, on 21 February 1557. Odet was the founder of the De Forges branch.

B. Pierre, Écuyer, Sieur de Noiron and de Verrières, was the Vicomte de Caudebec and Keeper of the Seal of obligations of the Viscounty (transaction passed before him, the 27 May 1530, d'Hozier, *Pièces originales*, t 171, 144).¹⁵ He married Rose de Montdoucet. Their child Isabeau married (contract of Cousin, notary and scribe of the bailiwick and castleward of Blois, 21 May 1541) Jacques Le Roy, Sieur de la Poterie (*Nouv. d'Hozier*, 295).¹⁶

C. Adam, who follows.

D. Claude was a lieutenant of foot soldiers in Italy under Horace Baglioni.

III. **Baillon**, Adam, the Sieur de Valence, was a notary and secretary of the King (1504-1507) and registrar in the Parliament of Rouen.¹⁷ He married 1. Philippe Vaultier, widow of Sieur de Javillac, who gave him ten children and 2. Jeanne Leclerc, who, becoming widowed remarried Jean Bataille, King's attorney in the bailiwick of Meaux.¹⁸ On 26 June

Scheurer, Les notaires et secrétaires du roi: Sous les régnes de Louis XI, Charles VIII et Louis XII (1461-1515), 2 vols (Paris: Bibliothèque nationale, 1978), p 17 and chart 9. Odet de Baillon is mentioned in M. Prevost, "BAILLON (Familles de)," Dictionnaire de biographie française, 18 vols, (Paris: Letouzey et Ane, 1933-1990, in progress), vol 4, pp 1311-1312.

¹⁴The *marine de Levant* refers to the fleet operating in the Mediterranean. David Buisseret, Henry IV (London: George Allen & Unwin, 1984), p 223.

¹⁵The term *obligations* means an agreement, enforceable by law whereby a person or persons becomes bound to the payment of a sum of money or other performance. *Écuyer* means squire and it is the lowest entry level rank of nobility in France.

¹⁶A *bailliage* or bailiwick is the administrative district of a bailli or bailiff. This is a royal official charged with judicial and administrative functions. A *châtellenie* or castleward is the seigneurie and jurisdiction of a châtelain. This is a seigneur who possesses a château or castle and the surrounding dependent lands.

¹⁷A registrar or *greffier* is an officer charged with giving authenticity to the acts of a judge and to help him in the exercise of his functions. Parliament or *parlement* refers to a supreme provincial court of justice before the Revolution of 1789. It was not a legislative body.

¹⁸Godbout's only footnote in the article relates to Philippe Vaultier: The 15 June 1577, Anne de la Vauzelle, wife of Barthélemy de Vaultier, Écuyer, Seigneur de la Boissière, parish of Goupillières (near Montfort-l'Amaury), authorized by her husband, made a donation of movable and immovable goods to Antoine, Jeanne, and Philippe Vaultier, their children (Arch Nat, Y 135, f 121v). Jean Bataille was a *procureur du roi*, or King's attorney, this was an official who presented cases and the accused to the local criminal courts. C. E. Lart,

1551 Jeanne Leclerc, widow of Jean Bataille, renounced in favor of Jean Baillon, Écuyer, Seigneur de Valence, and of Catherine Bataille, his wife, of Louis de Lyon and of Marie Baillon, his wife, living in Paris, to her sons-in-law and daughters, her rights that she had to a house located in Paris, rue St-Germain-L'Auxerrois, at the corner of the Pepin drinking trough (Arch Nat, Y 96, f 375v).

The known children from Adam's first marriage are:

A. Adam, who follows.

B. Jean, the eldest, Seigneur d'Olinville, de Brières in part, de Janvry, de Marivaux, and de Juvilliers, the collector of the tailles in the *élection* of Paris, a clerk in the central treasury in 1547 and finally treasurer of the central treasury in 1551.¹⁹ He married 1. Valentine Leclerc, sister of Michel Leclerc, governor of Chartres. She was the daughter of Michel, Seigneur de Maison-sur-Seine, notary and secretary of the King and controller of his stable (Arch Nat, Y 103, f 298v) and of Madeleine Allard. His 2. marriage was to Marie de Hacqueville with whom he was living in 1561. She was the daughter of Nicolas, Sieur d'Attichy and de Garges, a lawyer in Parliament, and of Marie Charmolue. He was the ancestor of the Baillon family of Louans and of Janvris. He had at least eleven children, all mentioned in an act of donation of his daughter Madeleine.

The children from his first marriage were:

1. Marthe, the older.
2. Marthe, the younger
3. Marguerite.

All three of them died before 1576.

4. The fourth child from his first marriage was Guillaume, Seigneur de Louans et de Rouville, a counselor of the King and an ordinary master in his Chamber of Accounts in Paris.²⁰ His 1. marriage was to Marie Séguier (Arch Nat, Y 170, f 208), daughter of Nicolas, Sieur de St-Cir, also master of accounts, and of Claude de la Forge. His 2. marriage was to Charlotte Briconnet, daughter of Jean, Sieur de Glatigny, President of the Court of Aides

"French Noblesse and Arms," Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London 15:3 (1936):476-488, p 482.

¹⁹ France was divided into thirty-four *généralités* or administrative districts for tax purposes. It was further subdivided into *élections* that often corresponded with dioceses. The *élections* were the basic geographic tax unit. Mousnier, Institutions of France, vol 1, pp 753-755. A *trésorier de l'épargne* was in charge of receiving and distributing money from the central treasury. Buisseret, Henry IV, p 224.

²⁰ *Counseiller du roi* was an honorary title given to many office holders. A *chambre des comptes* was a royal exchequer and office that audited the accounts of the kingdom's financial officers and dealt with claims for tax exemptions. Mousnier, Institutions of France, vol 1, pp 748 and 750.

and of Etiennette de Berulle, with whom he had 2 sons and 4 daughters (*Cf* Raunié, *loc cit*, III, 328).²¹

The children from Jean's second marriage were:

5. Marie, wife of the nobleman Maître René Crespin, Seigneur de Gast, counselor of the King in his private counsel and president of his Chamber of Accounts in Paris.²²

6. Anne, wife of Pierre de L'Estoile, also a counselor of the King and a grand audiencier of France.²³

7. Madeleine, born in 1557, who, at age 19, on the point of entering into the religious life of the Abbey de Chantelou, in the diocese of Paris, made a donation to her brothers and sisters, 4 June 1576, of the wealth left by her parents and her three sisters mentioned above (Arch Nat, Y 117, f 351).

8. Jean, Sieur de Janvris, who married in 1587 Suzanne du Tixier, daughter of Charles and Anne du Moulin, Dame de Brus. He had one son and one daughter.

9. Michel, Sieur de Marivault, who married, before 1598, Marguerite Le Cirier. He died childless.

10. Charles, Sieur de Fresneau also died without heirs.

11. Geneviève, wife of Jean Chaudron, Sieur de Meridon (or Chaudon, Sieur de Meudon).

12. Jean de Baillon, the younger.

13. Radegonde, wife of Nicolas Beauclerc, a lawyer in the Court of the Parliament. She received a donation of a vineyard, situated in Issy, from their cousins, Denis, Louis, and Philippe d'Arquinwilliers, on 22 August 1541 (Arch Nat, Y 87, f 212v). Their children were Jean and Anne. Jean Beauclerc was a "novice student at the University of Paris." He was the beneficiary of two annuities, created in his favor on 13 August and 24 October 1549, by Jean de Baillon, Élu for the King in the election of Beauvais, and Catherine Bataille, his wife, his aunt and uncle (Arch Nat, Y 95

²¹A *Cour des aides* was a special court dealing with tax disputes over the collection of the aides, gabelles, and tailles. *Ibid*, vol 1, p 751.

²²The *Conseil privé* was part of the King's *Conseil d'Etat* and acted as a special court of appeal to the King for justice. P. J. Coveney, France in Crisis, 1620-1675 (Totowa, NJ: Rowman and Littlefield, 1977), p 248.

²³The *grand audiencier* was the official in the chancellery who reported on every document submitted and receiving the royal seal. Mousnier, Institutions of France, vol 2, p 686.

f 104v).²⁴ Anne was married (contract of 6 June 1552) to Pierre Lemoyne, ordinary supervisor of wars.²⁵ Radegonde de Baillon, widow of Nicolas Beauclerc promised them 1000 écus d'or soleil (Arch Nat, Y 97, f 405v).²⁶

From Adam de Baillon's second marriage to Jeanne Leclerc he had one daughter Marie. She married Louis de Lyon, Seigneur de la Maillardière, a lawyer in the Court of the Parliament. On 6 May 1544, because of her future marriage, he made a donation to Marie de Baillon and her heirs "from the side and line of Jehanne Leclerc, her mother," of the fief, land, and domain of la Maillardière, situated at Chennevières-sur-Marne (Arch Nat, Y 91, f 108v). The following 5 September, Louis de Lyon and his wife bought from Jean Morisse, parish priest of Chevreuse, the fief of La Fontaine, located at Ballainvilliers, near Longjumeau (Arch Nat, Y 90, f 31).

IV. **BAILLON**, Adam, Sieur de Valence, who was dead by 5 January 1610 (Quittance of Adam, his son, d'Hozier, *Pièces originales*, 171, 7).²⁷ He married Jeanne de la Saussaye, daughter of Jean, Seigneur de Brezolles, and of Jeanne de Morvilliers. Their children were:

A. Adam, who follows.

B. Louis, Sieur de la Brissière, who died childless.

C. Charles, canon, dean, and baron of Men (Meung-sur-Loire).

D. Anne, wife of Jean Jaupitre, Sieur d'Estiolles, Conflans, and La Chesnaye, Baron de Flets, secretary of the King, son of Jacques, Écuyer, Sieur de la Chesnaye, and of Anne de Havard. Their daughter Marguerite married Jacques Sabrevois, Écuyer, Sieur des Mousseaux (Bibl Nat, Ms Franç 32400, f 691).

E. Marie, wife of François de Manterne, Écuyer, Sieur de Voisins and de Malassise.

F. Marguerite, wife of Sévérin de la Marche, Écuyer, Sieur de la Douardière.

V. **BAILLON**, Adam, Écuyer, Sieur de Valence married Renée Maillard, the daughter of Nicolas, Seigneur de la Boissière and du Breuil and of Marie Morand. Nicolas Maillard was dead by 7 July 1605 (Quittance of Adam de Baillon, d'Hozier, *Pièces originales*, 171, 4). Their children were:

A. Adam Baillon, Écuyer, Sieur de Valence, married Julienne de l'Hospital, daughter of Julien, Seigneur de la Rouardaye, in Brittany, and of Françoise Leprestre de Lejonnez. Their children were: Adam, Louis, and René.

B. Alphonse, who follows.

²⁴An *Élu* was a tax official. He carried out the assessment of the taille in an *élection*. The name derives from the fact that they were once elected officials but eventually it became an appointed position. *Ibid*, vol 1, p 753.

²⁵*Contrôleur ordinaire des guerres* probably was the equivalent of a military inspector.

²⁶*Écus d'or soleil* is a golden coin worth three livres or sixty sous.

²⁷A *quittance* is a receipt or discharge of a debt.

C. Roberte, wife of Christophe de Villequoy, Écuyer, Sieur de Thionville, captain in the regiment of Menillet.

D. Marguerite, wife of Charles de Cocherel, Sieur des Roches, sergeant-major of the regiment of Menillet.

E. Catherine married Paul de Ficté, Écuyer, Seigneur du Parc, in Beauce (contract of 18 May 1601).

VI. **BAILLON**, Alphonse de, Écuyer, Sieur de Valence, married Louise de Marle (see this name). After the death of Alphonse de Baillon, Écuyer, Sieur de la Mascotterie, Louise de Marle married in a final marriage with Marc d'Amazay, Écuyer, Sieur de la Fond. She ordinarily lived in La Mascotterie, parish of Lays, near Chevreuse (Seine-et-Oise) but in 1673 she was living in Paris, lodged on the Ile-Notre-Dame, in the house of Madame de Mirmount, opposite the church of St-Louis. On 25 October 1673, she made a donation under certain conditions to her son Antoine de Baillon, Écuyer, Sieur de la Mascotterie and Écuyer of his Highness Monsieur le Duc de Verneuil, lodged in the Hotel de Sully, rue St-Antoine, of all her personal wealth and real estate. She reserved 200 livres that she would dispose of and 400 livres owed to Monsieur Tuffier, a lawyer in Parliament.²⁸ This money was lent when she provided for Demoiselle Louise de Baillon in her marriage contract.²⁹ The said Demoiselle also owed 600 livres. She also gave 600 livres in favor of her other daughter Demoiselle Catherine de Baillon for all the rights that she could lay claim to in the estate, half payable after the demise of the said donor and the other half six months later. The said Demoiselle Catherine had already received some noteworthy sums (Arch Nat, Y 227, f 679).³⁰ The children of Alphonse de Baillon and Louise de Marle were:

A. Antoine, Écuyer, Sieur de la Mascotterie, Écuyer of Henri de Bourbon, duc de Verneuil. His widow Marie-Marthe de Beauregard made her will 10 June 1686, leaving various bequests to her sisters de Bois-Normand, de Ruel, du Val, de la Chataigneraie, du Bel, to her nephew Clivet, to her older brother, to her brother de Saint-Pierre, and to her nephew de Saint-Simon (Arch Nat, Y 31, f 147v).³¹

B. Louise.

C. Catherine, born about 1645 and married in Québec on 12 November 1669 to Jacques Miville, Sieur des Chênes, son of Pierre and Charlotte Maugis (see Tanguay, I, 436).

²⁸A *livre* was a coin worth twenty sous or sols. A sous was worth twelve deniers and there were 240 deniers to the livre.

²⁹A *demoiselle* was a damsel or young lady of noble birth.

³⁰Catherine de Baillon had a dot, or marriage portion, of 1,000 livres. This was a large sum of money compared to most of the young ladies sent to New France as Daughters of the King. See her marriage contract with Jacques Miville, Pierre Duquet de Lachesnaye, notary, 19 October 1669, Québec. Raymond Ouimet, with the collaboration of Suzanne Miville-Deschênes, Pierre Miville: Un Ancêtre Exceptionnel (Sillery: Les Éditions du Pélican, 1988), pp 86-87.

³¹These names refer to people and the places they owned.

DE MARLE

The "de Marle," seigneurs de Falaise, in the bailiwick of Nantes, and de Vaugien, parish of St-Rémy, near Chevreuse (Seine-et-Oise), produced, to establish their pretensions, a genealogy going back to the time of King Louis le Gros.³² D'Hozier, who inserts it in his *Dossiers bleus*, t 429, estimates that one cannot really accept it, considering that Claude de Marle, grandson of Jean, whom one finds established at Villiers-St-Paul in 1485, was only an Élu in the election of Paris in 1549.³³

Thus we refer to the *Dossiers bleus* for the first eleven degrees [generations] and begin this genealogy at the twelfth degree [generation] with Jean de Marle using mainly the genealogy of the *Cabinet d'Hozier*, t. 228.³⁴

I. **MARLE**, Jean de, Seigneur de Villiers-St-Paul (near Creil, election of Clermont) in Beauvoisis (1448), bore the blazon *d'argent à un chevron d'azur, accompagné de 3 aiglettes de gueules, posées 2 en chef et 1 en pointe*.³⁵ He is professed to be the son of Jean de Marle and Gillette de Thienbronne, from the country of Flanders. However that may be, a decision rendered at Clermont, 19 August 1485, against the peasants and inhabitants of Villiers-St-Paul, exempted Jean de Marle from the taxes "as a noble person descended from a noble generation and line" (*Carrés d'Hozier*, 414, f 37). He married Sibylle Le Blond, daughter of Sieur de Villiers-St-Paul. Their children were:

A. Waast, who follows.

³²King Louis the Fat flourished 1081-1137. Seine-et-Oise department is now called Yvelines.

³³Marle, *Dossiers bleus*, ms 29974, vol 429; Marle, *Carrés de d'Hozier*, ms 30643, vol 414; and Marle, *Cabinet de d'Hozier*, ms 31109, vol 228. Godbout does not cite this collection, but items of value might also be found in: Marle, *Pièces originales*, ms 28344, vol 1860, f 329; Omont, *Manuscrits Français*, pp 128, 151, 161, and 168.

³⁴In the Godbout papers at the Archives nationales du Québec, Université de Laval, there is a copy of Henri Desnoyers alias Pacôme, "Recherches Généalogiques," Montréal, 1944. This genealogical table shows Pacôme's ascent through Catherine de Baillon to Charlemagne and beyond. Pacôme and Godbout were both Franciscans in Montréal and the former based his work on information he received from the latter. These are the generations that Godbout is referring to in this paragraph. Although several genealogical falsehoods can be easily demonstrated concerning the earlier generations in Pacôme's table, the original documents in the d'Hozier Cabinet de Titres should eventually be double checked. Clearly, both Godbout and d'Hozier mistrusted the earlier generations. Apparently, the *Dossiers bleus*, t 429, shows the descent of the de Marle family from Thomas de Marle, the son of Enguerrand de Coucy and Ade de Rouci. See, Barbara Wertheim Tuchman, *A Distant Mirror: The Calamitous 14th Century* (New York: Knopf, 1978), pp 7-14, for historical details of this family. For genealogical details about the Coucy family see, François-Albert de LaChenaye-Desbois et Badier, *Dictionnaire de la noblesse*, 19 vols (3rd ed., Paris, 1863-1876; reprint ed., Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1980), vol 6, pp 281-309.

³⁵A silver field with a blue chevron, accompanied by three red eaglets, 2 placed on top (chief) of the chevron and one on the bottom (point). For an illustration see *Dictionnaire National*, vol 3, pp 1369-1371.

B. Nicolas, Seigneur de la Falaise, by acquest on 6 April 1513, was married to Agnès de Nezel, daughter of Nicolas, Seigneur de Nezel and de Becheville.³⁶ He is the founder of the Falaise branch.

II. **MARLE**, Waast de, Écuyer, Seigneur de Vaugien, near Paris, and part of Villiers-St-Paul. He maintained his nobility by a decision of the election of Paris, on 16 January 1554, and was declared "to be noble, living nobly, born and descended from a noble line." This was in virtue of a decision of the Élus of Clermont in Beauvoisis, on 10 December 1487 that Antoine de Marle was "descended from a noble generation." It seems that the peasants and inhabitants of the city and parish of Sansac wanted to have him taxed. The confirming judgment of this decision was presented in the Court of Aides in Paris on 14 April 1488. This decision that he was noble was also based on the examination of witnesses presented and produced by the nobleman Nicolas de Marle, Seigneur de la Falaise, in the bailiwick of Nantes [*sic*, should be Mantes] on 24 September 1515 and on the other letters and titles produced on the part of Waast de Marle (*Carrés d'Hozier*, 414, f 16, 19).³⁷ On 20 December 1522, nobleman Jean de Nezel, Écuyer, Seigneur of the said place, ratified in the presence of Denis Lescole, the sworn scribe of La Falaise, a sale made to nobleman Waast de Marle, Écuyer, Sieur de Vaugien and de la Falaise, on 13 January 1521 of 5 arpents of workable land, located in the territory of La Falaise, in a place called Le Houx (*Ibid*, f 201).

Waast de Marle married Jacqueline Dupuis who died before 1545. Their children were:

A. Waast, Écuyer, Seigneur de Vaugien, in 1549.

B. Claude, who follows.

C. Paule who married Pierre Hotman, a counselor in the Parliament of Paris in 1544 and the son of Lambert and of Jacqueline Vie. He died 27 March 1554 and was buried in Grands-Carmes. His epitaph was engraved on a thin piece of copper attached to a pillar of the chapel, opposite the altar (Emile Raunié, Épitaphier du Vieux Paris, Paris, 1893, II, 214). Pierre Hotman was an ancestor of our d'Ailleboust.³⁸

III. **MARLE**, Claude de, Écuyer, Sieur de Vaugien and de Sargis, fiefs located in the parish of St-Rémy, near Chevreuse. He was an Élu in the election of Paris, 1549, and obtained on 5 October 1557 a written agreement from the Commissioners des francs-fiefs which discharged him as a noble from the rights of the francs-fiefs.³⁹ In this agreement mention was made of judgments and decrees passed, to the profit of his father, his grandfather, uncles, and other predecessors (*Carrés d'Hozier, loc cit*, f 23). His marriage contract was drawn up by Michel Vindras, a sworn notarial clerk established in the provostship and royal casteward of Epernay-sur-Marne, on 20 July 1545, with Antoinette

³⁶ *Acquest* means property gained otherwise than by inheritance.

³⁷ La Falaise is near Mantes not Nantes, Ile-de-France (Yvelines).

³⁸ For details on the Hotman family, and their ties to several Canadian families, see Archange Godbout, "Vieilles familles de France en Nouvelle-France," Rapport des Archives nationales du Québec (1975):105-264, pp 204-209.

³⁹ *Francs-fiefs* were fiefs exempted from homage to an overlord.

Lhuillier.⁴⁰ She was the daughter of the deceased nobleman and judicious master Jehan, Sieur de la Motte-Desgry, a counselor in the Parliament of Paris, and of Demoiselle Louise Lemaistre. This contract was made in the presence of nobleman Louis Escuyer, Sieur de Courances, husband of Demoiselle Michelle Lhuillier, guardian of the future bride, and of Cardinal de Meudon. The father of the future groom gave his son the seigneurie of Vaugien (Arch Nat , Y 91, f 124).

In a second marriage Claude de Marle married Marie d'Ausson. After his death she married (contract of 15 January 1571) Geanino or Joanio Poiana, Écuyer of the Marshall Damville. He was a native of the city of Poianne, near Venice. The future bride brought a dowry of 10,000 livres tournois, rings and silver table service for a value of 3,000 livres and diverse revenues (Arch Nat, Y 111, f 257v).⁴¹ Diverse credits had been accorded to Marie d'Ausson by Poiana on 17 April 1569 (*loc cit*, Y 109, f 352).

The children from the marriage of Claude de Marle and Antoinette Lhuillier were:

- A. Waast, who follows.
- B. Michelle.
- C. Charles, who married a niece of Cardinal de Gondi.

IV. **MARLE**, Waast de, Écuyer, Sieur de Vaugien, an ordinary gentleman in the King's Chamber, married in 1586 Madeleine La Sueur, daughter of Gabriel, Sieur de Mauny.⁴² She died by 1608. Their children were:

- A. Jean, Écuyer, Sieur de Vaugien, who at age 25 married Diane de Masquarel, daughter of Charles, Chevalier, Seigneur, and patron of Imbleville and Heurville, and Sieur de Breauté, usually living in Breauté, in the region of Caux, and of Catherine de Bagy. In the contract of 9 November 1608, the future bride was attended by Pierre, Cardinal de Gondi, her great-uncle (Arch Nat, Y 147, f 39).
- B. Mathurin, who follows.
- C. Madeleine, a nun of the Abbey of Jouarre (1644).

V. **MARLE**, Mathurin de, Écuyer, Sieur de Vaugien (which he sold), de Ragonan, and de la Vacheresse, married Anne Bizet, daughter of Jean, Seigneur de Paponville and of Marguerite Chasot-Souville, in Beauce. Their children were:

⁴⁰A *prévôté* is the territorial jurisdiction of a prévôt. This is an official who handles judicial, administrative, and military matters as a royal or seigneurial agent.

⁴¹*Livres tournois* were coins minted until the 13th century in Tours; the royal coins were minted upon the same model. Its value was a quarter less than the *livres parisis* -- a coin made in Paris.

⁴²Several times we have seen the word *ordinary* used as an adjective in a social title. We are unsure of the exact meaning and significance of this adjective. In this case Waast de Marle is referred to as an ordinary gentleman. A *gentilhomme* usually meant someone whose ancestry did not contain any commoners. Eventually, the term was applied to the descendants of ennobled commoners. The term *gentilhomme de nom et d'armes* was used to indicate nobles of pure stock. We conjecture that perhaps an ordinary gentleman was a nobleman who had purchased his title or had commoners in his ancestry. Mousnier, *Institutions of France*, p 123.

A. Gilles, who died without marrying.

B. Louise who married 1. Alphonse de Baillon, Sieur de Valence (see this name) and 2. Marc d'Amazé, Chevalier, Seigneur de la Fond.

C. Catherine, wife of Jean de Fleuri, Sieur de la Violette, in Brie, Chevalier of the Holy Empire and a nobleman from La Vénerie. Their children were: Nicolas-René de Fleuri, serving in the regiment of Champagne; Jean-Paul, of the regiment of the Chevalier de Novion; Jacques, a student; Marie-Catherine, wife of Charles Gonier, Seigneur de Cugnières; and Françoise.

LE SUEUR

This family is allied with the de Marle family. The National Archives has some information on this family.

LE SUEUR, Gabriel, Sieur de Mauny, had at least three children:

I. **LE SUEUR**, Nicolas, who was a counselor of the King and auditor in the Chamber of Accounts in Paris.

II. Marie, who had her marriage contract of 1 August 1571 with Cosme Lhuillier, counselor of the King and treasurer for the Hundred Gentlemen of the King's household.⁴³ In this act the Sieur de Mosny [*sic*] promised to give his daughter 10,000 livres tournois. Hippolyte Le Violle, widow of Aignan de Cailly, Vicomte de Carentan, grandmother of Cosme Lhuillier, benefitted him with various revenues (Arch Nat, Y 112, f 28).

III. Madeleine, who married Waast de Marle, Écuyer (see this name).

On 18 and 19 July 1586, Gabriel Le Sueur, Sieur de Mauny, living in Paris, on rue Beaubourg, in the St-Merry Parish, made the following donations to his children: to Nicolas, he gave the house, land, seigneurie, and farm of Mauny (near Paris), a house and garden at Bourget (near Paris), and finally, a house in Paris, on rue Beaubourg; to his daughter Marie, a wife separated from the wealth of Cosme Lhuillier, Seigneur de Vaurichard, a house in the suburb of St-Nicolas in the town of Meaux, a farm and a sharecropping farm at Fosse-Martin in the bailiwick of Meaux, the garden of Le Louche at Fosse-Martin, as well as some meadows and some isles at Marolles-sur-Seine, near Montereau (-sur-Yonne), the fief of Bru near Montereau and some revenues; to Madeleine, wife of Waast de Marle, a house in Paris, on rue Beaubourg, "in which there used to be hot-rooms" [for a bath], some revenues, some lands in Trocy, the farm of Cocquelye near Provins, and finally, the land and farm of Ragonnant." At the bottom of the act Waast de Marle, Seigneur de Vaugien, declared that he authorized his wife to accept these donations (Arch Nat, Y 128, f 93v).⁴⁴

⁴³The Hundred Gentlemen were a company of elite royal guards consisting of the finest nobles.

⁴⁴Waast de Marle, Écuyer, Seigneur de Vaugien, was also a part owner of land and a seigneurie at Villers-les-Rigault (Seine-et-Marne). He shared this property with the coheirs and children of Gabriel Le Sueur, Seigneur de Monny. He made homage for the property on 9 July 1571. Léon Mirot, Inventaire Analytique des Hommages rendus à la Chambre de France (Melun: Imprimerie administrative, 1932), pp 215-216.