

20 March 1733:
genealogy of the house
de Joyeuse, at the request
of master Jean Baptiste
de Joyeuse¹

Before the royal notaries
of the bailiwick and presidial seat
of Verdun, appeared master Jean Baptiste
de Joyeuse, eldest son of master Claude de Joyeuse
and of lady Marie Catherine de Gorcy, his father
and mother, (blank²) lord of the high, middle, and lower
courts of justice of Petit Xivry, lieutenant of the guards of his Royal Highness
~~imperial majesty~~ (Monsignor the Duke of Loraine³) his Serene Highness Monsignor the Duke
of Wirtemberg, in whose behalf is represented by monsieur Robert
Hainel, canon of the church and cathedral of this
city, authorized by his authority yesterday and duly
verified in the offices of this city this day, and
who will remain annexed to these present
(and will be initialed *ne varietur*⁴ by we notaries⁵).
Who has said and declared (~~by~~⁶) that while serving in other
countries, being therefore of the youngest branch
of the house of de Joyeuse and being unable, of one part,
to be guardian, bearer and holder of the titles of
the family de Joyeuse which are held by
monsieur de Joyeuse, the Count of Grandprez, eldest
of the family and in his chateau of Grandpré
and therefore, being at risk to carry with him the
titles of probative filiation of his
birth, his surname, and family name, he has
drawn from the archives, titles, and papers of
the said seigneur the Count of Grandpré, the genealogy
-----[1 v.]-----
of the house of de Joyeuse and the names, surnames,
qualities and main actions of all
who have been part of this family, according
to the different histories which have been written
throughout the years, that in addition to the
genealogy, he has retained the titles
of his filiation that justifies how he is a descendant

¹ Translated by Paul-Antoine Lavoie based on the transcription of Baptiste Étienne with some notes made by John P. DuLong. Some punctuation and formatting added, but original spellings of names and places are preserved. Folio pages marked recto (r. front) and verso (v. back).

² The clerk crossed out an element.

³ The addition appears in between the lines of text.

⁴ Latin term meaning “consistent with the original.”

⁵ The addition appears in between the lines of text.

⁶ The addition appears in between the lines of text and is then crossed out.

of the youngest branch of the family de Joyeuse ~~we~~⁷ requiring that the said undersigned notaries wish, as much as in accordance with the extracts from the charts and titles of the de Joyeuse family, taken from the chateau of Granpré, as the different traits and stories and his titles of filiation which he has represented to this effect, to have drawn up and to receive a proper genealogy, as much of the said house and family of de Joyeuse, as the descendance of the petitioner, so that he be able to produce as proof so as to exempt him from, firstly, to carry with him all the different titles which are quite numerous, as to his filiation and proof of his descendency from the de Joyeuses, and therefore, be in danger of -----[2r.]----- losing them in other foreign countries where he may find himself, and secondly, to make collated copies of an infinite number of titles of the house of de Joyeuse which are at the chateau de Grandpré and from which different historians all share in⁸, for which reason, we, said (royal⁹) notaries and undersigned, in compliance with, have represented the titles of the house of de Joyeuse, extracted from the chateau de Grandpré, found consistent with what the different historians have written, at different times, about this house and its illustrious individuals who issued from it,^{#10} together with multiple titles, have represented by the said sieur de Joyeuse, appearing before us, and after having scrupulously examined and extracted, with all of possible fidelity and exactitude, have, from all of the said documents, following many days of research and scrupulous examination, drawn up a genealogy of the de Joyeuse family and the filiation of the said sieur de Joyeuse on the extraction all of the titles, dated by day and by year, at least on all of the ones we represented, by which -----[2v.]----- it is proven, without a doubt, that the said sieur Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse is a descendant

⁷ The term is crossed out in the original manuscript.

⁸ *Ecots* in the document is echoes, the historians echo one another.

⁹ The addition appears in between the lines of text.

¹⁰ The reference appears at the end of the introduction and would be inserted here. Namely, “and notably approved by sieur Baugier de Châlons in Champagne.”

of sieur Claude de Joyeuse
and lady Marie Catherinne de
Gorcy, his father and mother, and that he is
of the youngest branch of the said family de
Joyeuse. Which genealogy,
as extracted by us, following a lot of
research and examination, we certify
as being sincere, true, and in accordance with
the extract, histories, different titles and papers,
which we have represented and
which have subsequently been returned to the said
sieur de Joyeuse, who appeared before us,
and which resulted in the content of its genealogy and filiation,
the form of which was approved by him. (#and notably approved by sieur Baugier
de Chaalons in Champagne)

Genealogy and History
of the illustrious house of
de Joyeuse, including the oldest
and youngest branches up to
today

-----[3r.]-----

Genealogical history of the illustrious house of de Joyeuse
up until today.¹¹

The house of de Joyeuse is originally from Languedoc, where is found the land
of Joyeuse, erected as a viscounty in 1432 and as a duchy and peerage in the month of August 1581.
This duchy peerage¹² was ended with the person of Monsieur
the prince of Epinois who, prior to the death of Monsieur the Duke of Melun, his father
held the title of Duke of de Joyeuse.¹³ The de Joyeuse family has a branch presently established
in Champagne and another branch in Lorraine.

The first to have acquired a fame and who kept the name, was Bernard, sieur de Joyeuse,
governor of Aigues Mortes, who married at the chateau of Beaugard, in the diocese of Mande
on the seventeenth of November 1312, Alexandre¹⁴ Le Payre, daughter of Astor, sieur of Peyre and of
Marguerite, lady of Chalane. He had his testament drawn at Aigues Morte, the 17th September 1344.

From his marriage were born Randon de Joyeuse, first of this name who follows;
Guerin, Guiges, Rostand and Marguerite de Joyeuse, all of whom died without alliances;¹⁵ Jeanne

¹¹ In general, this genealogy closely follows Père Anselme's *Histoire généalogique et chronologique de la Maison royale de France ...* (Paris, 1723-1733), hereinafter *MRF*, and Detlev Schwennicke, *Europäische Stammtafeln: Stammtafeln zur Geschichte der Europäischen Staaten*, Neue Folge (Marburg: Verlag von J. A. Stargardt, 1980-2013), hereinafter *ES*. Notice will be made when this genealogy deviates significantly from these sources.

¹² Seigneurie, land, or principality, to which is attached the dignity of duke and peer.

¹³ Louis XIV restored the duchy and peerage of Joyeuse in 1714 and granted it to Louis II de Melun, Prince of Epinoy. *MRF* 3:801 and 5:217-220 and 234.

¹⁴ *Sic* for Alix.

¹⁵ These four children and Randone are missing from *ES* 14: table 174, but are found in *MRF* 3:835.

de Joyeuse, married to Gerard d'Adhemar, sieur of Montelimar and of Grignan, whose descendancy is still in the person of monsieur the Count of Grignan, lieutenant general of Provence; and Randone de Joyeuse, allied to Raimond de Peyre, sieur of Servieres. The house of de Joyeuse had at the time as its arms *Paly of six pieces Or and Azure, in chief Gules, charged with three hydras Or.*

Randon de Joyeuse, first of its name, also governor of Aigues Morte, wed on the 14th June 1346, Flore de Quailus, daughter of Dieudonné, sieur of Quailus, and had his testament drawn in thirteen hundred and sixty three.

From this alliance Louis was born, first of its name, sieur de Joyeuse, whose first marriage on the eighth of October 1367 was to Marguerite de Chalançon, daughter of Guillaume, sieur of Chalançon, and with whom he had but one girl named Catherine, married to Guillaume, sieur Laudun. His second marriage, on the twenty sixth of May 1379, was to Thiburge, lady of Saint Didier (on condition¹⁶), that he and his succession would carry the arms of Saint Didier, quartered alongside those of Joyeuse, and, from the house of Joyeuse, to bear quartered on the first and fourth Joyeuse, as above, the second and third *Azure, a lion Argent and a bordure Gules charged with eight fleur-de-lis Or, posed in an orle.* The house of Saint Didier arms was formerly, *Azure a lion Argent.* As it appears from the arms of Gerard de Saint Didier, original grand master of the order of Saint Jean de Jerusalem¹⁷ and the border was added by Charles VII, in recognition of the services rendered by the house of Saint Didier to the crown. The said Louis joined with many companies of gentlemen that he had raised in 1384 against the Tuchins¹⁸ of Languedoc and then wanting to make the voyage to the Holy land. He had his testament drawn up at Aigues Mortes, on the twenty seventh of October 1390.

From his second marriage, were born Randon Joyeuse, second of that name, who follows, and Claire de Joyeuse, who will wed on the eighth of February 1399, Robert the Viscount of Uzéz, of the seigneurs of the house and duchy of Uséz, Crussole and of -----[3v.]-----

Frorinsax,¹⁹ which remain very illustrious.

Randon de Joyeuse, second of that name, sieur de Joyeuse and of Saint Didier, knight, was council, chamberlain, to Charle, Dauphin of France, regent of the realm and governor of Dauphiné. He married his first wife, Catherine Alberte²⁰ de Monteil, so called de Charlus, lady of Botheon in Forets and, and secondly, he married Louise de Saint Priest.²¹ No children were born from the second union, from his first marriage he had Louis de Joyeuse, second of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse who follows; Jean Maur, knight of Rhode;²² and Jeanne de Joyeuse, who was married to Gilbert de La Fayette, marshal of France, of the seigneurs of Haute Feuilles and de La Fayette, of which is still the sieur de La Fayette, presently governor at Port Louis.

¹⁶ The addition appears in between the lines of text.

¹⁷ Order of Knights of the Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem, the hospitallers, a crusader order of religious knights.

¹⁸ Popular anti-tax revolt against the elites in Auvergne and Languedoc. It was fiercely repressed.

¹⁹ Deformation of Florensac.

²⁰ Aubert per *MRF* 3:836.

²¹ This second wife is not mentioned in *ES* 14: table 174 or *MRF* 3:836.

²² A hospitaller stationed on the island of Rhodes.

Louis de Joyeuse, second of that name, married at Bourges, on the twenty ninth of October 1419, Jeanne Louvet, younger daughter of Jean Louvette, sieur de Thais, president of Provence.

He was governor of Dauphiné, taken prisoner in 1423 at the battle of Cravan.²³

The king, wanting to reward him for his losses and his services that he had rendered as well as to Randon, his father, he granted him possession, for the remainder of his life, the chateau of Saulcec,²⁴ along with a pension of two thousand livres, and in recognition of his services, he established the seigneurie de Joyeuse, as a viscounty, by letters in the month of July 1432.

From this marriage issued, Taneguy, Viscount de Joyeuse, who follows; Marguerite de Joyeuse who married Jean Le Fortier, sieur de Vauvestre; Louise, who first married Bernard de La Tour, sieur of Saint Vidal, and then, in a second union, Louis de Saint Priest, *dit* marshal, sieur of Epilac;²⁵ and Jeanne de Joyeuse who married Louis, sieur of Lêtrange.²⁶

Tanneguy, Viscount de Joyeuse, married on the twentieth of June 1448, Blanche Detournaux, daughter of Guillaume, seigneur of Tournons, and Antoinette de La Roue. He had his testament made at Joyeuse, on the twenty second of May 1486. No mention of him was made in the chronicles of his time, although his children gained fame by forming honorable alliances from the marriage of Tanneguy, Viscount de Joyeuse, and of Blanche de Tournons issued Guillaume, first of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse, who continued the posterity of the senior branch; Charles de Joyeuse, second son, became Abbot of Chambon and died having been named by the Pope Sixtus IV, to the bishopric of Saint Floure in the year 1483; Louis de Joyeuse, the third, son, of the branch de Joyeuse Grandprez, who will see following; the oldest of the daughters was Jeanne who wed Guy de La Beaume fourth of that name, Count of Montreville in Braise, whose ancestors are from the house of Montreville, today; and the youngest, named Anne, was married to Thiebaut de Budosse, second of that name, sieur Déportes.

Guillaume, first of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse, was councillor and chamberlain to the Duke of Bourbon, was married to Anne de Belle Balsac, oldest daughter of Ruffet Balsac, sieur d'Antranges, seneschal of Beauchaire. He had his testament drawn up on the nineteenth of March 1493.

From his marriage issued Charles, Viscount de Joyeuse, who follows; Louis de Joyeuse died while Bishop of Saint Floure; Guillaume de Joyeuse who became Abbot of Chambon after his uncle, and died as Bishop of Aleth; Jacques de Joyeuse, died while Dean at Notre-Dame du Puis and Abbot of Saint Antoine de Viennois; Thibault de Joyeuse, died as knight of Rode;²⁷ Jean de Joyeuse, sieur of Saint Sauveur and Arques, whose posterity will follow thereafter; and two girls, of whom the oldest, named Anne, was married to the seigneur of Orlac in Auvergne; and the youngest, named Françoise

-----[4r.]-----
married Guy, seigneur of La
Tourette.

²³ Battle of Cravant, 31 July 1423, during the Hundred Years' War.

²⁴ For Soulsac.

²⁵ This second marriage is missing from *ES* 14: table 174, but is found in *MRF* 3:837.

²⁶ Jeanne is not mentioned in *ES* 14: table 174, but is found in *MRF* 3:837.

²⁷ Rode is probably Rhodes, meaning another hospitaller knight.

Charles, Viscount de Joyeuse, was married to Françoise de Meullion, daughter of Antoinne Le Meullion, sieur of Bressieux. He had his will drawn on the twenty third of July 1532. From which marriage issued Louis de Joyeuse, who was killed in the battle of Pavie,²⁸ while unwed. Jacque de Joyeuse, who follows; Heleine de Joyeuse, who married Claude, sieur of Besons; and Jeanne de Joyeuse, married to Gaspard d'Urfes, sieur of Aurose. Jacque, Viscount de Joyeuse, *dit l'Impuissant*,²⁹ was never married. He had his will made in the month of July 1540. By which he appointed his uncles to represent his heirs, and Jean de Joyeuse, being the sole survivor, inherited the entire succession, and follows.

Jean de Joyeuse was, before all, sieur of Saint Sauveur of Arques, because of his wife. He was the sixth son of Guillaume, first of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse, and Anne de Balsac. He then became Viscount de Joyeuse, and heir to the senior branch following the death of Jacques, Viscount de Joyeuse, his nephew, who died without any progeny. He was married on the twenty second of November 1518 with Françoise de Voisin, lady of Arques, of Puyveres, and other lands, only daughter and heiress to Jean de Voisin, sieur of Arques and of Paul[e] de Foye Rabat. Jean de Joyeuse was knight of the king's order³⁰ and governor of Arbonne. He had his will made on the third of February 1555.

From his union issued Jean Paul de Joyeuse, who died while still a bachelor; Guillaume, second of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse, who follows; and two daughters. That is, Anne de Joyeuse, who married François de Bruyers, sieur of Chalabre; and Paule de Joyeuse, who married François de Clermont, sieur of Chastel, seneschal of Vellay. The house of Clermont Chastel has such a renown in France, that we will not make a case of it here.³¹

Guillaume, Viscount de Joyeuse, second of that name, was married to Marie de Batarnay, daughter of René de Batarnay, Count of Brouchage, and Isabel de Savoye, Tende. He was lieutenant general to the governor of Languedoc, knight in the king's orders³² and created marshal of France,³³ he died at an advanced age in 1592.

He had an illustrious lineage from his marriage. The eldest was Anne³⁴ de Joyeuse, who at first carried the surname of seigneur of Arques. He became a member of the court of Henry III, and being in his good graces, he was made gentleman

²⁸ Battle of Pavia, 24 February 1524/5, the decisive engagement of the Italian War of 1521-1526 between François I, King of France, and Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor. François was captured during this battle and was later ransomed.

²⁹ The Helpless would be a kind translation, but this word also means powerless, impotent, toothless, and incompetent.

³⁰ This is likely the Order of Saint Michael founded in 1469.

³¹ This genealogy neglects to mention two additional daughters: Françoise and Catherine. Two bastards, François and Jean, are also not mentioned. *MRF* 3:838.*ES* 14: table 175.

³² Order of the Holy Spirit, founded in 1578. The knights were inducted into both the Order of the Holy Spirit and the Order of Saint Michael, hence the plural of the king's orders. It was awarded to him in 1578. *MRF* 3:838, but not listed with the other knights in *MRF* 9.

³³ *MRF* 7:357.

³⁴ Anne is used as both a female and a male name.

of the privy chamber, knight of the king's orders,³⁵ governor of Normandie. And finally, duke and peer and admiral of France, he married in in the month of October 1581, Margueritte de Lorraine, younger daughter of François de Lorraine, count of Vaudemont, and sister of Louise de Lorraine, Queen of France. No children were born from the union. He was deliberately killed at the battle of Coutras,³⁶ while commanding the armies of King Henry III, on the twentieth of October fifteen hundred and eighty-seven.

The second was François de Joyeuse, who was dedicated to the church. He became Archbishop of Bourdeau, then of Thoulouse, and finally of Rouen. He was ordained Cardinal and died while being the Dean of the cardinals, on the twenty third of August 1615.

The third was Henry who follows.

The fourth was Antoine de Joyeuse,
-----[4v.]-----

knight of Malthe,³⁷ grand prior of Thoulouze. He took the name of Duke de Joyeuse following the death of his elder brother and having embraced the League party.³⁸ He drowned at the Tarne crossing, after the battle of Villemure,³⁹ on the twentieth of October fifteen hundred and ninety-two.

The fifth was George de Joyeuse, sieur of Saint Didier, who died from apoplexy⁴⁰ before consummation of his marriage to Claude de Mouy.

The sixth was Honorat de Joyeuse who died at an early age.

And the seventh and last was Claude de Joyeuse, sieur of Saint Sauveur, who died along with his oldest brother at the battle of Coutras.

Henry de Joyeuse, third son of Guillaume, second of that name, Viscount de Joyeuse, had the title of, in the first place, as the Count of Bouchage. He was then knight of the king's orders,⁴¹ Grand Master of the Wardrobe, governor and lieutenant general of the countries of Anjou, Maine, Perche and Tourraine. He married Catherine de La Valette, sister of Jean Louis de Naugaret La Valette, Duke of Epernon. From which union one daughter was born, named Henriette Catherine de Joyeuse who held the title of duchess de Joyeuse and also held titles to the family property from the two husbands that she had married. She was married, firstly, to Henry de Bourbon, Duke of Monpensier, and, secondly, to Charles de Lorraine, Duke of Guise.⁴² The said Henry de Joyeuse, some

³⁵ Order of the Holy Spirit, awarded in 1582. *MRF* 9:74.

³⁶ Battle of Coutras during the French Religious Wars. This was a major engagement between the Huguenot forces led by Henry of Navarre, the future King Henry IV, and the Catholic and royalist army led by Anne, Duke of Joyeuse. The latter was killed while trying to surrender.

³⁷ Another hospitaller now stationed at Malta. Also known as Antoine Scipion. *MRF* 3:839.

³⁸ This is the Catholic League of France also known as the Holy League. This society played a key role in the Wars of Religion in France. It was established by Henry I, Duke of Guise, to eradicate Huguenots from France and to replace Henry III, King of France. This league was supported by Pope Sixtus V, Philip II of Spain, and the Jesuits.

³⁹ Battle of Villemur, in Guyenne, was a defeat for the League.

⁴⁰ Refers to cerebral hemorrhage and, by extension, any organ stoppage.

⁴¹ Order of the Holy Spirit, awarded 1618, *MRF* 3:841, but not listed with knights in *MRF* 9.

⁴² It is interesting that the Bourbons and Guises cross paths with the Joyeuse family as the Bourbons would become the leaders of the Huguenot cause and the Guises would defend Catholicism. I will leave it to the intrepid reader to

time after the death of his wife, entered the order of the Capuchins, where he took the name of Pere Ange and he quit the order after being solicited by his friends, to take charge of the troops of the League against King Henry IV in the region of Languedoc, where he became governor. Following an arrangement with the king, he was given the title of marshal of France.⁴³ He held the tile of Duke de Joyeuse, after the death of his brother. Finally, three years later, he rejoined the Capuchin order, where he died in Rivoly, near Thurin, in 1608.

With his death ended the first two first branches of the de Joyeuse family which left only that of de Joyeuse Grandprez who remains today and whose first was Louis de Joyeuse, sieur of Botheon, of Bouzac, of Rochefort and Count of Grandprez, by acquisition, was chamberlain to the Kings Louis XI, Charles VIII, and Louis XII, lieutenant general of the Paris government, Isle-de-France, Beauvoisis, Champagne, Brie, Gattinois and Vermandois, governor of Mouzon and Beaumont. He married, by way of King Louis XI credit, on the third February 1477, Jeanne de Bourbon, daughter of Jean de Bourbon, second by that name, Count of Vandome and Esabeau de Beauveau, lady of Champigny, who gave him one son who follows, and, following the death of Jean de Bourbon, he married Esabeau de Halluin, eldest daughter of sieur de Halluin and Jeanne de La Clite, lady of Commine with whom he also had a son which will follow. The said Louis de Joyeuse, carried the coat of arms of de Joyeuse, as described above, and his first wife, also de Joyeuse, counterpart de Bourbon, Vendome,⁴⁴ which is *Azure, three fleur-de-lis Or, a baton Gules brochant of three lions Argent* and his second wife de Joyeuse, as above, and D'Halluin which is *Argent, three lioncels Sable, armed and langued Or*.

François de Joyeuse,⁴⁵ sieur of Botheon and of Breaux, married on the fifth of -----[5r.]-----
November 1504, Anne de Gate, lady of La Barge, who died while still quite young. From his marriage issued Jeanne de Joyeuse whose first marriage was to Claude de Saint Chomont, and second marriage, François de Monmorain. Sieur of Sainte Remme, governor of Auvergne; and Anne de Joyeuse who married on the third October 1497 Gabriel De Lusy, sieur of Cousan.

Robert de Joyeuse, only child issued from the marriage of Louis de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, and Isabeau de Halluin,⁴⁶ was count of Granprez, seigneur of Verpel and of Saint Lambert. He married on the twenty fifth of June 1519, Marugerite de Barbanson,

sort out the Bourbons and Guises mentioned in this genealogy and place them in their religious camps. The Bourbons in particular switched religious loyalties when necessary.

⁴³ *MRF* 7:390.

⁴⁴ This implies that the arms of Joyeuse were impaled, each arms displayed on half of the shield, or *accollé*, on shields side by side, with those of Bourbon Vendome and then after the second marriage with the arms of Halluin. The husband's arms on the left and the wives' on the right.

⁴⁵ From the first marriage of Louis de Joyeuse and Jeanne de Bourbon.

⁴⁶ Two other children are recorded: Jean and Madeline. *MRF* 3:840. *ES* 14: table 176.

eldest daughter of François de Barbanson, seigneur of Ville Sûtoube and of Saint Jean. His wife carried the coat of arms by alliance to her husband de Joyeuse, as above, and Barbanson which is *Argent, three lions Gules, armed and langued and crowned Or*.⁴⁷ From the marriage of Robert de Joyeuse, Count of Grandpré, and Marguerite de Barbanson were born Foucaut de Joyeuse, Count of Grandpré who follows; and François de Joyeuse, sieur de Champigneulle, whose posterity will be described later on.

Foucaut de Joyeuse, Count of Grandpré, sole heir of Robert de Joyeuse and Marguerite de Barbanson,⁴⁸ was made knight of the order⁴⁹ and governor of Mouzon and Beaumont. He married⁵⁰ in 1547, Anne d'Anglure, daughter of Claude d'Anglure, Baron of Jours, colonel of the legionnaires of Champagne. She carried the arms de Joyeuse from the alliance with her husband, as above, and *Azur, semi of hawk bells Argent, each of them resting upon a crescent Gules*⁵¹ which is for Anglure so as to leave no doubt. Which resulted with the addition of a crescent to the coat of arms the Anglures, which is the reason why the oldest member of this house has always carried the name of Saladin.⁵²

From the union of Foucaut de Joyeuse and Anne d'Anglure were born Claude de Joyeuse who follows and Antoine de Joyeuse whose posterity will be revealed later.⁵³ Claude de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, oldest son of Foucaut de Joyeuse and Anne d'Anglure succeeded his father as governor of Mouzon and Beaumont, gentleman of the privy chamber for the king, lieutenant of a company of fifty men-at-arms. He married Philberte de Saux, daughter of Simon, Baron de Seaux.

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From this marriage issued Pierre de Joyeuse who died a bachelor, before his parents, which ended the male descendants of this branch. Henriette de Joyeuse who married Theodore de Lenoncourt, Marquis of Blainville; and Marguerite de Joyeuse whose first marriage was to Philippe de Milandon, Baron of Pesches, and her second marriage to Antoine François de Joyeuse, her first cousin, to which she brought the county of Grandprez with dependencies.

⁴⁷ Again, these arms were impaled or *accollé*, Joyeuse with Barbançon.

⁴⁸ Foucault was not the sole heir. This genealogy fails to mention Antoine, Nicolas, and Isabeau. *MRF* 3:840. *ES* 14: table 176

⁴⁹ No information has been found to verify that he was in the Order of the Holy Spirit or the Order of Saint Michael.

⁵⁰ This genealogy fails to mention his first wife: Catherine de Harenge. *MRF* 3:841. *ES* 14: table 176.

⁵¹ Here the blazon appears to be wrong as the base tincture is Or not Azure. Louis Moreri, *Le grand dictionnaire historique*, (1725), 1:477. These arms were impaled or *accollé*, Joyeuse with Anglure.

⁵² Saladin is the great Muslim leader who liberated Jerusalem from the crusaders in 1187. The crescent is a Muslim symbol. According to Moreri, one of the d'Anglures had been taken prisoner by Saladin and to be released after paying ransom had to promise to add the hawk bells and crescents to his arms and always name the eldest son Saladin.

⁵³ Foucault and Anne had a total of eleven children, but only two are mentioned here. *MRF* 3:841. *ES* 14 table 176. The compilers of this genealogy are now cutting corners and not naming all the children of couples, especially daughters and children who died young or unmarried. Mention will not be made of the missing children from this point on. You can consult *MRF* and *ES* to find them.

Antoine de Joyeuse, Baron of Saint Lambert and of Saint Jean, second son⁵⁴ of Foucaut de Joyeuse Count of Granprez and Anne d'Anglure, was governor of Mezier, where he died from a wound that he had received.⁵⁵ He married Henriette de Vieuville, daughter of Antoine de La Vieuville, Baron of Chalange. From the union issued Antoine François de Joyeuse who follows and Pierre de Joyeuse,⁵⁶ Baron of Saint Lambert, who became the stock and chief of the house of de Joyeuse Saint Lambert, from which still remains Gedeon Joyeuse, Marquis of Saint Lambert and Count of Grandprez, by donation made to him in favor of his marriage by Jules de Joyeuse, Count of Granprez, and two other sons, one called the count of Joyeuse, the other the Viscount.⁵⁷

Antoine François de Joyeuse, second son of Antoine de Joyeuse became governor of Mouzon, after his uncle and stepfather. He married, with dispensation, Marguerite de Joyeuse, second daughter of Claude de Joyeuse, count of Granprez, and Philibert de Saux, his first cousin, in favor of which marriage the said Claude de Joyeuse donated to them the county of Grandprez and its dependencies as a donation *inter vivos*,⁵⁸ for which he substituted all of the senior male children which will issue from this said marriage, excluding all of the younger males and females for always.

From this marriage were born three boys and two girls, that is, Charle François de Joyeuse who follows; Claude de Joyeuse who died as Abbot of Moujon⁵⁹ and of Eslan in Rethelois; Anne de Joyeuse who died without a union;⁶⁰ and Françoise Claude de Joyeuse,⁶¹ who married Charle, Baron of Danois and of Cernais in Dormois, with whom she had no children; and Harmant,⁶² Marquis de Joyeuse, Baron of Ville and Saint Jean sur Tourbe who, having distinguished himself on numerous occasions in the service of the king, was rewarded in 1693 with the baton of the marshal of France.⁶³ He was afterwards made knight of the king's orders⁶⁴ and territories around Meçin.⁶⁵ He had married N...⁶⁶ lady of Mon[t]gobert, with whom he left no descendancy to uphold the glory that he had acquired.

⁵⁴ He was the fourth son. *MRF* 3:841. *ES* 14: table 176.

⁵⁵ He died on 26 October 1611. *MRF* 3:842.

⁵⁶ This is not Pierre, but Robert de Joyeuse, seigneur of St-Lambert. *ES* 14: table 177. *MRF* 3:842. It is interesting to note that not only is this given name wrong, but also a generation is skipped between Robert and Gédéon, namely Jules Charles de Joyeuse.

⁵⁷ Gédéon de Joyeuse was the Count of Grandpré and his brother Louis was the Viscount of Verpel. No title is mentioned for Daniel, the eldest brother. *MRF* 3:842.

⁵⁸ It reads *entre vifs* in French, translated to *inter vivos*, a Latin term used in law to mean something done while the person was living.

⁵⁹ *Sic* for Mouzon.

⁶⁰ This is Anne Roberte who was married to Claude de Saint-Vincent, Baron of Aunoy. *MRF* 3:843. *ES* 14: table 177.

⁶¹ This daughter is not found in *MRF* or *ES*. And three other daughters are missing. *MRF* 3:843. *ES* 14: table 177.

⁶² Harmant is Jean Armand.

⁶³ *MRF*, 3:624.

⁶⁴ Order of the Holy Spirit, but awarded in 1688 not after 1693. *MRF* 9:234.

⁶⁵ Perhaps Metz.

⁶⁶ The first name is not given in the original document, it is certainly Marguerite. She was his cousin, the daughter of Michel de Joyeuse, seigneur of Verpel and of Montgobert, and Marie de Trumelet. *MRF* 3:845 and 847.

Charle François de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, eldest son of Antoine François de Joyeuse and of Marguerite de Joyeuse was governor of Mouzon and Beaumont after his father. He distinguished himself in all of the wars -----[6r.]-----

during his time in the kingdom. Not only as master of the camp⁶⁷[of] two cavalry regiments as well as lieutenant general of the king's armies. In which role, he dignified himself on many occasions notably at the siege of Sainte Manehoult, Stenay, and at Montmedy where he served as general of the cavalry, but also by his loyalty and attachment to the service of the king, during the troubles that beset the kingdom.⁶⁸ This earned him the collar of the king's orders.⁶⁹ He had married, firstly, Isabel de Mailly Coucy, daughter of Louis de Mailly Coucy, Baron of Chemery and of Elisabeth Claire Ugenie De Crouÿ and secondly Henriette Louise de Comminges, daughter of Louis Roger de Comminges, Marquis of Vervins, first master of the king's hotel,⁷⁰ and of Gabrielle de Pouilly.

From his first marriage issued Jules de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, lieutenant general of Champagne, who had married François d'Orzay,⁷¹ master of requests. No children were born from that union she having died on the sixteenth of October seventeen hundred and twenty-six.

From his second marriage issued Abraham de Joyeuse who was killed in Bourgogne while still quite young;⁷² Jean Louis de Joyeuse who follows; Louis Joseph de Joyeuse, said Abbot of Grandprez, who was also Prior of Saint Geosme in Brie which duty he had left on business for the country and died in the service of King Auguste;⁷³ and Anne Ferdinand de Joyeuse who lived alone and the sole heiress of this branch following the death of her brothers.

Jean Louis, Count of Joyeuse and of Louppy, seigneur of Woupaix, was captain of the carabinier⁷⁴ in the king's service. He died at the château of Woupaix in the year 1725. He had wed in 1688, Marie Victoire de Merode, daughter of Theodore Alexandre, Count of Merode, and Anne d'Alamont, countess of Brandeville. From this marriage issued Jules Armand de Joyeuse and Anne Claude de Joyeuse who predeceased her parents without alliance.

Following is the branch of François de Joyeuse son of Robert de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, so-called de Champigneulles, which, while not as elevated, is no less illustrious than the previous ones.

François de Joyeuse, second son of Robert de Joyeuse, took the title of seigneur de Champigneulle, a fief dependant of the county of Granprez. He had married in the first place, against the will and wishes of

⁶⁷ An officer equivalent to a colonel.

⁶⁸ This might be referring to the Fronde, 1648-1653, a rebellious period in the early reign of Louis XIV.

⁶⁹ Order of the Holy Spirit, awarded in 1661. *MRF* 9:205.

⁷⁰ The person in charge of managing the king's household.

⁷¹ She is not named as his wife in *ES* 14, table 177. He was married to Guillemette Angélique de Reaux.

⁷² Abraham is missing from *ES* but found in *MRF* 3:844.

⁷³ This is probably Augustus II, the Strong (1670-1733), Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania.

⁷⁴ Light cavalry armed with carbines.

his father and mother, a girl of lowly extraction. Which forced them to disinherit him and leave all of their belongings to Foucaut de Joyeuse, who was therefore their sole heir. This left only his name and sword to François. He was man-at-arms of the ordinances⁷⁵

-----[6v.]-----

which duty he fulfilled with dignity and not having had any children from his first wife, being disinherited, he married in a second union Nicolle Françoise de Beauvais, daughter of François de Beauvais, seigneur of the fief at Autruche.

From his marriage issued Jean de Joyeuse, seigneur of Champigneulle, who married in the month of January 1563 Nicolle des Ancherins, lady of Cierge and Bandeville in part. Robert de Joyeuse, Count of Grandprez, his grandfather, and seeing that he [François] carried himself with honor in the exercise of arms, and not being able to revoke what he had done, gave him by a testimonial contract and bequeathed to him a sum of one thousand gold *ecus*. Which donation was ratified by Foucaut de Joyeuse, his brother, in the marriage contract of the said Jean de Joyeuse on the last day of December 1561, drawn before Lallemand, notary in the provostship of Sainte Manehoult.

From his marriage issued two males.⁷⁶ The oldest named Jean de Joyeuse married Marie de Query, lady of Sommerance. No children were born from this union. The second, named Pierre de Joyeuse, first by that name, seigneur of Champigneul [*sic*], of Sivry, and of But in part,⁷⁷ married on the twelfth of March 1606 Nicolle de Beauvais, daughter of Jean de Beauvais, seigneur of Autruche and of Louise de Corbon. King Louis XIII granted him, the fifteenth of July 1624, a commission to raise an infantry company of one hundred men. He died at an advanced age. From his union issued four children. That is, Pierre de Joyeuse who follows; Ponce de Joyeuse who died at an early age; Claude de Joyeuse who died without alliance; and Jeanne de Joyeuse who married sieur de Montguyon, commander at Beaumont.

Pierre de Joyeuse, second of that name, sieur de Champigneulle, of Sivry, and of But, last of the children of Pierre de Joyeuse, first of that name, was captain of a company of one-hundred-foot soldiers. He died from a wound he received while trying to separate two gentlemen who were fighting.⁷⁸ He married Jeanne de La Croix de Veriers, daughter of Claude de La Croix, seigneur of Verieres. He was buried at Malmy, near Sedan, on the river Bar.

From his marriage issued two boys, both called Jean, the oldest of which will follow. The youngest, also called Jean, entered into the

⁷⁵ In the late Middle Ages and early modern France, the *compagnie d'ordonnance* was the term used for the standing army.

⁷⁶ Missing from this genealogy are two daughters: Elizabeth de Joyeuse, *dite* des Ancherins, and Louise de Joyeuse, the wife of Charles de Longueval and ancestress of Charlotte and Anne Couvent. Roland-Yves Gagné and Laurent Kokanosky, "The Origins of Phillipe Amiot (Hameau), His Spouse Anne Couvent, and Their Nephew Toussaint Ledran," *Michigan's Habitant Heritage*, 42, no. 3 (July 2021): part 3, 170.

⁷⁷ But is Butz also called Balaives-et-Butz, like Champigneulle and Sivry, also called Sivry-lès-Buzancy, it is in the Ardennes department in the province of Champagne.

⁷⁸ He died before 26 July 1674 when his wife, Jeanne de La Croix is called his widow. She was residing in Butz and sold some land there to Jeanne Coulon, widow of Charles Poulain. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Ardennes, série C, D, E, & F* (Charleville, 1905), 3: part 1, 426.

king's service where he distinguished himself in many conflicts as an infantry captain. He died without an alliance.

Jean de Joyeuse, eldest son of Pierre de Joyeuse, second of that name, and Jeanne de La Croix de Verrieres, was seigneur of Champigneulles [*sic*],

-----[7r.]-----

Sivry, and But in part. He married in the month of June 1652 Anne de Raincourt, daughter of Philippe de Raincourt, seigneur of Barbaise and La Bergerie and Marguerite de Villy.⁷⁹

From this marriage were born Claude de Joyeuse who follows; [And] François de Joyeuse, killed while in the service of King Auguste at the battle of Franstade⁸⁰ while commanding a regiment.

Claude de Joyeuse, oldest son, was born at But in Champagne,⁸¹ was first a cadet in the cavalry regiment, where, having distinguished himself, was made a cornet in the colonel general's regiment⁸² on the twentieth of March 1690, and then again, in the regiment of Molac⁸³ on the fifth of June of the same year. All of his deeds earned him a rank of lieutenant in the company of Nogent of the colonel general regiment on the eighteenth of July 1691. He served in that capacity during the war up until the peace of Risvilk.⁸⁴ The war having started again in 1700,⁸⁵ he commanded this company up until the fourteenth of August 1702. During the affair of Luzara⁸⁶ where, while commanding the advanced guard and fighting valiantly, he suffered a broken leg from a musket shot which put him out of service and this resulted in the king rewarding him with a pension which he enjoyed until his death.⁸⁷ He had married Marie Catherine de Gorcy,⁸⁸ daughter of Philippe François de Gorcy and Marie Carpentier de Villechastle, by contract drawn on the 24th November

⁷⁹ On 19 January 1654, Jean de Joyeuse, squire, seigneur of part of Barbaise, was listed with his wife Anne de Raincourt among the heirs of Philippe de Raincourt, willing living, squire, seigneur of Balaives, La Bergerie, Barbaise, and other places, and of damsel Marguerite de Villiers. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Ardennes, série C, D, E, & F, 3: part 1, 352-353*. On 5 June 1669, Jean de Joyeuse, sieur of Sivry, living at Butz, and his wife Anne de Raincourt [*sic*] sold a garden to the church wardens of Butz. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Marne, série G* (Reims, 1900), 1:239.

⁸⁰ Battle of Franstade, now Wschowa, Poland, 2 February 1706/7, during the Great Northern War. He was serving Augustus II, the Strong, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, and Grand Duke of Lithuania.

⁸¹ At some point he moved to Petit-Xivry, Meurthe-et-Moselle department, in Lorraine, which is near Petit Faily and Longuyon. He was still occasionally referred to as sieur of Sivry or Champigneulle though it is unclear if he still held an interest in these seigneuries.

⁸² A cornet in the cavalry was the equivalent of ensign in the infantry. The Colonel General was the honorary head of his majesty's cavalry. His regiment was one of the most prestigious cavalry regiments.

⁸³ René-Alexis Le Sénéchal, Count of Carcado-Molac, was the commander of the Regiment of Bresse during the Nine Years' War.

⁸⁴ Treaty of Ryswick, 20 September 1697 ending Louis XIV's Nine Years' War, 1688-1697 between France, the Netherlands, England, and Spain.

⁸⁵ The War of Spanish Succession started in 1701, not 1700, and lasted until 1714.

⁸⁶ Battle of Luzzara in Lombardy, Italy, 15 August 1702, pitching the French and Savoyard army against the forces of the Holy Roman Empire.

⁸⁷ He died on 31 August 1712, Petit-Faily, age 58. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément* (Nancy, 1896), 7:196.

⁸⁸ Died at Petit-Xivry, 26 June 1754, age 82. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément*, 7:168.

1694.⁸⁹ From his marriage issued Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse who follows; Ferdinand de Joyeuse;⁹⁰ and Jean François de Joyeuse,⁹¹ still young; Therese;⁹² and Reine⁹³ de Joyeuse.⁹⁴

Jean Baptiste de Joyeuse, eldest son of Claude de Joyeuse and Marie Catherine de Gorcy,⁹⁵ started his life as page to His Excellency Most Serene Monsignor the Duke of Viltanberg.⁹⁶ Then he was elevated to gentleman of his chambers, captain of the dragoons serving His Imperial Majesty, then lieutenant of the guards for His Highness Royal Monsignor the Duke of Lorraine.⁹⁷ He received a particular grant in erecting the seigneurie of Petit Xivry in high court of justice which he qualified by documents given to Luneville on the 4th of May 1726, for which he took possession. He is still presently in the service of His Excellency Most Serene Monsignor the Duke of Wiltanberg.

The genealogies of the women allied to the house de Joyeuse

-----[7v.]-----

which are the first and most illustrious families of France, the Netherlands, and of Lorraine, drawn up in the offices at Verdun, in the morning of the year seventeen hundred and thirty-three, the twentieth of March, and has the said sieur Robert, in whose name, signed along with the notaries following its reading.

Thibaut *with initials*

Robert

D'Andonnet [Hanonnet] *with initials*

Entered at Verdun, this 20th March
1722, 12th register (so signed: Thiery, *with initials*)

⁸⁹ They were married on 25 November 1694, Longuyon. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7::181.*

⁹⁰ No baptism record has been found for a Ferdinand de Joyeuse.

⁹¹ Jean François de Joyeuse was baptized on 2 January 1711, Petit-Failly. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7:196.*

⁹² Thérèse de Joyeuse was baptized 7 July 1705, Petit-Failly and died young. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7:195.* She died on 12 December 1770, Petit-Xivry, age 66, called Countess of Joyeuse, and was buried in the tower of the church. Present were brother Jean François, Count of Joyeuse, captain of the dragoons in the service of the Holy Roman Emperor, and Jean-Baptiste, knight of Failly, officer in the corps of the grenadiers of France. *Ibid.*, 7:168.

⁹³ Reine Thérèse de Joyeuse was baptized on 2 October 1707, Petit-Failly, *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7:195.*

⁹⁴ Missing from this genealogy are the following children: Jean-Baptiste, baptized 3 October 1695, Longuyon, died young; 7 October 1695, Philippe, Longuyon, died young; Jean Philippe de Joyeuse, baptized 5 April 1701, Petit-Xivry; Marie Catherine de Joyeuse, baptized 26 March 1704, Petit-Failly; Anne Maire de Joyeuse, baptized 28 October 1706, Petit-Failly; and Claude Adrian de Joyeuse, baptized 24 November 1712, Petit-Failly, after the death of his father. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7:168, 181, and 195-196.*

⁹⁵ He was baptized at Petit-Xivry on 22 November 1699. *Inventaire sommaire des archives départementales antérieures à 1790, Meurthe et Moselle, série E supplément, 7:168.* He died 18 September 1775 in Bohemia. E. Duvernoy, "Une épitaphe Lorraine en Bohême," *Bulletin mensuel de la Société d'archéologie Lorraine*, 2nd series, 60 (1911): 18-20.

⁹⁶ This appears to be a corruption of Württemberg. Eberhard Louis, Duke of Württemberg reigned from 1693 to 1733.

⁹⁷ François Étienne, Duke of Lorraine, fl. 1708-1765, married Marie Thérèse von Hapsburg, and became Franz I, Holy Roman Emperor. His wife very much remained the ruler of her lands.

[Letters and Proxy]

Monsieur,
Am sending the genealogy that you are
aware of. I pray monsieur that you will have the kindness
to forward it in its present form, according
to the wishes and advice that Monsieur Gonieurx⁹⁸
will have the kindness to ask of you
as a favor for which I hope you will be kind enough to accept.

You will have, Monsieur, my full gratitude and utmost esteem.

Monsieur,

Your most humble and
obedient servant
(so signed: J. B. De JOYEUSE *with initials*)

Longwy,⁹⁹ this 16th March
1733

If it becomes necessary for any
meeting or signature on my part and which I do not
think will be required. For any such honorary business,
I think that Monsieur the Abbot Robert the eldest,

Canon at the cathedral, will willingly
act as my procurator, giving
him full power to do all that
will be decide upon at Longouy, this 18 March 1733

(so signed: J.B. de Joyeuse, *with initials*)

Entered at Verdun, the 19th
March 1733, registry 12th (so signed: Thierry, *with initials*)

Initialed *ne varietur* to be
added to the minutes of the document by
we undersigned on the day and year as above.

(so signed: d'Anonnet [Hanonnet], *with initials*
Thiebaut, *with initials* Robert)

⁹⁸ *Sic* for Cognieux.

⁹⁹ This is Longuyon near Petit-Xivry.